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Modern History:

OR, THE

PRESENT STATE OF All NATIONS.

DESCRIBING

Their respective Situations, Persons, Habits, Buildings, Manners, Laws and Customs, Religion and Policy, Arts and Sciences, Trades, Manufactures and Husbandry, Plants, Animals and Minerals.

By Mr. SALMON.

VOL. VIII.

Is a Continuation of the State of the GERMAN EMPIRE; Containing a Description of the North Part of the Circle of UPPER SAXONY, and of the Circle of LOWER SAXONY; the UPPER and LOWER RHINE, and of WESTPHALIA; with the Present State of the UNITED NETHERLANDS.

Illustrated with CUTS and MAPS accurately drawn, according to the Geographical Part of this Work.

By *HERMON MOLL.*

LONDON:

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THE

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OF THE

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BRANDENBURG.

CHAP. I.

Treats of the North Part of the Circle of Upper Saxony, viz. *the Marquiſate of* Brandenburg, *the Dukedom of* Magdeburg, *the Principality of* Halberſtat, *the Dutchy of* Pomerania, *and the Iſland of* Rugen.

THE Southern Part of the Circle of *Upper Saxony*, ſubject to the Elector, the preſent King of *Poland*, has been already deſcrib'd; I come now to the more Northern Countries comprehended in this Circle, which are, the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*, *Magdeburg*, *Halberſtat*, and the Dukedom of *Pomerania*, moſt of them ſubject to the King of *Pruſſia*, as Elector of *Brandenburg*.

North part of the Circle of *Upper Saxony*.

This part of the Circle of *Upper Saxony* is bounded by the *Baltick Sea* towards the North; by the Kingdom of *Poland* on the Eaſt; by *Sileſia* and the other part of the Circle of *Upper Saxony*

Brandenburg

Saxony towards the South; and by the Circle of *Lower Saxony* towards the West.

Brandenburg Marquisate, why so call'd.

And first of *Brandenburg*, stil'd the Margravate, or Marquisate, by way of Eminence, as having been the utmost Bounds or Marches of the *German* Empire towards the North; the Margraff, or as we call him, Marquis, being properly *Judex*, or *Comes Limitaneus*, Lieutenant of the Marches, as this Officer was stil'd antiently in *England*, and vested with the Civil, as well as the Military Power in his Province.

Situation and Extent.

Brandenburg is bounded by *Pomerania* and *Mecklenburg* on the North; by *Poland* towards the East; by the other part of *Upper Saxony* on the South; and by *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg* towards the West; extending two hundred Miles in Length from East to West, but of very unequal Breadth, in some places near an hundred, and in others not fifty Miles broad.

Rivers.

The chief Rivers which water this Country are, the *Elbe*, the *Oder*, the *Havel*, the *Spree* and the *Wart*; besides several large Lakes, of which the *Ukersee* is one of the chief. They have a Communication also with the *Baltick Sea* by the River *Oder*; and there is a Canal cut from the *Oder* to the *Elbe*, by which they convey their Merchandize and Produce of the Country to the *German* Ocean, and thereby avoid the Duties demanded in the *Sound* of such Ships as go through the *Baltick*.

The Air.

The Air of this Country is cold, and their Winters long, continuing seven or eight Months.

Soil.

The Soil is sandy and barren, and over-run with Woods and Forests:

Corn.

They have however Corn enough for their Use for the most part, and when they want are supply'd on easy Terms from *Poland*, which lies contiguous to them.

them. They have large Flocks of Sheep, and Store of Deer and other Veniſon in their Foreſts, but do not abound in Black Cattle. The Wine they make is ſoure, as it is in all Countries which lie ſo far North, and bad even to a Proverb. Salt here is none, but what is imported by their Rivers, the *Elbe*, the *Havel* or *Spree*. Here are ſcarce any Silver Mines as in other Provinces of *Germany*, which may be one Reaſon their Coin is of a much baſer Metal than their Neighbours; and their Mines of Copper and Iron yield but a very ſmall Quantity of either. The Natives are a Mixture of ſeveral *German* Nations, as is evident from the ſeveral Dialects ſpoken by them. They are generally a poor miſerable People, inſomuch that Dr. *Nicholſon* obſerves, that to lie on a Bed of clean Straw is a Mark of Diſtinction, and the Lot only of a Man of ſome Faſhion.

Brandenburg. Cattle. Wine. Salt. Mines. Natives, their Condition.

At the Reformation the *Brandenburghers* and their Prince embrac'd the Doctrines of *Luther*, in which they were unanimous, till *George William* their Elector, about the Year 1614, married a Siſter of *Frederick* Elector *Palatine*, the Head of the *Calviniſt* Party, who brought him over to that Sect, and prevail'd upon him to publiſh an Edict for ſuppreſſing the *Lutheran* Doctrine, and eſtabliſhing *Calviniſm* throughout his Dominions, in the Year 1615, whereupon his Subjects unanimouſly rebell'd againſt their Elector, and had Infallibly depos'd him, if he had not ſuddenly revok'd his Edict, and eſtabliſh'd *Lutheraniſm* again by another Act of State, declaring he would confine the *Calviniſt* Worſhip to his own private Chappel. Succeeding Electors however, have found means to advance the *Calviniſt* Intereſt,

Religion.

Brandenburg

which now bears a great Sway in *Prussia* and some other Territories belonging to the Elector of *Brandenburg*; in the Universities of *Koningsburg* and *Francfort* upon *Oder* particularly, the Principles of *Calvin* only are encouraged; but yet the greatest part of the People of *Brandenburg* still remain *Lutherans*.

Subdivision of *Brandenburg.*

The Marquisate of *Brandenburg* is usually divided into three parts, *viz.* 1. The *Alt Marck*, or *Old Marck.* 2. The *New Marck.* And 3. The *Middle Marck.*

Alt Marck.

The *Alt Marck* is bounded on the North by *Mecklenburg*; by *Middle Mark* on the East; by the Dukedom of *Magdeburg* on the South; and by *Sax Lawenburg* and *Lunenburg* towards the West: The chief Towns whereof are, 1. *Stendal.* 2. *Soltwedel.* 3. *Gardeleben.* 4. *Angermund*, or *Tangermund.* 5. *Osterburg.* Here are also the Towns of *Seehusen*, *Werben*, *Havelburg* and *Perleberg*, but of less Note.

Stendal.

1. *Stendal*, the Capital of *Alt Marck*, is situate in a pleasant Plain, on the River *Ucht*, about five Miles from the River *Elbe*, and as many from *Angermund*; formerly one of the Hans Towns, and is still a place of some Trade in Corn and Linnen Cloth.

Soltwedel.

2. *Soltwedel*, or *Soltquel*, a great Town on the Banks of the River *Jetze*, in the Midway between *Lunenburg* and *Stendal*, the Trade whereof consists chiefly in Beer, which they export to *Lunenburg*, and other Provinces of *Brandenburg.*

Gardeleben

3. *Gardeleben*, said to have obtain'd its Name from the many pleasant Gardens about it. The Beer brew'd here is in great Reputation in the rest of *Germany* as well as their Hops, which are bought up by the *Danes* and other Foreigners.

Angermund.

4. *Angermund*, situate at the Confluence of the *Anger* and the *Elbe*, eight Miles

Miles to the Southward of *Stendal*; and has a great Advantage by the Navigation of the *Elbe*, upon which they transport their Corn and other Merchandize as far as *Hamburg*, and from thence to foreign Countries. Brandenburg

2. *Newmark*, which lies between the River *Warta* and *Pomerania*, separated from *Middlemark* by the *Oder*: containing about an hundred Miles in Circumference; and belong'd antiently to the Knights of the *Teutonick* Order. It is the most fruitful part of the Marquisate; having plenty of Corn and Pasture, and in some Places Vines, which yield indifferent Wine. The only considerable Town in this Territory is *Kustrin*, situate on the River *Oder*, near the Mouth of the *Warta*, fifty Miles East of *Berlin*: A place of such Strength, that *Gustavus Adolphus* having sat down before it was forc'd to raise the Siege: it is a neat well built Town, and has a spacious Market Place. Towns of less Note in this Territory are *Falkenburg*, *Dreysen*, *Lansperg*, *Sunneberg* and *Sternberg*. *Newmark.* *Kustrin.*

3. *Middlemark*, situate in the very Heart of *Brandenburg*, extending in length about an hundred Miles between the Rivers *Elbe* and *Oder*; the chief Towns whereof, are 1. *Brandenburg*. 2. *Berlin*. And 3. *Francfort* upon *Oder*. 1. *Brandenburg*, situate in the midst of a Morass, on the River *Hamel*, which divides it in two Parts, twenty-six Miles West of *Berlin*, gives its Name to the whole Marquisate, and was once the Metropolis of it. In the great Church are several Monuments of their Princes and Bishops: but the Inhabitants are in so wretched a Condition at present, that was it not for a neighbouring Lake which affords them plenty of Fish, they would *Middlemark.* *Brandenburg* City.

Brandenburg

Berlin City

would find it difficult to ſubſiſt. 2. *Berlin* pleaſantly ſituated in a fruitful Country on the River *Spree*; having Vineyards on one ſide, Meadows on another, and a Foreſt on the third, ſtock'd with all manner of Game; and lies in the Latitude of fifty-two Degrees thirty Minutes, fourteen Degrees to the Eaſtward of *London*, and forty-five Miles to the Weſtward of *Frankfort* upon *Oder*. It is the Capital of the Marquiſate, and the uſual Reſidence of the Elector, now King of *Pruſſia*, divided in two Parts by the River *Spree*, the larger towards the North is properly *Berlin*, the other South of the River is call'd *Coln*, where ſtands the Elector's Palace, a magnificent Structure built of Free-Stone: In which the Armory, the Chamber of Curioſities, the Paintings, the Library, the Gardens, Water-Works, and Stables are much admir'd by Travellers. The Town is alſo generally well built, the Streets wide, and the Squares and publick Places ſpacious, the whole encompaſs'd with a Wall, and regular Fortifications after the Modern way; and the Canals cut from this City to the Rivers *Oder* and *Elbe*, the one falling into the *Baltick*, and the other into the *German Ocean*, render it one of the beſt trading Towns in *Germany*. The People of this Place we have lately imitated in the Faſhion of our Chariots, from hence call'd *Berlins*, after the Name of the City. 3. *Frankfort* upon *Oder*, uſually ſo call'd to diſtinguiſh it from *Francfort* on the *Maine*, upwards of forty Miles to the Eaſtward of *Berlin*, formerly one of the Hans Towns, and an Imperial City, but now ſubject to the Marquiſſes of *Brandenburg*, who have erected a Univerſity here for the Propagation of *Calviniſm*.

Frankfort upon *Oder*.

vinism. The Town is divided in two Parts by the River *Oder*, and join'd together by a Wooden Bridge. The Streets wide, and the Houses well built: They have a tolerable good Trade, especially at their annual Fairs; but the Town is not in that flourishing Condition it has been. The other great Towns in this Marquisate, are *Spandaw*, *Oranienburg*, *Rotenaw*, *Lebus*, *Havelburg*, *Newstat*, *Wistock*, *Dalmin*, *Rupin*, *Premislaw*, *Potzdam*, *Strasburg* and *Templin*; but of these I find nothing remarkable, unless that the King of *Prussia* has a Palace at *Potsdam*, where he sometimes resides. Brandenburg.

The Dutchy of *Magdeburg* is bounded by *Mecklenburg* and *Brandenburg* on the North: By other part of *Brandenburg* and *Upper Saxony* towards the East: By the Principality of *Anhalt* and *Halberstat* on the South: And by *Brunswick* towards the West: Extending sixty Miles in length from East to West, and is about thirty Miles broad from North to South; the River *Elbe* running cross this Territory, that part of it which lies to the Eastward of the River consists chiefly of Forests, and has very little Corn Ground; but to the Westward of the River they have plenty of Grain, and as great a scarcity of Wood. The chief City of this Territory is *Magdeburg*, anciently call'd *Parthenopolis*, situate on the Banks of the *Elbe*, in fifty-two Degrees odd Minutes, seventy Miles to the Westward of *Berlin*. It was not very considerable till *Edgitha* Daughter of *Edmund* an *English Saxon* King, and Consort to the Emperor *Otho the Great*, enlarg'd and beautified it: She also prevail'd with the Pope to make it an Archbishoprick, and Independant of any Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction *Magdeburg*. City of *Magdeburg*.

Brandenburg

diction but the See of *Rome*, whereupon the Archbiſhop was ſtil'd Primate of all *Germany*; and in the Cathedral Church there ſtill remains the Buſt of the Empreſs *Editha*, with the Repreſentation of eighteen Casks of Gold by her, which the founding the Cathedral and embelliſhing the City Coſt her, as Tradition gives us to underſtand. The antient City was of a very large Circumference; but its now ſcarce half built, having been deſtroy'd by Count *Tilly*, the Imperial General, after a brave Defence, in the Year 1631. of forty-thouſand Inhabitants, which this Town then contain'd, *Tilly* caus'd them every one to be maſſacred, 'tis ſaid, except four hundred, on Account of their adhering to the *Lutheran* Doctrine; nor did he leave a Church or Houſe ſtanding, except the Cathedral, and ſome few Fiſhermen's Cottages; but the *Lutherans* have ſince erected ſome very handſom Churches, and the Jeſuits have a very fine one: The Cathedral is a magnificenr Structure, and had in the Popiſh times thirty two, Dr. *Nicholſon* ſays forty-nine, Noble Altars: The High-Altar ſtill remains, which is a Table of Jaſper Stone, eighteen Foot long, about eight in breadth, and two in thickneſs, valued at two Tuns of Gold: Here are alſo Statues repreſenting the five Wiſe Virgins, with ſmiling Countenances, and the five Fooliſh equally Diſconſolate. They ſhew alſo ſeveral Relicks, which in the Days of Popery were in great Veneration, but not much regarded by the preſent Inhabitants; namely, a large Stone, ſaid to be a piece of one of the Water-Pots in which our Saviour turn'd the Water into Wine; an old Wooden Slipper of the Virgin *Mary*'s; a piece of Wood on which the Cock ſtood

ſtood that crow'd on *Peter's* denying our Saviour; the Baſon *Pilate* waſh'd his Hands in, *&c.* Brandenburg

This City embracing *Luther's* Doctrine about the Year 1566, *Joachim Frederick*, Son of the then Elector of *Brandenburg*, was elected Adminiſtrator of the Revenues of the Archbiſhoprick: and by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia* it was ſtipulated that the Archbiſhoprick of *Magdeburg* ſhould be for ever annex'd to the Electorate of *Brandenburg*, and converted into a Dutchy; accordingly one of the Titles of the preſent Elector the King of *Pruſſia* is Duke of *Magdeburg*, of which City and Territory he is abſolute Sovereign: the Revenue of which is computed to amount to an hundred thouſand Pounds *per Annum*. In this Place *Luther* had his Education, and they ſtill ſhew the remains of his Chamber among the Ruins of the Cloyſter of the *Auſtin* Fryars, with his Bedſtead and Table, and over the Door are certain Verſes in *High-Dutch*, which a Modern Writer has put into *Engliſh* Rhime as follows:

Magdeburg Archbiſhoprick converted into a Dutchy.

Luther educated here.

> Luther *lodg'd within this little Room*
> *When firſt he did into the Cloyſter come,*
> *In Memory whereof we ſtill do keep*
> *The Bedſtead upon which he us'd to ſleep.*

Another thing the City of *Magdeburg* was once famous for, was the Tilts and Tournaments firſt inſtituted here by the Emperor *Henry* ſurnamed the *Fowler*, about the Year 638; to which none but the Antient Nobility were to be admitted, or any Uſurper, Oppreſſor of Widows or Orphans, Hereticks, Murderers, Cowards, Baſtards, or any who had given

Tournaments firſt eſtabliſh'd here.

Brandenburg

given a real Affront to a Lady, and not above one of a Family at a time: Every Prince who enter'd the Lists was to be attended by four Squires; a Count or Baron by three, a Knight by two, and a Gentleman by one. Every one at his entring the Lists appear'd at the Presidents Apartment, where his Name and Quality being registred in the Presence of three Heralds, the Champion deliver'd in his Helmet and Sword, and after Confession entred the Barrier attended by his Esquires, where having engaged his Antagonist at all manner of Weapons, the Judges gave Sentence, and the Conqueror receiv'd the Prize from the Hand of some Fair Lady, or from the Prince who gave it. But after these Exercises had continued some Ages, they were abolish'd on Account of the destructive Consequences; for such an Emulation was rais'd between the Nobility of some Provinces, that at one Tournament in the Year 1473, there were seventeen Gentlemen of *Franconia* kill'd on the Spot, and nine of *Hesse*. 2. *Borch*, the most considerable Place in the Dutchy next to *Magdeburg*, besides which there are twenty-seven other Towns in this Territory, but none of them particularly describ'd by Travellers.

Borch.

Halberstat, Principality.

The Principality of *Halberstat* is bounded by the Dutchy of *Brunswick* and *Magdeburg* towards the North; by the Dutchy of *Saxony* on the East; by the Principality of *Anhalt* on the South; and by the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim* towards the West: extending about thirty-six Miles in length from East to West, and twenty-five in breadth from North to South: The chief Town, which gives Name to the Principality, is *Halberstat*, situate on the little River *Hotheim*, about thirty Miles South

Halberstat City.

South-West of *Magdeburg*. It is a neat Uniform Town Travellers tell us in general; but give no Account of any particular Buildings, except an Inn, esteem'd the largest, and to have the best Accommodations of any in *Europe*. *Lutheranism* was establish'd here about the Year 1591. But their last Bishop *Leopold William* of *Austria* restor'd Popery, till the *Swedes* taking the Town introduc'd the *Lutheran* Religion again; and by the Treaty of *Westphalia* it was made a secular Principality, and conferr'd on the Elector of *Brandenburg* the present Sovereign. Brandenburg

2. *Gruningen*, remarkable only for a fine Chapel and Organ, and a Tun made in Imitation of that of *Hiedelberg*, which will contain near a thousand Hogsheads of Wine; for as the *Germans* pay a more than ordinary Respect to *Bacchus*, they adorn and enlarge the Vessels which contain the generous Juice of the Grape beyond any thing in their publick or private Buildings. In many other *German* Towns besides this, a Traveller is carried to see these capacious Tuns, in the gilding and carving of which no small Labour is bestow'd. The other Towns mention'd by Geographers in this Principality are *Oscherfleben* and *Osterwick*, of which they give no particular Description. This Territory is generally fruitful in Corn, and excels any of the neighbouring Countries in the pleasantness of its Forests, and plenty of all kinds of Venison. *Gruningen.*

The antient *Pomerania*, or *Pomerland*, was of much larger Extent than the present *Pomerania*, taking in all *Casubia* and *Pomerelia* to the Eastward, which now belong to *Poland*, and part of the Marquisate of *Brandenburg* on the South; the *Baltick Sea* also, 'tis said, has *Pomerania* Dukedom

Brandenburg

broken in and swallow'd up great part of the antient *Pomerania* on the North, together with some whole Islands, and half of the Isle of *Rugen*. The modern *Pomerania* is a long narrow Tract of Land, extending near two hundred Miles in length from East to West, and fifty or sixty in breadth from North to South, but the breadth is very unequal. It is bounded by the *Baltick Sea* on the North: By *Polish Pomerelia* towards the East: By the Marquisate of *Brandenburg* on the South: And by *Mecklenburg* towards the West: And took the Name of *Pomeren*, from its lying on the Sea Coast; *Pomer* signifying as much both in the *Sclavonian* and *German* Tongue. The Air is severer here than in any part of *Germany*, as may well be supposed from its Northern Situation. It is well water'd by Lakes and Rivers, among the latter are the *Oder*, the *Pen*, the *Rega*, the *Persant*, the *Wiper*, the *Stolp*, the *Rekenitz*, and the *Barte*. The *Rekenitz* separates *Pomerania* from the Dukedom of *Mecklenburg*, forming a large Lake near *Damgarten*, and discharging it self into the *Baltick* at *Dars*. The *Barte* rises near *Stralsund*, and falls into the Sea at *Bardt*. The *Oder* soon after its entring *Pomerania* divides it self into several Branches, including many large Islands, whereof some are two Miles over; and having pass'd by *Stetin* flows into the *Damnish* Lake, and then into *Damantzke*, and at last dilates it self into a vast Fresh Water Lake, or Sea, call'd the great *Frische Haff*; extending sixteen Miles in length, and as many in breadth; which Lake falls into the *Baltick Sea* by three Currents, *viz.* the *Divenow*, the *Swyn*, and the *Penemund*, through which Ships pass to *Stetin*. Between the *Pene* and the *Swyn* lies

Situation and Extent.

Rivers & Lakes.

The *Frische Haff* Lake.

lies the Iſland of *Uſedom*: and the Territory of the City of *Wollin* lies encloſed by the *Swyn* and *Divenow*. Beſides the Rivers above mention'd there are many more in this Province which fall into the *Baltick*. *Pomeren* alſo contains a vaſt number of ſtanding Lakes; the chief whereof are thoſe of *New Stetin*, *Lukow*, *Sukow*, *Verſchem*, *Derſenten* and *Penkun*. Here are ſcarce any Mountains, but the Country is covered with Woods and Foreſts well ſtock'd with Game and wild Beaſts. Their Lakes and Rivers alſo furniſh them with vaſt Plenty of Fiſh, particularly Salmon and Lampreys; and Land and Water-Fowl no where abound more: but the Soil is generally a barren Sand, on which they do not attempt to raiſe Vineyards, and have ſcarce Corn enough for their own uſe. Mines there are none, except ſome few of Iron in the *Upper Pomeren*. Brandenburg

The Country is uſually divided into the *Eaſtern* and *Weſtern Pomerania*. The *Weſtern*, till very lately, was all of it ſubject to the King of *Sweden*, and ſubdivided into the Diſtricts of *Stetin*, *Wolgaſt*, *Gatskow* and *Bardt*, lying on the Weſt Side of the *Oder*, together with the Iſlands of *Rugen*, *Uſedom* and *Wollin*. The *Eaſtern Pomerania* is ſubject to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and ſituate on the Eaſt Side of the *Oder*, being ſubdivided into the Diſtricts of *Pomerania*, *Caſuben* and *Vendoſin* or *Wenden*. But before I enter into a more particular Deſcription of this Country, it will be neceſſary to give an Abſtract of the Hiſtory of it, from the Year 1217. This Dukedom was divided between *Bugiſlaus* and *Otho*, two Brothers, from whom deſcended the two Houſes of *Wolgaſt* and *Stetin*, which continu'd for two hundred Years and upwards. The Houſe of *Stetin* Subdiviſion of *Pomerania*.

Hiſtory of *Pomerania*.

Brandenburg

Stetin failing about the Year 1464, by the Death of *Otho* III. that part of the Dukedom which belong'd to it was conferr'd on *Frederick*, the 2d Marquis of *Brandenburg*, by the Emperor *Frederick* III. whereupon the Duke of *Pomeren Wolgast* conceiving a great piece of Injustice to have been done his Family, entered into a War with the Elector of *Brandenburg*, which ended in a Treaty of Peace, whereby it was concluded, That they should both retain the Title and Arms of the Dukes of *Pomeren*, but the Duke of *Wolgast* should remain in Possession of all the *Pomeranian* Territories, and upon Failure of Issue Male, they should descend entire to the House of *Brandenburg*. Accordingly in the Year 1637, *Bugislaus* XIV. dying without Issue, *George William*, Elector of *Brandenburg*, laid Claim to the whole Dukedom; but the *Swedes* having been Allies to the late *Bugislaus*, and call'd in by him and other *German* Princes to support them against the Emperor, and being now in Possession of the best part of *Pomeren*, and pretending that the late Duke had by his Will given the Dutchy of *Pomeren* to the *Swede*, insisted at the Treaty of *Munster*, that all the *Western Pomeren*, with the Isles of *Rugen* and *Wollin*, and the Town of *Stetin*, should from thenceforward be annex'd to the Crown of *Sweden*, and that part of the Country to the Eastward of the River *Oder* only should be subject to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and that no longer than there should be Male Issue of the House of *Brandenburg*, upon failure whereof it should be added to the *Swedish* Dominions, and in the mean time both Princes should enjoy the Title and

Arms

Arms of the Dukes of *Pomeren*, and that the Elector ſhould have by way of Equivalent for his parting with the *Weſtern Pomerania*, the Biſhopricks of *Halberſtat* and *Minden*, and the Reverſion of the Arch-Biſhoprick of *Magdeburg*, which he now enjoys. He is alſo allow'd one Voice in the Diets of the Empire for *Pomeren*, another for *Magdeburg*, and a third for *Halberſtat* and *Minden*. Notwithſtanding all which Advantages, the Elector took the Opportunity ſome Years afterwards, when the *Swede* was engag'd in a War with the *Danes* and other Powers, *Anno* 1678, to ſeize on moſt part of *Pomeren* allotted to the King of *Sweden* by the Treaty of *Munſter*, but was forc'd to relinquiſh it again ſoon after by the Treaty of St. *Germain*, and the *Swedes* remain'd in quiet Poſſeſſion of the *Weſtern Pomerania* till the late King of *Sweden*'s Defeat at *Pultowa*, when the King of *Pruſſia* taking Advantage of his Diſtreſs, ſeiz'd *Stetin*, the Iſlands of *Wollin* and *Uſedom*; and the *Danes*, by the Aſſiſtance of the *Pruſſians*, *Poles* and *Moſcovites*, made themſelves Maſters of *Stralſund*, *Marſtrand*, the Iſle of *Rugen*, &c. but by the Treaty of Peace which enſu'd, *Anno* 1720, the *Danes* were oblig'd to reſtore to *Sweden* all they had taken during the War, particularly *Stralſund*, and that part of *Pomeren* which lies Weſt of the River *Pene*, with the Iſle of *Rugen*, the Fortreſs of *Marſtrand*, and all the other Iſlands in their Poſſeſſion: But *Stetin*, and the Iſles of *Wollin* and *Uſedom*, and the Countries contiguous to the *Oder*, were confirm'd to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, the preſent King of *Pruſſia*, in whoſe Poſſeſſion they then were. So that now he hath a free Communication with the *Baltick Sea*, the thing he hath ſo long

Brandenburg

aim'd

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aim'd at; whereas when the *Swedes* were poſſeſs'd of *Stetin*, and the Iſles of *Uſedom* and *Wollin*, no Veſſels could come down the *Oder* into the *Baltick Sea* without their leave.

Stetin.

The chief Towns of *Weſtern Pomerania* are, 1. *Stetin*, formerly one of the *Hans* Towns, and Capital of *Pomerania*, pleaſantly ſituated on a riſing Ground upon the River *Oder*, in fifty three Degrees thirty Minutes North Latitude, forty Miles South of the *Baltick Sea*, and ſeventy North Eaſt of *Berlin*. It is a large populous City, and had heretofore a very great Trade, nor is it inconſiderable at preſent. The Caſtle, formerly the Palace of the Dukes of *Pomeren*, is ſaid to be a noble Piece of Architecture, equal to any in *Europe*. The Town is regularly fortified, and held out a long Siege of near ſix Months againſt the Elector of *Brandenburg*, in the Year 1677, who made himſelf Maſter of it at length, but was obliged to reſtore it to the *Swedes* by the ſubſequent Treaty of Peace at St. *Germains*. In the laſt War, about the Year 1713, the King of *Pruſſia* perſuaded the Citizens to admit his Forces into the Town, under Pretence of ſecuring it againſt the *Moſcovite*, and promiſed to hold it by way of Sequeſtration till a Peace ſhould be concluded; but never thought fit to part with it again: and at the following Treaty between *Sweden* and *Brandenburg*, procur'd a Ceſſion to be made him of this City by the *Swede*, with the Territory thereto belonging; and the King of *Pruſſia* as Elector of *Brandenburg* now remains Sovereign of it, which is of prodigious advantage to his Country, procuring him a free Communication with the *Baltick*, and will probably render the Town as conſiderable for Trade as ever, the River

River being navigable for small Vessels many Miles above the City, as it is for larger below it. 2. *Stralsund*, situate on the Sea-Coast over against the Island of *Rugen*, from which it is about a Mile distant, lying in fifty-four Degrees thirty Minutes N. Lat. near eighty Miles North-West of *Stetin*. The Streets of this City are broad and uniform, and the Houses generally built of Stone. The Place is naturally strong, being surrounded almost by the Sea and inaccessible Marshes: It is also regularly fortified, and has a good Harbour for Ships of 150 or 200 Tons, and has a great Trade in Corn, which they export to foreign Countries. In the Civil Wars of *Germany* it put it self under the Protection of *Gustavus Adolphus* King of *Sweden*, and the *Swedes* have ever since remained Masters of it, except some short Intervals, as when the Elector of *Brandenburg* besieg'd and took it in the Year 1678. and was obliged to resign it again by the Peace of St. *Germains*, *Anno* 1679. This City was also taken by the *Danes* assisted by their Allies the *Russians*, *Saxons*, *&c.* in *November* 1715. after a four Months Siege, but relinquish'd again to the *Swedes* by a Treaty of Peace in the Year 1720. who now continue in the Possession of it. 3. *Gripswald*, situate about thirty Miles South-East of *Stralsund*, on a Bay of the Sea, which forms a Harbour for small Ships: The Town is fortified, and has the Advantage of a University in it. 4. *Wolgast*, which stands on that Branch of the *Oder* call'd the *Pfin*, about five Miles from the *Baltick-Sea*, and fifteen to the Eastward of *Gripswald*, the best Harbour in the Country except *Stralsund*, formerly the Capital of a Dutchy till it came under the Dominion

Brandenburg

Stralsund.

Gripswald.

Wolgast.

Brandenburg. *Bardt.*

nion of the *Swedes*. 5. *Bardt*, twelve Miles to the Weſtward of *Stralſund*, ſtanding on a Bay of the Sea, but too ſhallow for a Harbour. The other Towns in *Swediſh Pomeren* are *Auclam*, *Demmin*, *Jatenitz*, *Ukermond*, *Paſſewalk*, *Kentzing*, *Gatzkow*, *Trebeſis* and *Damgarten*, of which I meet with nothing remarkable.

Rugen Iſle.

The Iſland of *Rugen*, taken by the *Danes* and their Confederates at the ſame time with *Stralſund*, was alſo yielded to the *Swedes* by the Treaty of Peace 1720. and they now remain in Poſſeſſion of it. This is one of the largeſt Iſlands in the *Baltick*, and of great Fame antiently for the Valour of its Inhabitants, and the impregnable Fortreſſes upon it. The Iſland was formerly of a much larger Extent than it is at preſent, reaching to the South-Eaſt as far as *Ruden*, once a part of this Iſland, though now far ſeparated from it. This Separation was occaſion'd by a great Tempeſt in the Fourteenth Century, when the Sea overflowing its Banks drowned a great part of *Rugen*, and made ſo deep a Channel, call'd by Mariners *The New Channel*, that the greateſt Ships which ſail on the *Baltick* may paſs that way. At this Day the Iſland of *Rugen* is about thirty Miles in length and as much in breadth, but ſo indented by Creeks and Bays, which run far into the Iſland, that ſcarce any part of the Land is two Miles diſtant from the Sea. The Coaſt of *Pomeren*, and particularly the City of *Stralſund*, lying about a Mile to the South-Weſt of the Iſland. The Chief Town of the Iſle of *Rugen* is *Bergen*, an open Town, conſiſting of about four hundred Houſes, and not conſiderable for any thing that I can learn: the Country about it however affords ſuch Plenty

Bergen.

of

of Corn that it is call'd the Granary of *Stralſund*. It is alſo well ſtock'd with Sheep, black Cattle, and a good Breed of Horſes, and their Geeſe here are ſaid to be the largeſt in *Europe*, and their Seas and Lakes abound in Fiſh; but the Natives have ſuch a Dependance on *Stralſund* that they Trade no where elſe. The Inhabitants of this Iſland were the laſt converted to Chriſtianity of any of the Northern Nations. In the Ninth Century indeed ſome Monks ventur'd to preach amongſt them, and ſucceeded ſo well as to convert many of them, but they ſoon relapſed into Idolatry, and inſtead of adoring the true God, paid Divine Honours to one of the Miſſionaries ſent amongſt them, nam'd St. *Vite*, whom they worſhip'd by the Name of *Swant*, and after his Death repreſented him by a monſtrous Image with four Heads, building for him a magnificent Temple. To this Idol the *Rugians* repair'd as to an Oracle, for Advice and Aſſiſtance in all their Undertakings: And here foreign Merchants brought their Offerings, and implor'd Succeſs in their Voyages. Three hundred Horſes were conſtantly kept for the Service of the God *Swant*, one whereof was a White one, and only rid by the High Prieſt, who uſed to ſhew him to the People ſome Mornings ſweating and foaming, pretending *Swant* himſelf had been upon his Back on an Expedition againſt their Enemies, which had put him into ſuch a Heat: and the *Rugians* have not forſaken theſe Idolatrous Practices, 'tis ſaid, much above five hundred Years. They were antiently govern'd by their own Princes, whoſe Dominions extended a great way into the Continent. Hiſtory gives us a Catalogue of eleven of them, of whom

Bran-denburg

Brandenburg

the first was *Witzlaus*, computed to have reign'd about the time of the Emperor *Otho* I. *Anno* 938. They were conquer'd by the *Danes* in the thirteenth Century, and by them converted to *Christianity*, *Jarimar* being the first Prince of *Rugen* who was baptiz'd. *Witzlaus* IV. the last Prince of *Rugen*, upon an Insurrection of the Inhabitants of *Stralsund*, who till then were subect to him, endeavouring to reduce them to their Duty, was kill'd in the Attempt, which put an end to that Race of Princes, and the *Stralsunders* declar'd themselves a Free People, which happen'd about the Year of our Lord 1325. Afterwards the Isle of *Rugen*, with the Territories belonging to it on the Continent, fell into the Hands of the Dukes of *Pomeren*, upon the Failure of which Line, it was agreed that it should be annex'd to the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*; but in Consideration of the signal Services the King of *Sweden* had done the Protestants of the Empire, in supporting their Interest against the Emperor and the *Roman* Catholick States, it was agreed by the Elector of *Brandenburg* and the other Powers concern'd at the Treaty of *Westphalia*, that the *Western Pomerania*, with the Isle of *Rugen*, should be possess'd by the King of *Sweden*; and notwithstanding the Elector of *Brandenburg* confirm'd this Agreement by a subsequent Treaty at St. *Germains*, and had receiv'd an ample Equivalent for his Pretensions, by having the Dutchy of *Magdeburg*, the Principality of *Halberstat*, &c. assign'd to him, yet we find him as often as he has had an Opportunity, reviving his Pretensions to the *Western Pomeren*, and was not to be satisfied till he had possess'd himself of *Stetin*, the Isles of *Usedom* and *Wollin*, and that part of the Country

Country between the River *Pene* and the *Oder*. Which shews that some Princes never think themselves longer bound by their Compacts than they have an Opportunity of breaking them. But I must not forget here, that the *Dane* also by Virtue of his antient Conquest above mention'd, sometimes puts in his Claim to the Isle of *Rugen*, and actually made himself Master of it in the Year 1678. but was forc'd to restore it again to the *Swede* by a Treaty in the Year 1679. I proceed now to that part of *Pomeren* which lies on the Eastern side of the *Oder*, and has most of it been in the Possession of the Elector of *Brandenburg* ever since the Death of *Bugeslaus* the last Duke of *Pomeren*. Brandenburg

The *Eastern Pomerania* is usually divided into three Districts, *viz.* *Pomerania Proper*, *Casubin* and *Vendosin*: The chief Towns whereof are 1. *Cammin*, situate on the East Branch of the *Oder*, call'd *Diveno*, five Miles from the *Baltick Sea*, and thirty-five North of *Stetin*; formerly a Bishop's See, but at the Reformation the Revenues were seiz'd, and the Bishoprick afterwards Secular iz'd, as our Writers term it, by the Treaty of *Munster*, and conferr'd on the Elector of *Brandenburg*, which was the case of *Magdeburg*, and many other Sees. 2. *Colberg*, situate at the Mouth of the River *Persant*, near the *Baltick Sea*, about twenty Miles North-East of *Cammin*; remarkable for the Salt-Pits near it, which yield the King of *Prussia* a good Revenue. The other Towns in *Eastern Pomeren* are *Treptow*, *Coslin*, *Stargard*, *Dam*, *Buttow*, *Bublits*, *Griffenburg*, *Belgarden*, *Rugen*, *Stolpe* and *Regemorld*, of which we meet with nothing particular. *Eastern Pomeren.* *Cammin.* *Colberg.*

Having

Brandenburg

History of *Brandenburg.*

Having taken a Survey of thoſe Provinces of the Circle of *Upper Saxony*, which belong to the Electorate of *Brandenburg*, it may be proper now to enquire a little into the Hiſtory of the Country, and the Family of the Elector the preſent King of *Pruſſia.*

The firſt Inhabitants of *Brandenburg* which Hiſtory takes Notice of, were the *Suevi*, and after them the *Sclaves.* The Emperor *Henry* I. having made a Conqueſt of this Country about the Year 927. conferr'd the Government of it on *Sigefride* Earl of *Rengelheim*, on Condition he ſhould defend theſe Marches, or utmoſt Limits of the Empire againſt the *Sclaves*, from whence *Sigefride* acquir'd the Title of Margrave or Marquis of *Brandenburg:* after *Sigefride* eight others enjoy'd this Marquiſate ſucceſſively; being appointed by the reſpective Emperors only during Pleaſure; of whom *Primiſlaus* King of the *Obotriti*, the Anceſtor of the Dukes of *Mecklenburg* was the laſt, after whoſe Death the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa* conſtituted *Albert* ſurnamed *Urſus*, Prince of *Anhalt* and Marquis of *Soltwedel*, the firſt Hereditary Marquis of *Brandenburg* about the Year 1162. In whoſe Houſe it continued for ſixteen Deſcents, when *Sigiſmund* the laſt of this Race, King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, ſucceeding to the Empire, ſold the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg* to *Jodocus* Duke of *Moravia*, who mortgaged it to *William* Marquis of *Miſnia*, of whom the Emperor redeem'd it, and conferr'd the Margravate upon *Frederick* Burgrave of *Noremburg*, at the Council of *Conſtance*, *Anno* 1417. in Conſideration of the Sum of four hundred thouſand Crowns: from whom the preſent Elector of *Brandenburg*, the King of *Pruſſia*, derives his Pedigree. *Frede-*

rick

rick II. who ſucceeded his Father, was made Duke of *Eaſtern Pomeren* alſo by the Emperor *Frederick* III. but his Brother and Succeſſor *Albert* relinquiſh'd the whole Territory to the Duke of *Weſtern Pomeren*, except the Title and Reverſion upon failure of Iſſue of the Duke of *Weſt Pomeren*, as has been obſerv'd already. *John Sigiſmund* the ninth Marquis of this Houſe, married *Anne* the Daughter and Heireſs of *Albert Frederick* Duke of *Pruſſia*, by whom alſo he acquir'd a Title to part of the Dutchies of *Cleve*, *Juliers*, and *Bergen*, with the County of *Ravensburg*. *George William* Son to *John Sigiſmund*, claim'd in his Mother's Right the three Dukedoms aboveſaid, with the Barony of *Ravenſtein*, in which he was oppos'd by the Duke of *Newburg*, who claim'd by another Siſter; and they came to an Agreement to have the joint Dominion of thoſe Territories: but falling out afterwards, the Duke of *Newburg*, Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, call'd in the *Spaniards* to his Aſſiſtance, as the Elector of *Brandenburg* did the *Dutch*; and a Treaty enſuing, it was agreed, That *Juliers* and *Berg*, with the ſmall Territory of *Ravenſtein*, ſhould fall to the Share of the Duke of *Newburg*; and that the Elector of *Brandenburg* and his Heirs ſhould enjoy the Dutchy of *Cleve* and the Counties of *Marckt* and *Ravenſprug*, and ſo they remain at this Day; but the King of *Pruſſia* however thinks fit to retain the Titles to the whole. *Frederick* the laſt Elector of *Brandenburg* in the Year 1700. caus'd himſelf to be proclaim'd and crown'd King of *Pruſſia*; and has ſince been acknowledg'd in that Quality by moſt, if not all the Powers in *Europe*. Upon the Death of *William* III. King of *England* in 1702. he claim'd a Right of ſucceeding to his Paternal Eſtate,

Brandenburg

Elector of *Brandenburg* aſſumes the Title of King of *Pruſſia*.

as

Brandenburg

as being deſcended from *Rene* of *Naſſaw* Prince of *Orange*, in which he was oppos'd by the Prince of *Naſſaw Frieſland*, whom King *William* left his Heir.

Family of the King of *Pruſſia*.

Frederick the laſt Elector of *Brandenburg*, and firſt King of *Pruſſia*, died on the 25th of *February*, 1712-13. in the Fifty-ſixth Year of his Age. He was born at *Koningsberg* the 1ſt of *July* 1657. and ſucceeded his Father *Frederick-William* in the Year 1688. and in the Year 1700, as has been ſaid, took upon him the Title of King of *Pruſſia*. He firſt married the Princeſs *Elizabeth-Henrietta*, Daughter of the Landgrave of *Heſſe Caſſel*, in the Year 1679. who died in 1683. leaving only one Daughter, ſince dead without Iſſue. His ſecond Wife was *Sophia-Charlotte*, Siſter to the late King *George* I. of *England*, by whom he had Iſſue *Frederick-William*, the preſent King of *Pruſſia*, born the 4th of *Auguſt*, 1688. and this Princeſs dying in the Year 1705. his late *Pruſſian* Majeſty married a third Wife in the Year 1708. who died a little before him, leaving no Iſſue.

The preſent King of *Pruſſia*, *Frederick-William* II. only Son of *Frederick* I. married *Sophia-Charlotte*, Daughter of the late King *George* I. on the 28th of *November* 1706. by whom he hath had ſeveral Children, of which *Frederica-Auguſta-Sophia*, born in the Year 1709. *Charles-Frederick* Prince of *Pruſſia* and *Orange*, born *January* 24th, 1712, and *Louiſa*, born *Anno* 1714, were lately alive.

Territories yielded to *Pruſſia* by the laſt Peace.

By the Treaty of Peace concluded at *Utrecht* between *France* and *Pruſſia* the 11th of *April* 1713. It was ſtipulated that the part of the *Upper Gelderland*, call'd the *Spaniſh Gelderland*, which the ſaid King of *Pruſſia* then poſſeſs'd, namely, the Town of *Gelder*, and Territory

Territory thereto belonging, the Bailliage of *Kriekenbeck* and the Country of *Kessel*, with all their Rights, Appurtenances and Dependancies, should be yielded up to and possessed by the King of *Prussia*, his Heirs and Successors of either Sex, in full Sovereignty and Propriety. *France* also acknowledged the King of *Prussia* Sovereign Lord of the Principality of *Neufchatel* and *Valengin*, promising not to disturb the said King of *Prussia*, his Heirs or Successors in the enjoyment of them. On the other hand the King of *Prussia* renounc'd for himself his Heirs and Successors in favour of *France*, all Right to the Principality of *Orange*, and to the Lordships and Places of the Succession of *Chaalons* and *Chastelbelin*, situate in *France* and in the County of *Burgundy*, transferring the whole to his Most Christian Majesty, his Heirs and Successors: and to render the said Renunciation the more valid, the King of *Prussia* engaged and promised on the Faith and Word of a King, to satisfie the Prince of *Nassaw Friesland* as to his Pretensions to the said Principality, and to the other Estates above mentioned, by an Equivalent; but the said King of *Prussia* is still allow'd to retain the Title of Prince of *Orange*. Brandenburg

In the Preamble of the abovesaid Treaty of Peace his *Prussian* Majesty is stil'd, King of *Prussia*, Markgrave of *Brandenburg*, Arch-Chamberlain and Prince Elector of the Holy *Roman* Empire; Sovereign Prince of *Orange*, *Neufchatel* and *Valengin*; Duke of *Magdeburg*, *Cleves*, *Juliers*, *Bergstetin*, *Pomerania*, *Cassubia*, the *Vandals*, *Mecklinburg* in *Silesia* and *Crossen*: Burgrave of *Nuremburg*; Prince of *Halberstat*, *Minden*, *Cammin*, *Swerin*, *Ratzenburg* and *Meurs*; Count of *Hohenzollern*, *Ruppin*, *Marck*, *Ravensberg*, The Titles of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, the present King of *Prussia*.

Brandenburg

Ravensberg, Hohenſtein, Tecklemburg, Lingen and *Buren*; Marquis of *Veer* and *Fluſhing*; Lord of *Ravenſtien, Roſtock, Stargard, Lawenburg, Butow, Breda, &c.*

Arms of the King of *Pruſſia.*

The Arms of his *Pruſſian* Majeſty are, *Argent* an Eagle ſpread Sable Crown'd with a Royal Crown, for *Pruſſia. Gules* 1. 4. fac'd *Or*; 2. 3. with a Cornet *Azure*, the whole ſurmounted with an Eſcutcheon Checkee *Or* and *Azure*, for *Orange. Azure* a Sceptre *Or*, for the Dignity of Elector. *Argent* an Eagle *Gules* for *Brandenburg. Or* a Lyon Sable for *Juliers. Argent* a Lyon *Gules* Crown'd *Or*, for *Berg*. Coupe *Argent* and *Gules*, for *Madgeburg. Gules* an Eſcutcheon *Argent* in Form of a Heart with Rays of a Carbuncle knotted and flower'd *Or*, illuminated with *Vert*, for *Cleves. Or* a Lyon *Sable* with a border Campone, *Gules* and *Argent*, for *Nuremburg. Argent* a Griphin *Gules* for *Pomerania*

The Principal Branches of this Family are thoſe of *Bareith, Cullembach* and *Anſpach*, both deſcending from the Elector *John-George*, who died in 1598. As to the whole Pedigree of the Margraves of *Brandenburg*, this is reſerv'd for the Appendix, and where will be found the Pedigrees of the reſt of the *German* Princes.

Preſent State of the King *Pruſſia*'s Dominions.

The Dominions of the King of *Pruſſia* are the largeſt of any of the *German* Powers, except thoſe of the Houſe of *Auſtria*; and tho' they are not the moſt populous and fruitful, yet their late Princes have given ſuch Encouragement to foreign Trade; ſet up ſo many profitable Manufactures, and invited ſo many Mechanicks and Artiſts from all parts to ſettle in the Country; that it ſeems now to be the moſt flouriſhing Province in *Germany*.

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They already furniſh the large Empire of *Ruſſia* with Woollen Cloth (which was formerly done by the *Engliſh* Merchants) and with many other valuable Commodities: and we may expect to ſee them er'e long one of the moſt formidable Naval Powers of the *Baltick*, ſince they have ſo much enlarg'd their Sea Coaſts, and ſecur'd the Navigation of the River *Oder* entirely to themſelves. Brandenburg

That vaſt Body of Troops amounting to near eighty thouſand regular Forces, which the Kings of *Pruſſia* have of late Years maintain'd in their Dominions, has amaz'd all People who are not in the Secret, for it is obvious to every one, that how much ſoever the Country may be improv'd, it is far from being able to maintain ſo great a Force. Some have ſuggeſted, that ſince *Sweden* hath ſo much declin'd, *France* makes the ſame uſe of *Pruſſia* ſhe did formerly of the *Swede*, and pays part of the Forces of this Crown, in order to balance the Power of the Emperor, if ever ſhe ſhould happen to have a Quarrel with him; and that other Powers having the ſame View, contribute alſo to the Charge of the *Pruſſian* ſtanding Army. On the other Hand, 'tis ſaid, both the *German* and the *Ruſſian* Emperors obſerving of what Conſequence it might be to have *Pruſſia* for their Allie in caſe of a Rupture, have offer'd very advantagious Conditions to the preſent King, to bring him over to their Intereſts. So that his *Pruſſian* Majeſty's Affairs ſeem to be in a very deſirable Situation, he is courted and preſented on all Hands; and hath it in his Power in ſome meaſure to turn the Balance if ever the Powers of *Europe* ſhould be again engaged in a War: and 'tis no improbable Surmiſe that he will Forces.

Brandenburg

at length take that side which offers the best Terms. Some People are under dismal Apprehensions for the Liberties of the King of *Prussia*'s Subjects, while he keeps such great Armies on Foot, but these have been long since lost. This Prince is already absolute in his Dominions, and can lay what Charges he pleases upon his People: but as he takes care to pay his Troops at the Expence of other Powers, and seems to have set his Heart on advancing Trade and Manufactures, and putting his Territories into a flourishing Condition; the People may enjoy as tolerable a share of Happiness under his Government, as they might under the Dominion of any Monarch who has no other ends in View: but the Mischief of it is, Princes are generally taught that they have something Divine in their Constitution; and that their Subjects are made only to promote their Glory or Pleasure, to esteem the enlarging their Dominions and making foreign Conquests as the noblest Pursuits; tho' these can only be done at the Expence of the Blood and Treasure of their People; and in short, that it is more eligible to be Sovereign of a Company of fawning indigent Slaves, than to be King of a free wealthy People, who while he Consults his own and their Welfare, may command all that they are Masters of, and will seldom meet with Opposition but when he is hurried into Schemes destructive to his Country. It is not so much the Form of Government we live under as the Disposition of our Governors which renders us happy or miserable: The best constituted Government in the World may be perverted to the vilest purposes by artful Men,

LOWER

LOWER SAXONY.

CHAP. II.

Treats of the Circle of Lower Saxony ; *and herein of the Dutchies of* Mecklenburg, Lawenburg, Holſtein, Hannover, Brunſwick, Lunenburg, Bremen *and* Verden.

WITHIN the Circle of *Lower Saxony* are comprehended the Dutchies of *Mecklenburg*, *Lawenburg*, *Holſtein*, *Brunſwick Lunenburg*, *Bremen*, the Principality of *Verden* and the Biſhoprick of *Hildeſhiem*. As to the Dutchy of *Magdeburg* and the Principality of *Halberſtat*, which are uſually reckon'd part of the *Lower Saxony*, I choſe deſcribe tham in treating of *Upper Saxony*, becauſe they lie contiguous to, and are incorporated with the other Dominions of the Elector of *Brandenburg* which lie within that Circle, and therefore ſhall not conſider them here. Provinces of *Lower Saxony*.

The Circle of *Lower Saxony* then is bounded by the *German Ocean*, *Denmark* and the *Baltick*-

Lower Saxony.

Bounds and Extent of *Lower Saxony*.

Baltick-Sea towards the North; by *Pomerania* and the Marquisate of *Brandenburg* towards the East; by the Territories of the Landgrave of *Hesse* on the South, and by the Circle of *Westphalia* towards the West: extending in length from East to West two hundred Miles, and about as far in breadth from North to South.

Rivers.

The Chief Rivers which run through this Country are the *Elbe*, the *Weser*, the *Alter*, the *Hamma*, the *Hemon*, the *Leme*, the *Ocker* and the *Eldt*.

Air and Soil.

The Winters here are long, and Air exceeding cold; but the Country however produces good Corn in many places, and does not want rich Pastures, as will appear in the Description of the several Countries it contains.

Mecklenburg.

Situation.

The Dutchy of *Mecklenburg* is bounded by the *Baltick Sea* on the North; by *Pomerania* on the East; by *Brandenburg* on the South; and by the Dutchies of *Lunenburg* and *Sax Lawenburg* towards the West.

Name.

It is said to derive its Name from the *Highdutch* Word *Mecklen*, which signifies a Broker or Dealer in Merchandize, from the great resort of Merchants to this Country anciently, and particularly to a City of the same Name situate on the Coast, which was the occasion of adding *burg* to the Word *Mecklen*, *burg* signifying a Town, and *Mecklenburg* a Town of Merchants or Brokers; and there is now a small Village not far from *Wismar*, according to some *German* Writers, which goes by the same Name, and is supposed to be the Remains of the once famous City of *Mecklenburgh*.

Seas, Lakes, Rivers and Air.

This Country has the Advantage of the *Baltick-Sea* for many Miles, besides a great Number of Rivers and large Lakes, which may be one Reason that the Air is unhealthful in Summer, and its North-

ern

ern Situation renders it intolerably cold in the Winter. It produces however great Plenty of Corn and Fruits, particularly Apples; and their Lakes and Rivers furnish them with Fish and Water-Fowl in abundance. Lower Saxony. Corn, Fruits and other Produce.

Mecklenburg is usually divided by Geographers into six parts, *viz.* 1. The Dukedom of *Mecklenburg*, properly so call'd. 2. The Dukedom of *Vandalia*. 3. The Earldom of *Swerin*. 4. The Barony of *Rostock*. 5. The Barony of *Stargard*. And 6. The Bishoprick of *Batzow*. In the Dukedom of *Mecklenburg Proper*, are the Cities and Towns of *Wismar*, *Tempsin*, *Gades*, *Rhena* and *Bucow*. In the Dukedom of *Vandalia*; *Gustrow*, *Sterneburg*, *Malchin*, *Stavenhagen*, *Ivenack*, *New Calven*, *Warin*, *Peutzlin*, *Rebell*, *Wredenhagen*, *Malchau*, *Tetrou*, *Goltberg*, *Parchum*, *Plage*, *Lupsian*, *Grabou*, *Domitz*, *Newstat*, *Eldenau* and *Gorlosen*. In the Barony of *Rostock*; the Cities and Towns of *Rostock*, *Ribnitz*, *Gnoien*, *Tessen*, *Laga*, *Schwan*, *Salines*, and *Morlou*. In the Barony of *Stargard*; *Brandenburg*, *Stargard*, *Furstenburg*, *Strelitz*, *Mirow*, *Fredland* and *Wesenburg*. And in the Bishoprick of *Butzow*, the City of *Butzow*. The Chief whereof I shall endeavour to describe. Division of the Provinces and chief Towns.

1. *Rostock*, an Imperial City, and one of the Hans Towns under the Protection of the Duke of *Mecklenburg*, situate in fifty-four Degrees twenty Minutes North Latitude; on a Bay of the Sea at the Mouth of the River *Warna*; is a tolerable Harbour, forty Miles to the Eastward of *Wismar*, suppos'd to take its Name from *Rotzstock*, or a Red Pillar, antiently worship'd here by the Pagan Inhabitants. It is divided into three parts, *viz.* the Old, the New, and the Middle City, which united *Rostock.*

Lower Saxony.

united make a large Town, containing many thouſands of lofty well built Houſes; Travellers obſerve, that here are ſeven large Streets leading to a ſpacious Market-Place, ſeven handſom Gates towards the Land, ſeven Bridges over the *Warna*, which runs through ſeveral Parts of the Town, ſeven great Doors to the Cathedral Church, ſeven Towers on the Town-Hall, and two or three other ſevens ſtill leſs worth our Obſervation; and perhaps the Reader will ſcarce forgive me for taking up his time with theſe. The Univerſity here is ſaid to contain as many Students as moſt in *Germany*; and was founded by *John* and *Albert*, two Cotemporary Dukes of *Mecklenburg* and Couſins, in the Year 1419. Half the Charges whereof being born by the Corporation and Magiſtracy of the City, Half the Profeſſors are choſen by the Duke of *Mecklenburg*, and the other half by the Town; and the Rector is choſen alternatly every half Year, as in moſt other *German* Univerſities. Amongſt other learned Men that have been educated here, are *Albert Crantzius*, *John Poſſelius*, and *Nathan Chytræus*, three celebrated Hiſtorians.

The Government of the City is in the hands of twenty four Aldermen, elected out of the Nobility, Scholars and principal Merchants; of whom four are Burgomaſters, two Chamberlains, two Stewards for the River, and two Judges of Civil and Criminal Matters. Theſe Twenty-four may be ſtiled the Upper Houſe, and have in a manner the whole Executive Power lodg'd in them, with the Power of Coining Money and Electing Officers. There is alſo a Common Council of an hundred inferior Citizens, who are ſummon'd

mon'd to give their Advice upon extraordinary Emergencies relating to the whole Community. 2. *Warnemund*, a ſmall Town ſituate on the Sea, ſeven Miles below *Roſtock*, being the Port-Town to that City, for large Veſſels cannot come up ſo high as *Roſtock*. 3. *Wiſmar*, which ſtands between thirty and forty Miles to the Weſtward of *Roſtock*, and as many to the Eaſtward of *Lubeck*, by ſome eſteem'd the Capital of *Mecklenburg*, ſaid to obtain its Name from the Conveniency of its Situation, *Wiſmeer* ſignifying a ſecure Harbour, as the Towm of *Wiſmar* is. It is ſaid to have been built out of the Ruins of the antient Town of *Mecklenburg* about the Year 1250. In the Year 1266 it was enlarg'd and beautify'd, and from that time became extremely populous, and was reckon'd one of the chief of the Hans Towns, for this was the Harbour where all the Men of War belonging to that Body were laid up. The *Swedes* having poſſeſs'd themſelves of this City during the Civil Wars of *Germany*, inſiſted on its being confirmed to them by the Treaty of *Munſter*, as it was, and the *Swede* hath ſince ſtil'd himſelf Lord of *Wiſmar*; it has however ſeveral times been taken by the *Danes*, and reſtor'd to the *Swedes* again by ſubſequent Treaties; particularly in the laſt War it was taken by the *Danes* and their Allies, the *Hannoverians*, *Brandenburghers* and *Saxons*, but reſtor'd to the *Swedes* by a Treaty made in the Year 1720. wherein it was ſtipulated however that the Walls and Fortifications ſhould be demoliſh'd, in which ſtate it remains at preſent. 4. *Swerin*, ſituate upon the great Lake call'd the *Swerin-Sea*, to which it communicates its Name, about fifteen Miles South of *Wiſmar*,

Lower Saxony.

Warnemund.

Wiſmar.

Swerin.

Lower Saxony.

and forty South West of *Rostock*, formerly a Bishop's See, but by an Article in the Treaty of *Munster*, converted into a temporal Principality, and conferr'd on *Adolph Frederick*, Duke of *Mecklenburg*. 5. *Gustrow*, a well fortified Town, formerly the Seat of the Duke of *Mecklenburg Gustrow*, whose Line became extinct in the Year 1688.

Gustrow.

The *Vandals* inhabited *Mecklenburg.*

This Country was antiently inhabited by the *Vandals*, and govern'd by their own Princes. *Albert* and *John*, joint Dukes of *Mecklenburg*, were by the Emperor *Charles* IV. first admitted Princes of the Empire in the Year 1349, upon Condition of being subject to its Laws. *Lutheranism* was establish'd in this Country about the Year 1550, by Duke *John Albert*, who demolish'd the Abbies and Religious Places, and converted their Revenues to other Uses. In the Civil Wars of *Germany* this Country was miserably harrass'd by the Imperial Army, probably upon account of their deserting the *Roman* Communion, and embracing *Lutheranism*. *Charles Leopold*, the present Duke of *Mecklenburg*, was born the 6th of *November*, 1679, and married to *Sophia Edwige* of *Nassau Dietz*, *Anno* 1698. This Princess being wantonly disposed, the Duke began a Process against her in the Imperial Court, in order to obtain a Divorce, where meeting with more than ordinary Delays, he ventur'd to marry the Dutchess Dowager of *Courland*, Niece to the late Czar, in the Year 1716, before there was any Decision of the Cause; and it seems to be no extraordinary thing with the *German* Princes to divorce themselves, and take another Woman to their Bed in the Lifetime of the former.

The present Duke.

His second Marriage in the Life of his first Wife.

This

This was but the Beginning of Troubles to the unhappy Duke of *Mecklenburg*, whoſe Country was the following Year almoſt ruin'd by the *Moſcovite* Forces, which were brought into the Empire to aſſiſt the *Danes* and *Saxons* againſt the *Swedes*; and at the ſame time the Duke laying heavy Taxes upon his Nobility, they apply'd to the Emperor for Redreſs, ſetting forth that the *Ruſſian* Army having committed great Ravages upon their Eſtates, when they thought fit at laſt to leave their Country the Duke retain'd in his Service a Body of three thouſand of them, which together with his own Troops he was continually augmenting by new Levies, he quarter'd on the Nobility and exacted extravagant Contributions from them, under Pretence of providing for the Security of the Country againſt foreign Invaſions, pretending that he was ſole Judge what was neceſſary for the Defence of his Subjects, who were to bear the Expence: But the Nobility deny'd this Prerogative, alledging that a Convention had been made with his Predeceſſor in the Year 1701, to pay annually the Sum of an hundred and twenty thouſand Crowns, in lieu of all Taxes and Duties ordinary or extraordinary; and thereupon the Duke renounc'd all further Pretenſions of laying any Taxes upon them, except the uſual Land Taxes. II. They alledge that the Monthly Contribution of ſixty thouſand Crowns demanded of them, exceeded the Produce of their Eſtates, and was more than neceſſary to pay the Troops. That at the ſame time all the Peaſants who were not Subjects of the Nobility, were exempted from theſe Contributions, which made it evident that the Duke deſign'd the Ruin of the Nobi-

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Decree againſt the Duke of *Mecklenburg* for oppreſſing his Subjects.

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lity, whoſe Eſtates were ſeiz'd and ſequeſter'd for not paying the Sums demanded, and ſome of them compell'd to fly their Country, *&c.*

After this Cauſe had depended before the Imperial Tribunal for ſome Years, it was decreed about the Year 1722, That the Duke ſhould pay to his Nobility one million of Crowns, for repairing the Damages they had ſuſtain'd; and on his not complying with this Edict, a Body of Troops were order'd to quarter upon the Duke's Demeſn Lands, and ſeize his Revenues, which was executed accordingly, and the Duke thought fit to retire out of the Country for ſome time; but is returning to his Dominions again now the Decree is ſatisfied, and the Nobility begin to be reconcil'd to him.

From this Inſtance it appears, that the Princes of the Empire are ſubject to the general Laws of the Empire, and that their Nobility and Gentry, between whom there is little Difference, can appeal for redreſs to the Imperial Courts, where they are oppreſs'd by their reſpective Sovereigns. But it is not ſo with the Peaſants or Husbandmen, and other inferior People; theſe are Subjects and Vaſſals to their ſeveral Lords, and do not hold their Farms by Leaſe, as our Farmers do, but at Will, and are oblig'd to do ſuch Services and pay ſuch Rents in kind or Money, as their Lords require of them; and if they are order'd to arm and march into the Field againſt an Enemy, they dare not refuſe it. Thus it was lately among the Clans in *Scotland*, where a Lord with his *Clan* would fall upon a Neighbour in a hoſtile manner, and endeavour to do himſelf Juſtice if he apprehended

The North West Part of
GERMANY.
Containing ye Dominions of the
Electors of BRUNSWICK
LUNENBURG and COL
OGNE. with WESTPHA-
LIA. and the Dutchy of
Holstein, Iuliers &c.
The Landgraviat of HESSEN
CASSEL. Bishopricks of
Munster & Osnabrug &c.
Agreable to Modern History
By H. Moll G. 1728
6 Deg. East from London 8 9 10 11 12
NORTH SEA
BALTICK or EAST SEA
P. of DENMARK
Sleswick
HOLSTEIN D.
Holstein
Wagria
Stormar
Hamburg
Lubeck
P. of MEKLENBURG D.
Sax-Lauwenburg D.
BREMEN D.
Bremen
Oldenburg C.
VERDEN D.
LUNEBURG D.
ZELL D.
UNITED PROVINCES
WESTPHALIA
MUNSTER B.
OSNABRUG B.
MINDEN D.
Diepholt C.
Hoye C.
Lippe C.
PATERBORN B.
WOLFENBUTEL D.
HILDESH. B.
Hartz Wald
MAGDENBURG D.
BRANDENBURG M.
PART OF UPPER SAXONY
LOWER SAXONY
BRUNSWICK LUNENBURG D.
LANDGRAVIAT de HESSEN CASSEL
WETTERAW
BERG D.
MARK C.
CLEEF D.
IULIERS D.
COLOGNE
MENTZ
TREVES
FRANCONIA
WURTZBERG B.
NETHERLANDS
English Miles
10 20 30 40 50 60
54 53 52 51 50

hended himself injur'd, as if there were no Civil Courts of Judicature in the Kingdom; and as for Controversies among the Tenants themselves, these were determin'd in the Courts of their respective Lords. Lower Saxony.

The Dutchy of *Sax Lawenburg* is situate on both sides of the *Elbe*; being bounded by *Holstein* on the West and North: By *Mecklenburg* on the East; and the Dutchy of *Lunenburg* towards the South: The chief Town whereof is *Lawenburg*, situate at the Conflux of the *Elbe* and the *Stegnitz*, in the Latitude of fifty-three Degrees forty Minutes, about thirty Miles South of *Lubeck*, and near forty South-East of *Hamburg*. It is a small, but populous Town, and has a pretty good Trade. The other Towns of any Note in this Dutchy are, *Mollen*, *Wittenberg* and *Ratzeburg*; but of these I meet with nothing particular. The last Duke of *Sax Lawenburg* was *Julius-Francis*, who dying without Male Issue in the Year 1689. the Elector of *Saxony*, the Prince of *Anhalt* and the Duke of *Lunenburg Zell* all laid Claim to it; but the Duke of *Lunenburg* taking Possession of it, this Dutchy on his Death devolv'd on the Elector of *Hannover*, with his other Territories; the other Pretenders relinquishing their Claim in consideration of a Sum of Money, or some other Equivalent given them by the Elector of *Hannover*. Lawenburg *Dutchy*. *Lawenburg* City.

As to the Province of *Holstein*, it hath already been describ'd in treating of the King of *Denmark*'s Dominions, except the Cities of *Hamburgh* and *Lubeck*, which some reckon to be out of the Bounds of *Holstein*, perhaps because they have freed themselves from the *Danish* Yoke, though that Prince frequently revives Holstein *Dutchy*.

Lower Saxony.

vives his Pretensions to those Places, and exacts large Sums from them, and were it not that they are under the Emperor's Protection and deem'd Free Imperial Cities, the *Dane* would no doubt long since have reduc'd them to his Obedience again.

Hamburg.

Hamburg, one of the most considerable of the Hans Towns; is built partly on Islands and partly on the Continent, on the North side of the River *Elbe*, in the Latitude of fifty three Degrees fifty Minutes, ten Degrees to the Eastward of *London*, forty Miles South-West of *Lubeck*, and sixty North-East of *Bremen*; being about seventy-five Miles distant from the Sea. Its Name is suppos'd to be deriv'd from the Forest of *Ham*, which stood near it; and gave Title to the antient Lords of *Ham*, who building a Castle where the City nows stands, call'd it *Hamburg*, or *Ham Castle*. It is generally held to be within the Limits of *Stormaria*, a Province of the Dutchy of *Holstein*: and however this is disputed by some, it is agreed, that the Territories belonging to this City and adjoining to it lie in *Stormaria*. They contain but a small Circuit, wherein are several large Villages, and Noblemen's Palaces. There are also several little Islands in the *Elbe* under the Government of the *Hamburghers*.

The City of *Hamburg*, says a late Writer, consists of a great many little Islands in the Rivers *Elbe* and *Altster*, which like *Venice*, have a Communication with each other by Bridges. The Tide flows through the Canals, which separate the Islands; and it lies so low, that in Spring Tides Houses have been carried away and damaged by Inundations, as it happen'd in the Year 1651. As the place appears so be naturally strong by this Account; the Inhabitants

Inhabitants have added to it good Walls, and regular Fortifications after the modern way, especially towards the Land. It is divided by a Wall into two parts, call'd the Old and New Town. The Streets are wide but not ſtrait; and the Buildings generally of Brick, very high, which make a grand Appearance. The Town is exceeding populous, occaſion'd by a flouriſhing foreign Trade: Ships from all parts of *Europe* reſort hither, and from hence their Merchandize is diſtributed through the Empire: But the moſt conſiderable Manufacture of the *Hamburghers*, if we may call it ſuch, is their Beer, in brewing of which great numbers of People are employ'd, and it is tranſported into all the neighbouring Countries, being valued equally with Wine. The Peaſants of *Holſtein*, 'tis ſaid, have ſuch an Opinion of its Virtues, that they apprehend it impoſſible to live without it. They have alſo plenty of all Proviſions at *Hamburg*, which are either brought down their Rivers from the Inland parts of *Germany*, or imported from abroad: but their Markets are with nothing better ſtor'd than with Sea and River Fiſh, and Garden Stuff. Their Gardens, which lie contiguous to the Town Walls, do not only afford plenty of Fruit, Herbs and Roots, but being regularly planted, and extending a great way into the Country, yield an inexpreſſible Delight to the Citizens, who have their Country Seats in the middle of them. On the other ſide Ships of good Burthen may come up to the very Walls to take in and diſcharge their Lading: the largeſt indeed are forc'd to come to an Anchor at *New Mills*, four Miles below it, and unlade their Merchandize into ſmaller Veſſels. The Tide flows ſixteen Miles higher

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higher up the River than *Hamburgh*, which is about ninety Miles from the Ocean, and thought to be a longer Course than the Tide takes in any other *European* River.

The Publick Buildings in this City mentioned by Travellers, are, the Church of St. *Peter*, formerly a Cathedral, while the Town remain'd an Archbishoprick, and the Residentiaries of this Church still compose a Chapter, who have Cognizance of Ecclesiastical Causes from whom there lies no Appeal but to the Imperial Chamber at *Spire*. The other most considerable Churches are those of St. *Nicholas*, St. *James*'s, St. *Catharine*'s and St. *Michael*'s, where Registers of the Poor of the respective Parishes are kept who have Money Weekly distributed amongst them, and a Yearly Allowance of Cloths and Fuel: Nor is there any City can boast of more well endowed Hospitals and Charitable Foundations in proportion to its bigness, for Cripples, Aged People, Orphans, Disabled Seamen and their Families, with Free-Schools for the Education of the Children of poor Citizens, who are furnish'd with Cloaths as well as good Instruction, till they are capable of being put out to Trades, or sent to the University.

The City of *Hamburgh* is a Free Imperial City Independant of any other Power except the Emperor, to whom they pay Homage, and some other small Acknowledgments for the Protection they receive from the Empire, as other Imperial Cities do, who have both the Legislative and Executive Power lodg'd in them. The Magistrates are four Burgomasters, twenty *Schepins*, or Aldermen, chosen out of the most considerable Merchants or Tradesmen, twelve Common Council Men, or Senators,

Senators, who constantly attend the Service of the City, who upon extraordinary Occasions Assemble sixty more of the principal Citizens, call'd *Burger Alten*, or Elders of the City, and if the Case be of the utmost Importance, the whole Body of Freemen are assembled, in whom seems to be the last Resort. But this Power has been frequently disputed of late Years; the Senate pretending that tho' they are call'd to advise with upon extraordinary Occasions, their Superiors only have the Power of determining what ought to be done: and these Controversies have sometimes risen to that height that the Emperor has been oblig'd to take Cognizance of them, and command the Forces of the Circle to march into the City to keep the Peace, as will appear hereafter. But before I proceed further it may be Convenient to enquire here the Foundation of that Claim the *Dane* frequently makes to the Dominion of this City. And it seems *Woldemar* Duke of *Slesvick*, by the Assistance of *Canutus* the VIth King of *Denmark* his Brother, took this City from the Emperor *Otho* IV. and *Woldemar* being afterwards advanc'd to the *Danish* Throne, transferr'd the Sovereignty of *Hamburgh* to *Albrecht* Earl of *Orlemund*, who assign'd his Right to the Citizens in Consideration of fifteen hundred Marks of Silver; and thus this City became a Free and Independant State: and *Adolph* the Fourth, Earl of *Holstein*, confirm'd their Rights and Priveleges, as his Successors also did down to *Adolph* XIV. the last Earl of *Holstein* and *Schawenburg* of that Family, who died *Anno* 1459. upon whose Death the Province of *Holstein* put themselves under the Protection of *Christian* the first King of *Denmark*, whom

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whom they elected their Sovereign, under the Title of Duke of *Holstein*: and the Citizens of *Hamburg* enter'd into an Alliance with the King of *Denmark*, engaging to maintain the same Friendship and Correspondence with him they had done with the Earls of *Holstein* and *Schawenburg* his Predecessors, if he would confirm their Rights and Privileges, which he did accordingly: His Successors however, were perpetually reviving their Claim to the Sovereignty of this City, and some of them compell'd the Citizens to pay large Sums to purchase a Confirmation of their Liberties; but in all their Treaties with that Crown they concluded *Salvo Jure Cæsaris & Imperii & Salvis Libertatibus Civitatis ab Imperiali culmine obtentis.* And in a Diet held at *Ausburg Anno* 1510. The Emperor *Maximilian* I. with the Estates of the Empire, declar'd *Hamburg* a Free Imperial City, and summon'd the Duke of *Holstein* to appear before the Imperial Chamber at *Spire*, to make good, or renounce his Pretensions to the said City. But the Kings of *Denmark*, as Dukes of *Holstein*, have nevertheless several times since extorted large Sums of Money from this City; sometimes appearing before it with a numerous Army, and at other times blocking up the Mouth of the River *Elbe*, taking their Ships and obstructing their Traffick; but the Powers interested in preserving the Liberties of this City have hitherto interpos'd and preserv'd them from being swallow'd up by the *Dane*. The Liberties of *Hamburg* have also been several times endanger'd by Religious Disputes with some of the neighbouring Princes, and by their own Intestine Divisions, as has been hinted already, particularly in the Year 1708. when those Disputes

Diſputes aroſe ſo high, that a Body of Troops was ſent to take Poſſeſſion of the Town by the Directors of the Circle of *Lower Saxony* in order to preſerve the Peace of the City. Lower Saxony.

The eſtabliſh'd Religion of *Hamburgh* is *Lutheraniſm*; and ſo bigotted are they to their particular Opinions in Religion, that they will tolerate no other Sect, whether Popiſh or Proteſtant, except in the Chapels of Foreign Miniſters: Nor will they ſuffer any Subject of *Hamburg* to reſort even thither, inſomuch, that they proſecuted very ſeverely ſome Citizens who were ſeen at the *Dutch* Chapel, notwithſtanding the Repreſentations of the King of *Pruſſia* and the States General in behalf of their Bretheren, the Diſciples of *Calvin* in the Year 1719. And in Anſwer to his *Pruſſian* Majeſty's Memorial on this Subject, they acquainted him that the *Calviniſts* in Affairs relating to Trade, enjoy'd the ſame Privileges as the *Lutherans*; but that at the time of the eſtabliſhing the *Lutheran* Religion in that City, neither the *Calviniſts*, the *Roman Catholick* Inhabitants, or the *Jews* were allowed the Publick Exerciſe of their Worſhip, but were content with Domeſtick Service; And as for Sermons and the Adminiſtration of the Sacraments, they were obliged to repair to neighbouring Towns: Which State of things was confirm'd by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, and their Magiſtrates obliged by a very binding Oath to obſerve that Treaty: Notwithſtanding which both the *Calviniſts* and *Roman Catholicks* were encreaſed in their City of late Years to an inſufferable degree, and openly aſſum'd to themſelves an exerciſe of their Worſhip, aſſembling in divers parts of the Town,

Lower Saxony.

and particularly at the *Dutch* Resident's House, to the number of some Hundreds, with several Coaches, and by Preaching Sermons, Singing aloud, and administring the Sacraments, gave reason to suspect they would in time claim a Right to their Publick Worship; and that this with the repeated Encroachments and Usurpations of the *Roman Catholicks*, had put the Magistrates upon issuing an Edict to prohibit such unlawful Worship, and reduce the same within the bounds prescribed by the Treaty of *Westphalia*.

The same Year, 1719. I find the *Roman Catholicks* also complaining of their being insulted by the Inhabitants of *Hamburgh* on account of their Religion. The Imperial Minister residing in this City it seems had caused a new Chapel to be built, and the Priests having laid the first Stone with unusual Ceremonies, and attempted openly to make Proselytes to their Religion, gave great Offence to the *Lutheran* Clergy, who incited both Magistrates and People to oppose the finishing this Popish Temple; whereupon a Mob was spirited up on *Sunday* the 15th of *September*, who first plunder'd the Chapel of the Plate and Ornaments, and afterwards demolish'd it. They also proceeded to storm the House of Count *Metsch* the Imperial Minister, stripping it of the Furniture, and carrying off Seven Thousand Crowns in Money, abusing M. *Lembke*, Imperial Counsellor and Secretary of the Embassy; the Tumult lasting from Nine of the Clock in the Morning till Midnight before it was suppress'd. Of which the Imperial Resident immediately sent an Express to Court. The Emperor was so exasperated at this outragious Riot against his

his Ministers and those of his Communion, that he threatned the City with Military Execution if they did not forthwith pay a Fine of Two Hundred Thousand Crowns, rebuild the House and Chapel at their own Expence, and make good the Loss of the Furniture, Ornaments and all other Damages sustained; and lastly, that Two Members of the Senate and Two of the Common Council should come to *Vienna* and beg his Imperial Majesty's Pardon. With which the *Hamburgers* were obliged to comply, except that they got some part of the Fine abated. But the Emperor has since taken them into his special Protection, and espouses their Cause heartily against the antiquated Pretensions of the *Dane*; for in *November* 1724. the Magistrates publish'd an Imperial Mandate, importing, That whereas it had been represented to his Imperial Majesty that the King of *Denmark* and his Officers, especially the Count *de Calenburg* High Bailiff of the County of *Pinneburg*, had for some time past pretended to exercise an Independant Jurisdiction within the District of the *Danish Hotels* (Palaces) called the *Schawenberg* and *Muhlen* in the City of *Hamburgh*, and to exempt the Inhabitants thereof, and all the Houses within that Verge, though sworn Burghers of the City, from all Civil Power, Allegiance and Obedience to the Government; as also from all Taxes and Contributions; and had made use of Threats to deter the said City from maintaining her Rights, which they had possessed for many Centuries: His Imperial Majesty annull'd and vacated all the Ordinances hitherto issued against the City by his *Danish* Majesty and his Officers, especially by Count *Calen-* Lower Saxony.

Lower Saxony.

Calenberg and the *Daniſh* Reſidents *Hagendorn* and *Hohenmhul*, and all the Inhabitants of the ſaid Diſtricts were by the ſaid Mandate ſtrictly enjoined not only to be Faithful and Obedient, like other Burghers, to the Magiſtrates of *Hamburgh*, according to the antient Conſtitution of the City, but likewiſe to pay without Reſiſtance the Arrears of the Taxes, and bear their ſhare of all Contributions, Charges and Offices for the future, on pain of being puniſh'd Corporally, and even with Death, according to the nature of the Crime.

The Miniſters of *Denmark* on the contrary publiſh'd an Order of the King of *Denmark's*, requiring the Inhabitants of the Diſtrict of *Schawenburg* not to pay the leaſt Contribution or Tax to the Magiſtrates of *Hamburg* on Pain of Death, wherein his *Daniſh* Majeſty alſo revives his Claim to that his Hereditary City, as he calls it; and threatens the Citizens that one time or other they ſhould feel the Effects of his Reſentment. In the Year 1726, the King of *Denmark* proceeded to prohibit the Currency of the *Hamburg* Coin in his Dominions (as the *Hamburghers* had before the Currency of the *Daniſh* Coin in their Territories). He alſo requir'd his Subjects not to buy of the *Hamburghers* any Goods of the Growth or Manufacture of *England*, *France*, *Holland*, *Italy*, *Germany*, or any other foreign Country; and the *Daniſh* Merchants were requir'd to purchaſe them in the reſpective Countries where they are produc'd or manufactur'd, which is a very great Loſs to the *Hamburghers*, who us'd to furniſh the Dominions of *Denmark* with moſt of their foreign Goods. The *Engliſh Hamburg* Merchants are ſaid to be more favoured

voured in this City than those of any other Nation, on account of the extraordinary Trade they occasion here; their Factors and Agents being exempted from the Jurisdiction of the City Courts, and all Civil and Criminal Matters relating only to their People, determin'd by the *English* Resident. They are also indulg'd in the publick Exercise of their Religious Worship, a Privilege said to be denied to most other Nations who are not of the *Lutheran* Persuasion; but I perceive the *Dutch* and other Foreigners have now the same Liberty, though the Natives are not allow'd to resort to their Chapels. Lower Saxony.

Lubeck the chief of the Hans Towns, and an Imperial City, is situated in the Province of *Wagerland* in the Dutchy of *Holstein*, tho' some have plac'd it in the Dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, from which indeed it is not far distant. It is said to have deriv'd the Name from its Situation on a Corner or Point of Land, the Word *Lubeck*, or rather *Lobeck*, in *High Dutch*, signifying as much. This City stands on the River *Trave*, ten Miles from the *Baltick-Sea*, in 54 Degrees odd Minutes North Latitude, upwards of forty Miles North East of *Hamburg*, about as many to the Westward of *Wismar*, and twenty five Miles North of *Lawenburg*. *Travemund*, at the Mouth of the River *Trave*, is the Port Town to *Lubeck*, and esteem'd a very good Harbour. There is not any City in the North of *Germany*, according to Dr. *Nicholson*, which exceeds *Lubeck* in the Beauty and Uniformity of its Buildings, or the Pleasantness of the Groves and Gardens about it. The Streets are broad and strait, and the Houses built of Brick; and from a publick *Lubeck.*

Lower Saxony.

publick ReservoirWater is laid into every Citizen's House, and several of the Streets are planted with Rows of Trees. The Churches are generally well built, adorn'd with high Spire Steeples, being about twenty in Number, and the Cathedral, dedicated to St. *Mary*, esteem'd a fine Piece of Architecture. *Lubeck* was an incomsiderable Borough till inlarg'd and beautify'd by *Adolph*, the second Earl of *Holstein*, *Anno* 1140, from whom *Henry* Duke of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*, sirnam'd the Lion, took it. *Waldemar* Duke of *Sleswick*, Brother and Heir to *Canutus* King of *Denmark*, afterwards made himself Master of it; but the Citizens being unkindly treated by the *Danes*, put themselves under the Protection of the Emperor *Frederick* II. who confirm'd their antient Privileges and Immunities, and enlarg'd them; since which *Lubeck* has continu'd a Free Imperial City, and was the Metropolis of the Hans Towns, as has been intimated already. The Bishoprick of this City has been enjoy'd by Protestant Princes ever since the Year 1561, when the *Lutheran* Religion was introduc'd here, and devolves as an Appenage, or Inheritance on the younger Sons of the Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*, who are stil'd Dukes of *Eatin*, from a Town where the Palace of this Prelate stands, about four Miles from the City. This is the only Protestant Bishoprick in *Germany*, 'tis said, which has not been stripp'd of the Revenues and Privileges belonging to it; the other *Lutheran* Bishops are rather Superintendants, having little to distinguish them from the Inferior Clergy, but the Point of Precedence.

The

Lower Saxony.

The preſent Government is in the Hands of twelve Burgomaſters elected out of the Nobility and Civil Lawyers, and the Senate or Council conſiſts of ſixteen Members, half Noblemen and Lawyers, and the other half Merchants. Two Brothers, or Father and Son, cannot be admitted at the ſame time into the Senate, nor any Handicraft or Mechanick is ſuffer'd to ſit amongſt them. Their Territories are about ſixty Miles in Circumference, and contain ſeveral ſmall Towns and Villages. happy were the Northern Princes who could make *Lubeck* their Friend, while ſhe was Capital of the Hans Towns, for they are ſaid to have been able at ſome times to have fitted out upwards of two hundred Ships of War, and to have had the Power of turning the Scale to which ever Side they inclin'd in the Wars among the Northern Powers: But the Reader has already met with an Account of the Hans Towns in the preceding Volume, and therefore I forbear to ſay more of them here.

LUNENBURG.

THE Dukedom of *Lunenburg*, in which *Zell* is comprehended, is bounded by the River *Elbe*, which ſeparates it from *Lawenburg* and *Holſtein* on the North; by *Brandenburg* and *Magdeburg* on the Eaſt; by the Dukedom of *Brunſwick* on the South; and by *Bremen* and part of *Weſtphalia* towards the Weſt. The Air of this Country is cold, and a barren ſandy Deſart takes up a great part of it: the reſt is cover'd with Woods and Foreſts, and the People who inhabit them the moſt clowniſh and unpoliſh'd of any in *Germany*: but their Foreſts abounding in Wild Hog, Deer and other Veniſon, the neighbouring Princes and Nobility annually aſſemble here to take the Diverſion of Hunting. The principal Rivers are the *Elbe*, the *Ilmenow* or *Awe*, and the *Jetze*. The chief Towns are, 1. *Lunenburg*, or *Luneburg*, ſaid to derive its Name from *Luna*, the Moon, on account of that Planet's being ador'd by the antient Pagan Inhabitants: But how the Moon came to have a *Latin* Name in this part of the World before the *Romans* arrived here, is a Difficulty that is not eaſily got over. It ſtands on the River *Ilmenow*, in the Latitude of fifty-three Degrees thirty Minutes; about thirty Miles South-Eaſt of *Hamburgh*, and near forty South of *Lubeck*, being of an Oblong Figure, and about

Lunenburg City.

two

two Miles in Circumference; the Streets broad, and moſt of the Houſes tolerably well built. The Publick Buildings mentioned by Travellers are, the Town-Hall or Stadt-Houſe, and the Palace belonging to the late Duke of *Zell*, of which I do not meet with any thing remarkable; but the Bridge over the River is ſaid to be a very fine one. From the Salt Springs near this Town are made great quantities of Salt, in which the Trade of the Inhabitants chiefly conſiſts, and they afford a good Revenue to the Sovereign. 2. *Zell*, the uſual Reſidence of the late Dukes of *Lunenburg*, ſituate in a Sandy Plain at the Confluence of the two little Rivers *Aller* and *Fuhſe*, about forty Miles South of *Lunenburg*, and thirty North of *Hannover*. The Duke's Palace is a ſquare Building, Moated round, and encompaſs'd with pleaſant Gardens; but I don't find the Architecture of this Palace much admir'd. The Courts of Juſtice for the Dutchy of *Lunenburg* are held in it. 3. *Bardewick*, five Miles North of *Lunenburg*, antiently a conſiderable City, of which little remains at preſent but the Cathedral Church and a Convent. 4. *Ultzen*, a compact uniform little Town in the mid-way between *Lunenburg* and *Zell*, the Inhabitants of which Place have a Tradition, that the firſt *Saxons* who ſettled in *England* came from hence. 5. *Harburg*, a ſtrong little Town upon the *Elbe*, thirty Miles to the Weſtward of *Lunenburg*, not very conſiderable at preſent, but capable, 'tis ſaid, of being made equal to *Hamburgh*, ſtanding on the oppoſite ſide of the *Elbe*, full as conveniently for a foreign Trade as the other; and ſince the Dutchy of *Lunenburg* has at preſent the King

Lunenburg.

Zell.

Bardewick.

Ultzen.

Harburg.

Lunenburg.

of *Great Britain* for its Sovereign, it is expected that a Trade will sooner or later be establish-ed between his *British* Majesty's *English* and *German* Dominions, and that this Town of *Harburg* will be the Mart for the Merchants of both Countries to resort to, from its convenient Situation on the Banks of the *Elbe*; but what *England* would get by discontinuing the Trade to *Hamburg*, and endeavouring to divert it into another Channel, may deserve Consideration. 6. *Walstrode*, situate in a pleasant Valley, encompass'd with Hills and Forests, near the Confines of *Verden*; the Trade whereof consists in Wool, Beer and Wax.

Walstrode.

The Dutchy of *Lunenburg* descended to K. *George.*

The Dominions of *Lunenburg* and *Zell* on the Death of *George-William* the late Duke, *Anno* 1705. devolv'd on the Elector of *Brunswick*, the late King of *Great Britain*, in Right of the Electoress his Consort, who was the only Daughter and Heiress of the said Duke of *Lunenburg*, and are now descended to his present Majesty King *George* II. the Eldest Son of the said King and Princess.

The Prince Arbitrary.

As to the Constitution of the Government it is almost unnecessary to inform the Reader that the Prince is as Arbitrary as the King of *France*, in this, as well as the rest of the Dominions of the House of *Brunswick*; except in some few Imperial Cities which still retain their Liberties.

Ecclesiastical Government

The Church-Government in the Dominions of *Brunswick* is much the same as in other parts of *Germany* where *Lutheranism* is profess'd. In each Dukedom there is a *Superintendens Generalissimus*, who has the supreme Inspection of the Church, and resembles an *English* Archbishop; to whom are subject the several Su-

per-

perintendents General, or Biſhops, who preſide over the Superintendents Special, who have much the ſame Office as our Archdeacons. In ſome Provinces they have no other Diſtinction of Superintendents but General and Special, as where the Province is not of ſo large extent as to require more than one ſingle Biſhop: and their Eccleſiaſtical Courts are as liable to the Controul of the Prince as the Civil; neither the one or the other have any Laws but what the Prince can repeal or alter at his Pleaſure; and we ſee the Electors of *Brandenburg* have actually alter'd the Eſtabliſh'd Religion in part of their Dominions from *Lutheraniſm* to *Calviniſm*: though I find where any *German* Prince attempts this he is obliged to have a great deal of Patience, and to do it by degrees, or he hazards an Inſurrection of his Subjects. Lunenburg.

BRUNS-

BRUNSWICK *and* HANNOVER.

THE Dukedom of *Brunswick*, properly so call'd, contains only the Territories of *Brunswick* and *Hannover* or *Calenburg*: As for the Principality of *Grubenhagen*, the Counties of *Blankenburg* and *Reinstein*, though they are contiguous thereto, and subject to the same Princes, yet are no part of the Dukedom of *Brunswick*; but as they are usually thrown together, I shall follow the method of those who have gone before me in describing the Boundaries of the whole.

Bounds. *Brunswick* then including the Dutchy of *Hannover*, *Grubenhagen*, *Blankenburg* and *Rheinstein*, is bounded by *Lunenburg* on the North; by *Magdeburg* and *Halberstat* towards the East; by *Hesse Cassel* on the South, and by the River *Weser* towards the West. This Country was

Nature of the Soil. part of the great *Hercynian Forest*, and is still pretty much over-run with Woods, which yield more Pine and Fir-Trees than any other sort of Timber: Part of it, especially the

Mountains. County of *Blankenburg*, is Mountainous, Cold and Barren, their Hills being cover'd with Snow till Midsummer; but even here are some fruitful Valleys abounding in Herds of Cattle, and their Mountains are richly furnish'd

niſh'd with Mines of Silver, Copper, Lead, Vitriol, Brimſtone, Quickſilver and Copperas. The Country is alſo generally healthful, and the People of as large a ſize as any in *Germany*, uſed to coarſe Fare and hard Lodging, and naturally well fitted and prepar'd for the Drudgeries they are put to. Dry'd Hogs Fleſh and a black coarſe ſort of Rye-Bread, fitter for Horſes than Men, as the *French* Traveller expreſs'd himſelf, is their common Food; the reſt of the *Germans*, from their living ſo much on Swines Fleſh, call them Bacon-Guts. The Principal Rivers are, the *Weſer*, the *Leina*, the *Innerſte* and the *Ocker*. Upon the top of every high Hill almoſt are ſeen the Ruins of old Fortreſſes, ſuppoſed by ſome to have been erected by the *Romans*; but by others to have been built during the Wars of the *Saxons* with *Charles the Great*. The preſent Generation are allow'd to be Sincere and Hoſpitable, as the generality of the *Germans* are; but a little rough and unpoliſh'd. The Chief Towns are,

Brunſwick *and* Hannover.

Mines.

Their Perſons and Food.

Rivers.

Manners.

1. *Brunſwick*, *Brunopolis*, from its Founder *Bruno*, one of the Sons of *Ludolph* Duke of *Saxony*, ſituate in a Plain on the River *Ocker*, in the Latitude of fifty-two Degrees twenty-five Minutes, ten Miles North of *Wolfembuttle*, and between fifty and ſixty South of *Luenburg*. It was formerly a Free Imperial City, and one of the Hans Towns; but after many Struggles for their Liberties, they were forc'd to yield to the ſuperior Force of the Dukes of *Brunſwick*, who keep a ſtrong Garriſon in the Place, and have enlarg'd the Fortifications; whereupon the Merchants and Trading Men have forſaken it, and it is now in

Brunſwick City.

Brunswick *and* Hannover.

a declining Condition, Mum and Butter being almost the only Commodities they deal in. The Town is of a square Form and about two Miles in Circumference, divided in the middle by the River *Ocker*. The private Houses are tolerably well built, and the Town-House and Prince's Palace are said to be Magnificent Structures. The Mum made here is of two sorts, the one thin and weak, the ordinary Drink of the Inhabitants; and the other call'd Ship-Mum, such as is imported into *England* and other parts of *Europe*. This Dr. *Nicholson* observes is scarce fit to drink till it has purg'd it self at Sea, and is made of Barley with a small mixture of Wheat, well Hopp'd. The Town was formerly govern'd by its own Magistrates; but as the Dukes of *Brunswick* obtain'd it by Conquest, they take the liberty of prescribing what Laws and Regimen they think propereſt for the City at present, and are at this Day as absolute here as in the rest of their Dominions.

Wolfembuttle.

2. *Wolfembuttle*, which stands also on the River *Ocker*, ten Miles to the Southward of *Brunswick*, in a watery Country, as the Name signifies, and surrounded by Marshes. It was the Seat of the antient Dukes of *Brunswick*; and strong both by Art and Nature, consisting of two parts, the one call'd *Arx Guelpica*, where the Palace stands, having obtain'd its Name from the Founder, who was of the *Guelphian* Family; the other call'd *Henrickstat*, from Duke *Henry* the Younger, who laid the Foundation of it. The publick Buildings taken Notice of by Travellers, are the New Church, an elegant Building, where lie interr'd more than

than twenty Dukes and Dutcheſſes of *Brunſwick*; and the Palace, the Reſidence of the preſent Duke of *Brunſwick Wolfembuttle*, with the Library belong to it, containing an hundred and twenty four thouſand Volumes, accord to *Haniſius*, one of the Librarians; but Dr. *Nicholſon* looks upon this as incredible, the Books being contain'd in two ſmall Rooms, both of them not ſo large as a third part of the *Bodleian* Library. It is however, allow'd to be one of the beſt Collections of printed Books in *Germany*. This Library was founded by *Auguſtus* the famous Duke of *Brunſwick Wolfembuttle*, a Prince, ſays Dr. *Nicholſon*, who infinitely ſurpaſs'd all his Predeceſſors in Learning and Knowledge, who in four large Volumes gave an Account of the moſt conſiderable Authors in his Library, and compos'd many other excellent Treatiſes; he died in the Year 1666. leaving two Sons, *viz. Rodophus Auguſtus*, and *Anthony Ulrick*, who govern'd jointly the Dominions of *Wolfembuttle*, of whom I ſhall have Occaſion to ſpeak further hereafter. Brunſwick *and* Hannover.

3. *Hannover*, the Capital of the Dukedom of *Calenburg*, ſituate on the River *Leina*, ſo named from a Ferry on that River; *Hannover* in the old *Saxon* Dialect ſignifying as much as *Have-over* in *Engliſh*, according to Dr. *Nicholſon*. It ſtands between forty and fifty Miles to the Weſtward of *Brunſwick*, and thirty South of *Zell*, and is ſaid to be a handſom well-built City; but except ſome few Houſes of Stone, I perceive Timber and Clay are the chief Materials in their Buildings. The Elector's Palace is in the Caſtle, which ſtands on one ſide of the Town near the Walls, being a *Hannover.*

Brunſwick *and* Hanover.

large Building of Free Stone, containing ſeveral ſquare Courts; but I don't meet with any Traveller that has enlarg'd upon the Beauties of it. The principal Churches of the City are thoſe dedicated to St. *James* and the *Holy Croſs*, which are built of Stone, and have ſome good Paintings in them. This Town being the Reſidence of the Electoral Family, is tolerably Populous, and well fortify'd. It was once a Free Imperial City and a Hans Town, when their Trade was in a flouriſhing Condition; but the only Merchandize I can learn they export at preſent is a kind of ſweet muddy Beer, which goes by the Name of *Bruhane*, which the neighbouring Villages take off their hands. 4. *Helmſtat*, which ſtands twenty-four Miles to the Eaſtward of *Wolfembuttle*, remarkable for its Univerſity Founded and Endowed with large Privileges by *Julius* Duke of *Brunſwick Wolfembuttle*, *An.* 1576, the Rector whereof has the Title and Dignity of a Count Palatine. 5. *Hamelin*, ſituate at the Confluence of the Rivers *Weſer* and *Hamel*, eſteemed one of the ſtrongeſt Fortreſſes in the Duke of *Brunſwick*'s Dominions; but more famous for a Story related by Dr. *Nicholſon* and other grave Writers, and believ'd by the credulous People of this Place, though nothing ſurely ever had more the Air of a Fable; I ſhall recite it in the Doctor's Words without any manner of Alteration. 'The 'Records of this City, ſays that Reverend 'Gentleman, relate a notable Accident which 'happen'd among the Burghers on the 26th 'of *June*, 1284. (*viz.*) The Citizens being 'ſtrangely infeſted by Rats, and having try'd 'all imaginable Expedients, but in vain, to

Helmſtat.

Hamelin.

The Story of the Piper.

'rid

'rid themſelves of theſe troubleſom Gueſts, at laſt met with a Stranger who undertook for a certain Reward to do the feat. The Burghers agreed to his Propoſals, and the ſtrange Gentleman immediately with his Tabret and Pipe draws after him all the Rats in the Town, like ſo many Maurice-Dancers, to the River, and there drowned them. Returning for his Reward it was deny'd him, as being judg'd too great a Recompence for ſo ſmall a Performance. However leſs he could not be perſuaded to take, but left the Town in a rage, threatning in a ſhort time to be reveng'd. Accordingly about a Year after he came again, and play'd the ſecond part of the ſame Tune, but with another Train after him: For now he went attended with a great number of Children, who follow'd him in at the mouth of a great Cave on the top of a neighbouring Hill, called by the Burghers *Koppelberg*, and were never after heard of. In Remembrance of this ſad Accident the Citizens were wont for many Years after, as appears by ſeveral old Deeds and other Records in that City, to Date all their Indentures and Contracts, ſuch a Year *ſince the Departure of our Children* The Street through which they paſs'd is to this Day call'd *Bungloeſe Straſs*, or *Tabret Street*; and on the top of the Mountain near the Cave's Mouth, is ſtill to be ſeen a Monument of Stone with an Inſcription giving an Account of the Loſs of an hundred and thirty Children in the manner above related.

Brunſwick *and* Hannover.

I come now to give a more particular Deſcription of the Principality of *Grubenhagen*, which in the *Highdutch* ſignifies a Grove or Foreſt;

Grubenhagen County.

Brunswick *and* Hanover.

The *Hercynian* Forest.

Forest; this being part of the *Hartz*, or *Sylva Hercynia*, mention'd by *Julius Cæsar* in his Commentaries. The *German* Word *Hartz*, out of which Dr. *Nicholson* supposes the *Latins* form'd their *Hercynea*, signifying properly Rosin or Pitch, which is the Liquor extracted from the Pine and Fir-Trees, the only Timber with which this Forest abounds; and though part of this Forest hath since the Times of the *Romans* been converted into Towns and Villages, and Corn-Fields, yet it is still easy to discern the Traces of it quite cross the Country.

Grubenhagen lies on the South West part of the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, and is most considerable for the Mines of Silver, Copper and Lead that are found here; besides a great many other Minerals, as, 1. Grey Vitriol. 2. Atramenstein, or Ink-stone, out of which two beaten and boild together the ordinary Green Vitriol is made. 3. Gedien Vitriol, which grows like Isicles out of the Rocks, and may be used without cleansing or purifying. 4. Blue Vitriol, commonly made out of the Copper Ore. 5. White Vitriol, made of Lead Ore. 6. Misy, a Mineral of the same Colour and Nature as the ordinary Yellow Brimstone. 7. Brimstone, made out of a peculiar sort of Ore, from whence drop the *Flores Sulphuris*, which usually coagulate like Isicles.

Mines.

The chief Mines of this Country are, 1. *Rammelsberg*, in an high Mountain near the City of *Goslen*, discover'd by a Huntsman named *Ramme* (from whence it had its Name) in the Year 972. Another great Vein of Ore was discover'd in the Year 1045. where *Wildman* now stands. And a third at *Zellerfield* in the

the Year 1070. This laſt is the chief of all the Mine-Towns belonging to the Princes of *Brunſwick*: here the Overſeer of the Mines keeps his Court every *Saturday*, and pays off the Workmen. The Capital City of *Grubenhagen* is *Eimbeck*, ſo call'd from a number of ſmall Rivulets which unite their Streams near this Place, the Word *Beck* or *Backe*, in the old *Saxon* Dialect ſignifying a Rivulet. The other Towns in this Principality are *Clonſthall*, *Altenan*, *Audreasberg*, and *Oſterrode*, all inhabited by Miners, who being bred up, ſays my Author, in Caves and the Bowels of the Earth, do not trouble themſelves with erecting very fair Structures above-ground.

Brunſwick and Hannover.

Eimbeck City.

The little Counties of *Blankenburg* and *Reinſtein* are uſually conſider'd together as one Province, lying between the Territories of *Halberſtat* and *Anhalt*. The Caſtle of *Blankenburg*, which gives name to the Province, is ſituated about forty Miles to the Southward of *Wolfembuttle*. This County was antiently call'd *Hartingow*, or the *Hercynian* County. The *Roman* Writers who deſcribe it, ſay the Inhabitants live in an intolerable ſharp Air, and have a continual Winter, which Modern Authors obſerve may more juſtly be apply'd to this than any other Territory in *Germany*, it being expos'd to the North, and receiving the cold Blaſts from the Top of *Bructeras* (one of the higheſt Hills in *Europe*) and the neighbouring Mountains, which are uſually covered with Snow till Midſummer. The Air however is ſo healthful, that the Inhabitants frequently live to upwards of an hundred. The Soil produces little Corn, but the Valleys are well ſtock'd with Cattle, and their Mountains

Blankenberg and Renſtein.

Brunswick and Hanover.

Mountains afford abundance of Iron Ore. Among the Curiosities which Travellers take notice of in this Country, is an unfathomable Cave, call'd *Buman's* Hole, which seems to resemble the Pique of *Derbyshire*, of which they relate abundance of extravagant Stories, as of a Shepherd's losing himself, and wandring eight Days about it, after which he return'd, and gave a monstrous Account of the Subterranean Inhabitants. The Bones of Men of an uncommon Size, much beyond the present Generation, also are said to have been found here. Near the Monastery of *Michaelstein* are two large craggy Rocks opposite to each other, which naturally represent two Monks in their Habits, as exactly as if they had been carv'd by the best Artists. And all over this cold barren Country are Forts and Castles, on the Top of every craggy inaccessible Rock, built by the Antients, as if they had something better worth the defending than such a Desart as the *Hercynian* Forest, the only one whereof that is thought habitable by the present Generation is the Palace of *Blankenburg*, where the Duke of *Wolfembuttle* usually resides in the Hunting Season; the rest are only so many venerable Remains of Antiquity, as the old Castle of *Reinstein*, so call'd from being hewn out of one entire Rock or Stone, *Heimburg*, *Hartingow*, *Gersderf*, *Lawenburg*, *Homburg*, and many more. With this Country of *Blankenburg* Geographers usually describe the Imperial City of *Goslar*, tho independant of the Dukes of *Brunswick*, because it is surrounded by their Territories. It was built by the Emperor *Henry* I. on the River *Gose*, from whence it takes its Name. The Citizens enjoy large Privileges, and in all Imperial Mandates and

Goslar City

Letters

Letters directed to them, are ſtil'd *Nobile Membrum Imperii.* The Inhabitants are all Miners, and their Employment is either in digging, cleanſing, tempering, or vending of Metals and Minerals. Brunſwick *and* Hannover.

As to the Pedigree of the Dukes of *Brunſwick*, it will be found in the Appendix to this Work with thoſe of the other *German* Princes; I ſhall go no higher here than their marrying into the *Palatine* Family, only obſerve that they are ſaid to be deſcended from the Family of the *Guelphs* or Whelps, who were antiently Dukes both of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, of whoſe Original the following Relation is given us by Dr. *Nicholſon*, and almoſt every other Writer that has treated of *Germany*, as follows: Family of *Brunſwick*.

" *Jermintrudis*, Counteſs of *Altorf* in *Swabia*, " having accus'd a poor Woman of Adultery, " and caus'd her to be ſeverely puniſh'd for " having had twelve Children at a Birth, " was not long after deliver'd of the ſame " number her ſelf, and all of them Sons: her " Husband Count *Iſenbred* being abſent at that " time, ſhe commanded the Nurſe to kill " eleven of them, fearing ſhe might undergo " the ſame Scandal ſhe had thrown on " the poor Woman above mention'd: But " the Nurſe as ſhe was going out to execute " the Lady's Order, was met by the Count " returning home, who enquiring what ſhe " carried in her Apron, anſwer'd, *Woelpen* " (Whelps), and the Count opening her " Apron to ſee them ſhe confeſs'd the whole " matter, whereupon he took them from her, " and obliging the Woman to be ſecret, put " them all out to Nurſe. At the end of ſix " Years the Count invited his Friends to an " Entertainment, when he took an Opportu-

" nity

Brunſwick *and* Hanover.

" nity of introducing his eleven Sons to their " Mother, cloath'd all alike, who being con- " ſcious of what ſhe had done, confeſs'd her " Fault, and was reſtor'd to her Husband's " Favour: " And from the eldeſt of theſe Whelps, for ſo the Count order'd them to be nam'd, in Memory of the Nurſe's Anſwer to him, deſcended *Henry Guelph*, Earl of *Altorf*, whom the Emperor *Conrade* II. made Duke of *Bavaria*; and the Dominions of this Family were afterwards much enlarg'd by the Acceſſion of *Lower Saxony*. I do not I muſt confeſs give much Credit to this Account of the Counteſs of *Altorf*'s being deliver'd of twelve Children at a Birth, but as it is in the Mouth of every Traveller who has viſited this Country, there was no avoiding the mentioning of it.

The Duke of *Brunſwick* his immediate Anceſtors.

The preſent Elector of *Brunſwick*, *George* II. King of *Great Britain*, is Grandſon of Duke *Erneſt Auguſtus*, who ſucceeded his Brother *John Frederick*, Biſhop of *Oſnabrug*, in this Dutchy, *Anno* 1679. By the Princeſs *Sophia*, Daughter of *Frederick* V. Elector *Palatine*, and of the Princeſs *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *James* I. King of *Great Britain*; Duke *Erneſt* had Iſſue, *George Lewis*, the late Elector and King of *Great Britain*, born *Anno* 1660, who ſucceeded his Father in the Dutchy of *Brunſwick*, *Anno* 1698, and having married *Sophia Dorothy*, the only Daughter of his Uncle *George William*, Duke of *Lunenburg Zell*, that Dutchy devolv'd upon him *Anno* 1705.

Duke *Erneſt* made the firſt Elector, *Anno* 1692

In the Year 1692, the Emperor *Leopold* created Duke *Erneſt*, Grandfather of his preſent *Britiſh* Majeſty, the ninth Elector, and Arch-Standard-Bearer of the Empire; but the Duke of *Wirtemburg* laying claim to the Office of Standard-

Standard-Bearer, the Emperor *Joseph* afterwards conferr'd the Title of Arch-Treasurer on the Elector of *Brunswick*. The College of Princes at first protested against the Duke of *Brunswick*'s being made a ninth Elector, and it was the thirtieth of *June*, 1708, before the Diet agreed to the Establishment of this ninth Electorate, in the Person of *George Lewis* late King of *Great Britain*, and Son of Duke *Ernest*, the first Elector of this House. Brunswick *and* Hanover.

His late Majesty *George*, Elector of *Brunswick*, died at *Osnabrug*, in the Night of the tenth of *June*, 1727, leaving issue only *George Augustus*, the present Elector and King of *Great Britain*, and *Sophia Dorothy*, the present Queen of *Prussia*, whom he had by the Princess *Sophia Dorothy*, Daughter and Heiress to the Duke of *Zell*, above mention'd. This Marriage however, Monsieur *Paschoud* Chaplain to the Earl of *Albemarle*, in his Geographical Treatise p. 86. informs us, was disannull'd by the Consistory of *Hannover*, *Dec.* 28. 1694. and the Electress afterwards resided at the Castle of *Alen*, separate from his late Majesty, till her Death. His present Majesty *George Augustus* was born *Octob.* 30. 1683. and on *September* 2. 1705. was married to the present Queen *Caroline*, Daughter of *John Frederick* Margrave of *Anspach*. This Princess was born *March* 1. 1683. by whom his Majesty hath Issue now living, 1. Prince *Frederick-Lewis*, born the 19th of *January*, 1706. 2 The Princess *Anne*, born 22 *Oct.* 1709. 3. The Princess *Amelia-Sophia-Eleonora*, born the 30th of *May*, 1711. 4. The Princess *Carolina Elizabeth*, born the 30th of *May*, 1713. And 5. Prince *William-Augustus*, born at *Leicester*-House on the 15th of *April*, 1721. The Princess *Sophia-*

The last Elector, his Consort and Issue.

His Majesty the present Elector's Queen and Issue.

Brunſwick *and* Hannover.

Dorothy, the preſent Queen of *Pruſſia*, was born the 16th of *March*, 1687, and married to *Frederick* the 2d, King of *Pruſſia*, the 28th of *November*, 1706, by whom ſhe hath had Iſſue,

Queen of *Pruſſia*'s Iſſue.

1. The Princeſs *Frederica-Auguſta-Sophia*, born *Anno* 1709. 2. *Charles-Frederick*, Prince of *Pruſſia* and *Orange*, born *Anno* 1712. 3. The Princeſs *Louiſa*, born *Anno* 1714. His late Majeſty King *George*, had alſo ſeveral Brothers, moſt of whom dy'd in the Bed of Honour in Defence of the Empire; but *Erneſt-Auguſtus*, the preſent Duke of *York*, and Biſhop of *Oſnabrug*, born the 17th of *September*, 1674, is ſtill living.

Brothers of his late Majeſty.

Arms of the Duke of *Brunſwick*.

The Arms of the Duke of *Brunſwick* are, *Gules*, two Leopards *Or*, Languid, for *Brunſwick*; *Gules*, a Horſe *Argent*, for *Lower Saxony*; *Or*, a Lion Rampant *Azure*, ſtrew'd with Hearts *Gules*, for *Lunenburg*; *Argent*, a Branch of Deers Horns, for *Rheinſtein*; and the like *Sable*, for *Blankenburg*; and for *Bremen*, the Arms are in a Field *Gules*, a Key *Argent*, to ſhew, ſays my Author, that they can open or ſhut the Paſſage of the River *Weſer* as they ſee fit.

Three Branches of the Houſe of *Brunſwick*; *Zell*, *Hannover* and *Wolfembuttle*.

The Houſe of *Brunſwick* was till lately divided into three Branches, *viz.* thoſe of *Zell*, *Wolfembuttle* and *Hannover*; *Zell* and *Hannover* we have ſeen united in the Perſon of his late Majeſty King *George*, but that of *Wolfembuttle* ſtill remains ſeparate and diſtinct, and is frequently of a different Intereſt from that of *Hannover*, particularly at the breaking out of the War in the Year 1702, we find the two Dukes of *Wolfembuttle*, *Rodolphus* and *Anthony Ulrick* (being Brothers, and governing that Dutchy jointly) to take the part of *France* againſt the Confederates; whereupon the

Dukes

Dukes of *Zell* and *Hannover* march'd against them, and excluded Duke *Ulrick*, who refuſed to abandon the *French*, from his Share of the Regency, and brought over Duke *Rodolph* to the Allies, leaving him in the ſole Poſſeſſion of the Territories of *Wolfembuttle*. But *Rodolph* dying two or three Years after, Duke *Anthony Ulrick* was reſtor'd to the whole Dominions of *Wolfembuttle*; and in the Year 1709, he renounc'd the Proteſtant Religion, and was reconcil'd to the Church of *Rome*, though he was before eſteem'd the moſt ſteady to his Principles of all the *Lutheran* Princes, and the moſt learned amongſt them. It was by his Influence alſo that his Grand-Daughter, the preſent Empreſs, Daughter to Prince *Lewis* of *Wolfembuttle*, his ſecond Son, was prevail'd on to turn *Roman* Catholick.

Brunſwick *and* Hannover.

Duke *Ulrick* of *Wolfembuttle* turns *Papiſt*.

As does the preſent Empreſs his Grand-Daughter

But as Duke *Ulrick* wanted neither Senſe, Learning, or Experience, and was exceedingly well vers'd in the Controverſial Points between the *Lutherans* and the Church of *Rome*, I am very far from thinking he was brought over to the *Roman* Communion by the Strength of their Arguments. 'Tis certain there were other very ſtrong Inducements to draw him to that ſide, namely, Intereſt and Ambition. He had formerly been depoſed by a powerful Relation, and ſeems to have been apprehenſive of the like Treatment again, which he could not take a more effectual way to prevent than by marrying his Grand-Daughter to the then King of *Spain*, Brother and Heir to the Emperor *Joſeph*; he might expect alſo by this means, his Poſterity would one Day ſucceed to the Imperial Throne. The Court of *Wolfembuttle* have indeed this laſt Year enter'd into an Alliance with that of *Britain*, a

Brunswick and Hanover.

Pension of twenty five thousand Pounds *per Annum* must have a mighty Influence on a little *German* Prince; but can it be suppos'd however he will totally abandon the Emperor's Interest if things should be brought to an Extremity? *Britain* has better Friends surely than those she purchases, or it would be easy to foretell her Fate.

BREMEN *and* VERDEN.

THE Dutchy of *Bremen* is bounded by the River *Elbe* towards the North; by the Territories of *Lunenburg* towards the East; by the River *Weser* on the South-West, and by the *German Ocean* towards the West; and is usually subdivided into, 1. *Verden*, situate on the Confines of *Lunenburg*. 2. *Bremen Proper*, containing the Territories of the City of *Bremen*. 3. *Wurstland*, situate on the Sea-Coast from the *Weser* to the Mouth of the *Elbe*. 4. *Hadelia*, near the Mouth of the *Elbe*, where stand the Forts of *Ritzenbuttel* and *New Werck*, subject to the City of *Hamburg*: Another part of it, in which is the Castle and Town of *Aterndorf*, belongs to the Dutchy of *Sax Lawenburg*. 5. *Kedingerland*, in which stands the Town of *Slade*; and lastly, *Altland* or *Oldland*. The Country of *Bremen* in general is either a barren Sand, or a Morass; though

The Nature of the Soil.

there

there are some fruitful Meadows upon the Banks of the *Weser* and the *Elbe*. It was anciently subject to the Archbishop of *Bremen*; but being conquer'd by the *Swede* in his *German* Wars, was confirm'd to him by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, *Anno* 1648. and the Archbishoprick converted into a Dukedom. These Territories the *Danes* acquired the Possession of in the late War; and by a Treaty between *Denmark* and *Brunswick*, transferr'd them to that Elector in Consideration of a Sum of Money: they were afterwards confirm'd to the House of *Brunswick* by *Sweeden* in the Year 1720. (as hath been already related in the History of *Denmark*) *Sweden* being then under the utmost Consternation from the Invasion and Ravages of the *Muscovites*, and cou'd only be reliev'd by the *British* Fleet, which induced them to consent to the dismembring this Dutchy from their other Dominions. Whether they will ever revive their Claim to *Bremen*, time must shew; but I'm sorry to observe we are already obliged to purchase their Friendship at a very high rate. *Bremen and Verden.*

The chief Towns of this Dutchy are *Bremen*, situate in a Plain on the River *Weser*, seventy Miles North-West of *Zell*, and as many South West of *Hamburg*, in the Latitude of fifty-three Degrees twenty Minutes: It is strong by Nature as well as Art, the whole Country round it being easily laid under Water by cutting the Banks of the *Weser*, which annually, like the *Nile* 'tis said, overflows its Banks, and enriches the sandy Soil about it. The Harbour is not fit to receive large Vessels, the Floods throwing up great Banks of Sand, which render the Navigation to *Bremen* very dangerous; for which Reason the City 1. *Bremen* City.

Bremen *and* Verden.

City hath a Cuſtom-Houſe ſix Miles below it where Ships are unloaded, and the Merchandize brought up in flat bottom'd Veſſels. Before the *Swedes* took Poſſeſſion of the Country *Bremen* was a Free Imperial City, and one of the chief of the Hans Towns, being very conſiderable for its Trade; but the *Swedes* beſieg'd it and depriv'd them of many of their antient Privileges, which has probably occaſion'd their Trade to decline. The Citizens are generally *Calviniſts*, but the *Swedes* reſerv'd the Cathedral Church for the *Lutheran* Worſhip when they were in Poſſeſſion of it. In its flouriſhing State it was govern'd by its own Magiſtrates, (*viz.*) four Burgomaſters, and twenty-four *Ratſhera*, or Senators, who were divided into four Claſſes, one Burgomaſter and ſix *Ratſhera* being appointed to govern each Quarter of the City. And here was one of the moſt celebrated Univerſities in *Germany*. The Commodities exported from *Bremen* are Timber, Wool and Minerals; they have alſo an excellent way of dreſſing Leather and Cloth, which are therefore ſent from other Countries to be manufactur'd here. The exporting Fiſh caught in the Sea and *Weſer*, is another Branch of their Trade: Within the very Walls of the Town, 'tis ſaid, many thouſands of Salmon and Lampreys are caught; and being Smoak dry'd or pickled, are exported abroad. 2. *Verden*, formerly a Biſhop's See, but ſeculariz'd by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, and made part of the new Dutchy of *Bremen*, ſtands about thirty Miles to the Eaſtward of *Bremen*, upon the River *Aller*, which falls into the *Weſer*. It has had the Misfortune to ſuffer pretty much in the *German* Wars; and is not at preſent thought conſiderable

Verden.

considerable enough by Travellers to deserve a particular Description, tho' it be the Capital of a small Territory which lies round about it. 3. *Stade*, antiently one of the Hans Towns, situate on the River *Zwinga* near the *Elbe*, in a good Air, about fifty Miles North-East of *Bremen*, and twenty-four West of *Hamburg*: formerly reckon'd a very strong place, but was notwithstanding taken by the *Swedes* in one Day *Anno* 1645. It has a Fort at the Conjunction of the two Rivers *Zwinga* and *Elbe*, which Form a good Harbour, and will admit of larger Ships than that of *Hamburgh*; and therefore, according to some, stands more convenient for the *German* Trade; and since *Britain* and *Bremen* are under one Sovereign, some Projectors have proposed the establishing a Trade between them, which would certainly be an Advantage to his Majesty's *German* Dominions, if it could be effected, whatever it may be to *Britain*: but *Harburg* in *Lunenburg*, which stands close to the *Elbe* over against *Hamburg*, others have thought would make a more convenient Mart: however, unless other Nations could be brought into this Project, it might be difficult to turn the Current of Trade from *Hamburgh*; and the *English* would give an Advantage to their Rivals in Commerce by attempting it, if they should not succeed. 4. *Buxtehude*, situate on the River *Esse* near the *Elbe*, fifteen Miles West of *Hamburg*, and as many East from *Stade*: In one of the most pleasant and fruitfull Countries in *Germany*, supplying *Hamburg* with great part of its Provisions. 5. *Rottenburg*, a little City on the River *Wien*, fifteen Miles North of *Verden*; a Place of some Trade, and well inhabited. 6. *Ottersburg*, a little Fortress,

Bremen and Verden.

Stade.

Buxtehude.

Rottenburg

Bremen *and* Verden.

Fortress, where the Archbishop had a Palace, sixteen Miles East of *Bremen*. 7. *Rutzenbuttle*, a strong Fortress at the Mouth of the *Elbe*, belonging to the *Hamburghers*. And, 8. *Bremerfurd*, a wall'd Town on the Road from *Bremen* to *Stade*.

And thus I have taken a View of the Circle of *Lower Saxony*, comprehending the Dutchies of *Mecklenburg*, *Lawenburg*, *Holstein*, *Brunswick*, *Lunenburg*, *Bremen* and *Verden*, (as to the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim* it is consider'd in another place) of which *Lawenburg*, the best part of *Brunswick*, with *Lunenburg*, *Bremen* and *Verden*, are now subject to his Majesty King *George* II. who has the absolute Dominion of them. And as these Countries are contiguous and have the Advantage of lying upon the *German Ocean*; and of being wash'd by the Rivers *Elbe* and *Weser*, the Navigation of which they command, His *German* Territories may be look'd upon to be as considerable as those of any Prince in *Germany*, especially in point of Trade, which the Ministry on that side the Water, 'tis presum'd, will take care to improve to the best Advantage, as the *British* do theirs: this must in time render his Majesty's *German*, as well as *British* Subjects, a rich and flourishing People. We need only imitate our Neighbours the *Dutch* in encouraging and supporting our Merchants, and improving our Fisheries, and we shall never want a brisk Trade, or Mariners to Man the Royal Fleet. On the contrary, should we indolently lose all the Advantages of our Situation, and let our Neighbours run away with every valuable Branch of Commerce; we shall soon become a contemptible People both in Peace and War, and Poverty overspread the Face of the Nation.

His Majesty's *German* Dominions.

Well situated for a foreign Trade.

SWABIA.

CHAP. III.

Treats of the Circle of Swabia, *or* Suevia ; *and herein of the Dutchy of* Wirtemburg ; *the Marquiſate of* Baden ; *the Imperial Cities of* Augsburg, Ulm, &c.

Swabia, Circle.

SWABIA, *Schwaben,* or *Suevia,* is bounded by *Franconia* on the North : The Dutchy of *Bavaria* on the Eaſt : The County of *Tyrol* and the Mountains of *Switzerland* on the South : And by *Alſatia* on the Weſt : Being about an hundred and thirty Miles from Eaſt to Weſt, and an hundred and ten from North to South. But when the *Romans* were firſt acquainted with this part of the World, the Bounds of *Suevia,* Dr. *Nicholſon* obſerves, were much larger; for it extended Northward beyond the *Baltick Sea* to the utmoſt Limits of *Sweden,* and Weſtward to the *German Ocean* ; comprehending, according to *Tacitus,* fifty-four different Tribes of the *Suevians,* among which the chief were the *Hermunduri, Nariſci, Marcomanni, Quadi, Marſingi, Burii, Semnones,*

The Situation & Extent.

Antient *Suevia,* or *Swabia.*

Swabia. *nones, Lygii, Burgundiones, Gothones, Lemavii,* or *Heruli, Rugii, Carini, Longobardi, Deuringi, Cariones, Angli, Varini, Eudoses, Suardones, Nuithones, Osi, Gothini,* and beyond the *Baltick* the *Sitones* and *Suiones:* From whence it is inferr'd, that *Suevia* and *Germania* were almost Synonimus Terms among the *Romans* to signifie the same Country; but afterwards the Name of *Suevi* became appropriated to the *Hermunduri,* the most considerable of the *Suevian* Nations, who fix'd their Seats in that part of *Germany,* now call'd *Swabia* or *Schwabenland;* and from a Kingdom dwindled into a Dukedom, after it was contracted into narrower Bounds, and so contiued for some Ages. At present no Prince Claims the whole, but it is shar'd among several petty Sovereigns. The Dukes of *Wirtemburg* have a greater part than any other: The *Austrian* Family also have considerable Territories here, as well as the Elector of *Bavaria,* and the Marquisses of *Baden,* and the Imperial Cities Claim the Remainder. And first of the Territories of the Dukes of *Wirtemburg.*

Modern *Swabia* divided among several Princes & States.

Wirtemburg *Dutchy.*

The Dutchy of *Wirtemburg* is bounded by the Palatinate of the *Rhine* and *Franconia* on the North: By the Bishoprick of *Augsburg* on the East: By the Principality of *Furstenburg* towards the South: And by *Baden* on the West: Being about seventy Miles in length, and about as much in breadth. The chief Towns whereof are 1. *Stutgard,* the Capital of the Dutchy, and the Duke's usually Residence, situate near the Banks of the *Neckar,* forty Miles East of *Baden,* and as many South of *Heidelberg.* The Duke's Palace is said to be a noble Structure, and the Gardens about it exceeding fine; but the private Houses of the Citizens poor Wooden Buildings; the

Stutgard City.

Town

Town is however much reſorted to on account of its Baths, famous for their Healing Qualities. 2. *Tubingen*, a well built City, twenty Miles to the Southward of *Stutgard*, at preſent moſt remarkable for its Univerſity, but according to Tradition, was once the Seat of the Emperor *Caracalla*, who here entertain'd the *Germans* with publick Games. 3. *Retling*, or *Retlingen*, an Imperial City under the Protection of the Duke of *Wirtemburg*, ſituate in a Plain twelve Miles South-Eaſt of *Tubingen*, of which I meet with no further Deſcription. 4. *Hailbron*, or the Fountain of Health, ſo call'd from the Virtues of its Medicinal Waters: a Free Imperial City, ſituate on the *Neckar*, in a pleaſant fruitful Country, twenty-eight Miles North of *Stutgard*; beſides which, 'tis ſaid, there are in this Dukedom ſixty Cities, an hundred and fifty great Towns, ſix-hundred and forty Villages, and fourteen Abbies; and the Country in general, Travellers relate, abounds in every thing that can afford Profit or Pleaſure: Vines flouriſh on their Mountains, and their Vallies are ſtock'd with Corn and Cattle; the Bowels of the Earth are rich in Mines, and their Foreſts furniſh variety of Game. The Title of this Prince is Duke of *Wirtemburg* and *Teck*, Count of *Montbelliard*, Lord of *Heidenham*, *&c.* His Office in the Empire is to carry the Imperial Standard, which is *Or*, a Baton Sable pointed Argent, with a ſpread Eagle Sable. He is alſo Great Huntſman of the Empire, and joint Director of the Circle of *Swabia* with the Biſhop of *Conſtance*. The Pedigree of this Prince will be found in the Appendix, with thoſe of the reſt of the *German* Princes.

Swabia.

Tubingen.

Retlingen.

Hailbron.

This Dutchy populous

Produce of the Soil.

Swabia. Government.

The Dukes of *Wirtemburg* have that Privilege, 'tis said, that there lies no Appeal from their Courts to the Imperial Chamber; but there is a Supreme Court at *Tubingen*, consisting of five Gentlemen, four Doctors of Civil Law, and four Burghers, who finally determine all Controversies both Civil and Criminal: and a Consistory of the Clergy, who are Protestants, that with some Lay Assessors learned in the Ecclesiastical Laws, determine all Causes proper for their Cognizance. The Right of Primogeniture is establish'd in the Family of *Wirtemburg*, as in the rest of the Empire: the younger Sons having some small Appenages, and the Daughters Portions in Money. The Family is divided into several Branches, *viz.* *Wirtemburg*, *Stutgard*, *Neustadt*, *Montbeliard*, *Æls*, *Bernstadt* and *Weilting*, of which none have the Privilege of sitting in the Imperial Diets, but the Dukes of *Stutgard* and *Montbeliard*, who are both Protestants.

Baden *Marquisate.*

Situation and Extent.

The Marquisate of *Baden* is bounded by the Palatinate of the *Rhine* on the North; by the *Black Forest* on the East; by *Switzerland* on the South; and by the *Rhine*, which divides it from *Alsatia*, on the West: Being about ninety Miles in length from North to South, but not above twenty in breadth in the widest part. The Chief Towns whereof are, 1. *Baden*, the Capital of the Marquisate, which takes its Name from the Multitude of hot Baths about it, said to amount to near three hundred; situate in the Latitude of 48 Degrees 50 Minutes, about five Miles from the Eastern Bank of the *Rhine*, twenty-five Miles South of *Heidelburg*, and twenty North East of *Strasburg*, upon a Mountainous Rocky Ground, which render the Streets very uneven.

Baden City.

even. These Baths are scalding Hot, and issuing from Rocks of salt Allum and Brimstone, taste strongly of those Minerals. One of them call'd *the Kettle*, boils and bubbles up as if it stood over a hot Furnace. Among other Distempers, they are famous for curing the Cramp and Gout, on which account there is a great resort of Quality there Annually from *Germany* during the whole Summer. The only Publick Buildings here mentioned by Travellers are, the Marquis's Palace, and the Castle built on an adjoining Hill. 2. *Durlach*, situate at the foot of a Mountain on the River *Pfintz*, twelve Miles North of *Baden*, and twenty South of *Heidelburg*, and gives a Title to the Marquis of *Baden Durlach*, whose Palace far exceeds that at *Baden*, being admir'd for the Magnificence of the Building. The Streets also are strait and regular, and the private Houses stately and uniform. The Library, and the Coins and Medals in the Marquis's Cabinet are worth the viewing. 3. *Stolhoffen*, a little fortified Town, naturally strong by its Situation on a Moras, lies five Miles South-West of *Baden*, and half a League from the *Rhine*, famous for the Lines thrown up here for the Defence of the Empire. 4. *Khiel*, situate on the East side of the *Rhine*, over against *Strasburg*, taken by the *French* in the late War, but restor'd to the Empire by the Peace of *Utrecht*. 5. *Pfortzheim*, a small City at the Confluence of the Rivers *Ens* and *Neckar*, twenty Miles South of *Durlach*, call'd antiently *Porta Hercynia*, being the Entrance of the *Black Forest*, part of the *Hercynian Wood*. 6. *Baden Weiller*, twelve Miles South of *Brisac*, where are several hot Baths, but not equal to those of *Baden* already mentioned.

Swabia.

Durlach.

Stolhoffen.

Khiel.

Pfortzheim.

Baden Weiller.

Hubberg

Swabia. *Hochberg, Rotel, Spanheim, Suſenburg and Muhlberg*, have alſo been Places of Note on account of their Caſtles or Palaces which gave Titles to ſome antient Princes of the Empire, and are therefore ſtill recorded with the other Titles of the Marquiſſes of *Baden*, but have nothing in them to deſerve a Particular Deſcription at this day: The Caſtle of *Raſtat* however, which ſtands a little to the Northward of *Baden*, ought to be remember'd on account of the Peace concluded there in the Year 1714.

Soil and Produce of the Marquiſate. The Marquiſate of *Baden* is a Populous fruitful Country, abounding in Corn and Wine, and Veniſon and Wild Fowl are ſo plentiful in their Foreſts, that it is the ordinary Food of the Peaſants. The Rivers *Rhine*, *Ens*, *Wirmbz* and *Phintz*, which water this Country, alſo yield them plenty of *Fiſh*; and they have Woods of Cheſnuts where they feed excellent Bacon-Hogs. Here are alſo Quarries of Marble of all Colours, and Free Stone, with which Materials the Natives build handſom Houſes at a ſmall Expence. They have alſo ſome Agate; and export great quantities of Hemp and Flax, which their Country produces.

Branches of the Houſe of *Baden*. The Houſe of *Baden* is divided into two Branches, *viz.* thoſe of *Baden Baden* and *Baden-Dourlach*. The Territories of the Marquis of *Baden-Baden* are the Upper Marquiſate of *Baden*, part of the County of *Eberſtein*, half the County of *Spanheim*, the Lordſhip of *Uſenberg*, the Earldom and Caſtle of *Guntsburg* and the Fort of *Khiel*. The Territories of the Marquis of *Baden-Dourlach* are the Lower Marquiſate of *Baden*, the Marquiſate of *Hochberg*, the Landgravate of *Suſenberg*, the Lordſhips

ſhips of *Baden-Weiler*, *Rotelin*, *Lhar* and *Muhlberg*. Each of their Titles are the ſame, *viz.* Marquis of *Baden* and *Hochberg*, Landgrave of *Suſenberg*, Count of *Spanheim* and *Eberſtein*, and Lord of *Rotelin*, *Baden-Weiler*, *Lahr* and *Muhlberg*. The Princes of *Baden-Baden* are *Roman Catholicks*, and thoſe of *Baden-Dourlach Proteſtants*. Their reſpective Pedigrees and Iſſue will be found in the Appendix. I proceed next to the Deſcription of the Imperial Cities and other Places in the Circle of *Swabia* which have not been treated of already. Swabia.

1. *Augsburg*, a free Imperial City, nam'd *Auguſta Vindelicorum*, from *Auguſtus Cæſar*, in whoſe Reign the *Romans* planted a Colony here among the *Vindelin*, is ſituate in the Latitude of 48 Degrees 24 Minutes near the Confines of *Bavaria*, at the Conflux of the Rivers *Lech* and *Wardar*, ſixty Miles South Weſt of *Ratisbon*, and twenty five South of *Donawert*. It is a large populous well built City, eſteem'd the Capital of *Swabia*, furniſhed with many noble Fountains adorn'd with Brazen Statues of antient Heroes and Emperors, and ſome valuable Monuments of Antiquity. The Cathedral, the Town-Hall, and the two Arſenals, are magnificent Buildings; and their Hoſpitals much admir'd for their Conveniency and large Endowments, particularly that built by the Family of the *Fuggers*, Lords of the adjacent Country, which contains an hundred and ſix Houſes, making four croſs Streets, inhabited by poor People, who have annual Penſions ſettled on them. The Mechanicks, eſpecially the Goldſmiths of this City, are excellent Artiſts, and their Work vended in ſeveral parts of *Europe*. There are more *Augsburg* City.

Swabia. more *Lutherans* than *Papists* in this Town, who live in a tolerale good Understanding, their poor being provided for in the same Hospitals; and to avoid giving Offence, 'tis said, the *Lutherans* stand with their Hats off when the Host passes by. There is no place where the Citizens have such a Variety of Habits as here, which are so regulated by the Magistrates that every Person's Quality and Religion may be known by their Dress. Here it was that the Protestant Princes presented their Confession of Faith to the Emperor *Charles* V. in the Diet held *Anno* 1530, from thence call'd the *Augsburg* Confession, which occasion'd a Civil War in the Empire that lasted some Years; but it was at length agreed at a Diet held in this City in the Year 1555, that the Protestants should enjoy the free Exercise of their Religion in the Empire. The Magistracy of *Augsburg* have since been composed of about an equal Number of Protestants and *Papists*, their Senate consisting of twenty three *Roman* Catholicks, and twenty two *Lutherans*; and their Common Council of an hundred and fifty of each; the Executive Power being in the Senate, and the Legislative Authority in both Bodies. The Fortifications of this Town don't appear to be very strong, for the Duke of *Bavaria* took it in the Year 1704, after a Siege of thirteen Days: And upon the Loss of the Battle of *Hochstat* the same Year, he withdrew his Garrison out of the place, as not thinking it tenable, whereupon the Citizens desir'd the Confederates to take them into their Protection.

The

The next moſt conſiderable City in *Swabia* is, 2. *Ulm*, an Imperial City alſo ſituate on the *Danube*, where it unites with the *Iller* and firſt becomes Navigable for conſiderable Veſſels; being about forty Miles Weſt of *Augsburg*. The Town is large and Populous, and regularly fortify'd; but what is moſt admir'd by Travellers is the Cathedral, not to be equal'd in *Germany*, 'tis ſaid, but by that of *Strasburg*. Here are abundance of exquiſite Mechanicks alſo, eſpecially in Clock-Work, and the Town has a brisk Trade with *Bavaria* and *Auſtria*, from whence they receive Corn, Salt and Iron by the *Danube*; exporting Linnen-Cloth and Cottons in return. The Government of this City is lodg'd in One and Forty Aldermen, choſen out of the Nobility and the principal Burghers; and out of the Nobility they Annually elect Two Bailiffs, who Preſide in their Councils. The Reformation prevail'd here about the Year 1529. the Magiſtrates at this day being all *Lutherans*, as are moſt of the Inhabitants. The Territories belonging to this City contain no leſs than Forty Bailiwicks and Lordſhips, moſt of them purchas'd by the City of the neceſſitous Nobility in their Neighbourhood. *Ulm* was taken by the Duke of *Bavaria* in the Year 1702. but he was oblig'd to quit it again ſoon after his Defeat at *Hochſtat* in the Year 1704. whereby the City recover'd its Liberties again; but was miſerably ranſack'd by that Duke while he was in Poſſeſſion of it. 3. *Bibrach*, another antient Imperial City, which ſtands on the River *Ruſs*, twenty Miles South of *Ulm*, in a fruitful Valley encompaſs'd with pleaſant Fields and Gardens; moſt remarkable for its hot Bath, which brings a great

Swabia.

Ulm.

Bibrach.

Swabia. great Concourse of People thither annually at the Season. The Magistrates are one half Protestants and the other Papists, and the Inhabitants a mixture of both.

Bucaw. 4. *Bucaw*, a little Imperial City, ten Miles South-West of *Bibrach*; remarkable for its Nunnery, if it may be call'd such, when all the Nuns, except the Lady Abbess, have the Liberty of marrying, and are all of Noble Families. This Abbess is one of those who is a Princess of the Empire, and has a Vote in the Diet by her Proxy.

Memmingen. 5. *Memminghen*, a large City on the River *Bach*, seventeen Miles South-East of *Bibrach*; the Inhabitants a mixture of *Lutherans* and Papists, whose principal Trade is in Linnen, Cotton and Paper, the last esteem'd the best in *Germany*; but they come far short of the *French* and *Hollanders* in the Paper Manufacture.

Leutkirk. 6. *Leutkirk*, a little neat Imperial City, on a small River, twelve Miles South-West of *Memmingen*, a great Thoroughfare from *Italy* to *Germany*. The Magistrates and People being a mixture of *Lutherans* and Papists. They have a tolerable good Trade in Linnen Cloth, Corn and Flax; and the Citizens have the Privilege of digging the Mines which lie about the place.

Kempten. 7. *Kempten*, one of the most antient Cities of *Germany*; formerly the Residence of the Dukes of *Swabia*, made Imperial by *Henry* IV. who granted them the Privilege of sealing their Instruments with the spread Eagle of the Empire half *Or* half *Sable*, Crown'd with the Imperial Crown. It stands about fifteen Miles South of *Memmingen* on the same Road from *Italy*; and the Inhabitants being generally Weavers, have a good Trade in Linnen Cloth, as they have also in Salt, which is brought from *Tyrol* and *Switzerland*

zerland hither, and vended in *Germany*. 9. *Iſne*, or *Eiſna*, ſituate on a little River of the ſame Name, twelve Miles to the Southward of *Kempten*; formerly a *Roman* Colony, as appears by an old Marble Inſcription, purporting that the High-way between this City and *Kempten* was repair'd by *Septimius Severus* and *M. Antoninus*. They have neither Corn, Wine or Cattle in the neighbouring Country, and ſeldom attempt to ſow any thing but Beans, Oats, Rapeſeed and Flax, all other Neceſſaries are imported from *Italy*, or other parts of *Germany*. It is however, ſaid to be a flouriſhing Town, and well built, having been burnt down in the laſt Century. 10. *Lindaw*, an Imperal City, ſtanding partly on the Continent, and partly on an Iſland in the Lake of *Conſtance*, united by a Stone Bridge near three hundred Paces long; remarkable for a Nunnery govern'd by an Abbeſs, who is a Princeſs of the Empire, and is Sovereign of the Territories belonging to the Nunnery. The Nuns are all of Noble Families, and have the Liberty of marrying. The City has a pleaſant healthful Situation, and by the Lake and the *Rhine*, which runs through it, has an Opportunity of importing and exporting Merchandize at very eaſy Rates. The Magiſtrates and moſt of the Natives are *Lutherans*. 11. *Bergentz*, or *Bregentz*, ſituate alſo on the Lake of *Conſtance*, five Miles South-Eaſt of *Lindaw*; formerly a great City, and ſtill the Capital of a County of the ſame Name; but at preſent an inconſiderable Town. 12. *Ravenſpurg*, or *Gravenſpurg*, twenty Miles Weſt of *Leutkirk*, and as much South of *Bucaw*; a well built Imperial City, ſtanding on a little River which falls into the Lake of *Conſtance*. The

Swabia.

Iſne.

Lindaw.

Bergentz.

Raven-ſpurg.

Swabia. Town-Hall, and some of their Churches said to be handsom Structures: and there is a Watch-Tower in the middle of the Town with an Inscription on it, importing that the old Tower being blown down by a Whirlwind, the Watchman who stood at the top of it to give Notice of the time of the Day or Night, once in three or four Hours by a Trumpet, as is the Custom in other *German* Towns, receiv'd no hurt by the fall, tho' his Wife and Son were both kill'd. 13. *Altorf*, an antient Town two Miles from *Ravenspurg*, belonging to the House of *Austria* at present; but formerly had an Earl of its own, from whom descended the antient Dukes of *Bavaria*, and the present Dukes of *Brunswick*; and here stood the antient Monastery and Chapel of St. *Oswald*, the burying Place of the *Guelphian* Family. *Altorf* is now the usual Residence of the Emperor's Lieutent, or High Commissioner for *Swabia*, who here holds a Court of Judicature, and receives Appeals from the Imperial Cities in this Circle. 14. *Wangen*, a small Imperial City, ten Miles North-East of *Lindaw*, whose Trade is chiefly in Flax and Paper. 15. *Constance*, or *Costnitz*, stil'd by some the Capital of the Imperial *Swabia*, situate on the South-West part of the Lake of the same Name, in the Latitude of forty-seven Degrees ten Minutes, eight Miles East of *Uberlingen*, and twelve West of *Bucaw*. The Lake whereon it stands now call'd *Constance*, or the *Bodensee*, was antiently nam'd *Lacus Brigantinus*, from the City *Bregentz*, above mention'd, situate upon it. This is the largest Lake in *Germany*, extending one and twenty Miles in length, and eight or ten in breadth, the Country bordering upon it is frequently

Altorf.

Wangen.

Constance.

frequently call'd *Hegow*. The *Rhine*, which runs through this Lake has so strong a Current, that 'tis said, it does not mix with the Waters in it. The Town of *Constance* is well built, populous, and finely situated, but not very large: It has a brisk Trade from the Conveniency of Water-Carriage along the Lake and the *Rhine*. It retains still some of the Privileges of an Imperial City; but the Emperor took it at the Reformation, and appointed them a Governor, on account of their refusing, as the rest of the *German* Cities did, to accept of the *Interim*, a Scheme drawn up by himself *Anno* 1534. for reconciling the *Roman* Catholick and *Lutheran* Principles. The Bishop of this Place is a Prince of the Empire, and one of the Directors of the Circle of *Swabia*, but Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Mentz*. The Emperor *Sigismund* call'd a Council here in the Year 1414. for preventing a Schism in the Church, on account of three Popes pretending to the infallible Chair at the same time, *viz. John*, set up by the *Italians*, *Gregory* by the *French*, and *Benedict* by the *Spaniards*, who were all summon'd to attend the Council; however, none but *John* appear'd, and finding an Inclination in the Council to make him a Prisoner he fled from the City, but being apprehended at *Friburg* and brought back, he was depos'd, and committed to Prison. The same Sentence pass'd against the two absent Pretenders; and *Martin* V. was afterwards elected Pope, in which Choice the Emperor and all *Christendom* acquiesc'd. In the eighth Session of this Council Dr. *John Wickliff* of *Oxford*, and his Doctrines were condemn'd as Heretical, and his Bones order'd to be dug up and burnt forty Years after his Death.

Swabia.

A Council held here, Three Popes at once.

Wickliff, *John Huss*, *&c.* condemn'd by the Council of *Constance*.

Swabia. Death. In the fifteenth Session *John Huss* was condemn'd, and deliver'd over to the secular Power to be burnt, tho' he had the Emperor's Letters of Safe-Conduct. And the same Sentence pass'd upon *Jerome* of *Prague*, who was likewise burnt in the same City; and the Natives still shew the Place to Strangers who visit them. This Council lasted four Years, during which time it is observed, there were in this little City four Patriarchs, twenty-nine Cardinals, three hundred and forty-six Archbishops and Bishops, five hundred and sixty-four Abbots and Doctors, ten thousand secular Princes and Noblemen, four hundred and fifty Common-Whores, and three hundred and twenty Fidlers.

Buchorn. 16. *Buchorn*, situate on the same Lake, twelve Miles North-West of *Lindaw*; so call'd from the Woods of Beeches near it; formerly subject to its own Earl, but now part of the *Austrian* Dominions, and made Dependant on the City of *Uberlingen*. It is a small City, but has a pretty good Trade by means of the Lake, their Vessels continually passing and repassing with Merchandize between *Swabia* and *Switzerland*.

Uberlingen 17. *Uberlingen*, a City on the *Bodensee*, or Lake of *Constance*, twenty-seven Miles North-West of *Lindaw*, situate on the top of a Rock, and surrounded with Vineyards, whose Situation seem'd so pleasant to the antient Dukes of *Swabia*, that they made it their usual Residence. It has at present a pretty brisk Trade, and is famous for its Mineral Waters, which cure the Stone and other Distempers, and in twice or thrice washing takes off all Warts. The Hospital in this Town is the best endow'd of any in *Swabia*; and the People so rich, that they contribute, 'tis said, as much to the general

neral Charges of the Empire as many of the *German* Princes. 18. *Ratolfzell*, or *Cella Ratolfi*, which communicates its Name to that part of the Lake call'd the *Celler-Sea*, on which it is ſituated, ſubject at this Day to the Houſe of *Auſtria*. Swabia. *Ratolfzell.*

Beſides the Principalities and Towns already mention'd, I find the following are deem'd part of the Circle of *Swabia*; 1. The Marquiſate of *Burgaw*, lying on the South ſide of the *Danube*, extending thirty Miles in Length, and as much in Breadth, under the Dominion of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, the chief Towns whereof are, 1. *Burgaw*, ſituate on the *Mindel*, twenty Miles North Weſt of *Augſburg*. 2. *Guntsburg*, a ſmall City on the *Danube*, eight Miles North Weſt of *Burgaw*, with a Caſtle adjoining to it, where the Imperial Governor reſides. *Burgaw* Marquiſate. *Burgaw* City. *Guntsburg.*

2. The Landgravate of *Nellenburg*, ſubject alſo to the Emperor, twenty-ſeven Miles long and twelve broad, the chief Town whereof is *Nellemburg*, twelve Miles North-Weſt of *Uberlingen*. *Nellenburg* Landgravate and City.

3. The County of *Hohenberg*, ſituate between the Dutchy of *Wirtemburg* and the Principality of *Furſtenburg*, about twenty-four Miles long and twenty broad, the chief Towns whereof are *Hohenberg*, *Rotenburg*, and *Willengen*, ſubject to the Houſe of *Auſtria*: And three Imperial or Free Cities near the *Rhine*; *viz.* *Offenburg* or *Offingen*, *Zell* and *Gongenback*. *Hohenburg* County and City. *Offenburg*, &c.

4. The *Briſgow*, ſubject alſo to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and lies near the *Rhine*, between *Hohenberg* and *Furſtenburg*, the chief Towns whereof are, 1. *Friburg*, ſituate on a Hill near the River *Treiſem*, at the Entrance of the *Black Foreſt*, thirty Miles South of *Strasburg*, The *Briſgow.* *Friburg* City.

eſteem'd

Swabia. esteemed a Strong Place, and very Populous. The Mechanicks here are expert in polishing precious Stones found in *Lorrain* and the neighbouring Countries. This Town has been more than once taken by the *French* in the late Wars; but surrender'd to the Imperialists again by subsequent Treaties, and particularly by the Treaty of *Baden*, *Anno* 1714. and is now subject to the Emeror. 2. *Brisac*, usually call'd *Old Brisac*, to distinguish it from another Town opposite to it on the Western Side of the *Rhine*, which the *French* built some few Years since, giving it the Name of *New Brisac*. The Town of *Old Brisac* is situated on the Top of a round Hill, on the East Side of the *Rhine*, thirty Miles to the Southward of *Strasburg*, and ten West of *Friburg*, reckon'd a strong place, but taken by the *French* in the Year 1703, after thirteen Days open Trenches; it was however restor'd to the Emperor by the Treaty of *Baden*, *Anno* 1714, and now remains in his Possession.

Brisac City

Forest Towns. The four Forrest Towns in *Swabia* also belong to the House of *Austria*, and are, 1. *Rheinfeild*, a small City, having a Bridge over the *Rhine*, twenty eight Miles South of *Brisac*, and eight to the Eastward of *Basle* in *Switzerland*. 2. *Seckinghen*, in an Island of the *Rhine*, eight Miles East of *Rheinfeild*. 3. *Laufenburg*, divivided into two parts by the *Rhine*, situate seven Miles East of *Seckinghen*. And 4. *Waldhust*, or *Waldshut*, situate on the Conflux of the *Schult* and *Rhine*.

Rheinfeild. *Seckinghen.* *Laufenburg* *Waldhust.*

Furstemburg Principality and City. The Principality of *Furstemburg* extends seventy Miles in Length, lying on both Sides of the *Danube* near its Source, but is very narrow; the chief Town whereof is also nam'd *Furstemburg*, situate on the South Side of the River

River, twenty Miles North of *Schauffhauſen* in *Switzerland*, and thirty five Eaſt of *Briſac*. The Village of *Tone Eſſingen* where the *Danube* riſes, is ſituate in this County. The Prince of *Furſtemburg* is a Count of the Empire, of a very antient Family. Swabia.

The County of *Sultz* is ſituate on the Confines of *Zurich* and *Schaffhauſen* in *Switzerland*, the chief Town whereof alſo is named *Sultz*, which gives the Title of Count to the Prince of this County. The County and Town of *Sultz*.

The County of *Ems*, which takes its Name from a Caſtle near the *Rhine* that gives Title to a Count of the Empire, lies about ten Miles to the Southward of *Bregentz*, being about ten Miles long and five broad. The County of *Ems*.

The County of *Montfort*, twelve Miles long and ſix broad, lies to the Southward of *Ems*, on the Confines of St. *Gall* and *Appenzel*, and gives the Title of Count to the Family of *Montfort*. The County of *Montfort*.

The County of *Waldburg* lies South of *Ravenſprug*, extending twenty Miles in Length, and eighteen in Breadth, comprehending the Lordſhips of *Walſee*, *Wurtzback*, *Friedburg*, *Sheer*, and the fine Caſtle of *Waldburg*, which gives a Title to the Family who are Princes of it. *Waldburg* County.

The County of *Koenigſeck*, which gives Title to a Count of the antient Family of the *Guelphs*, lies to the North Weſt of *Waldburg*, the chief Town whereof is of the ſame Name, an open place, of which Travellers give no further Deſcription. *Konigſeck*.

The County of *Kirkberg*, of which the Town of *Kirkberg* is the Capital, gives Title alſo to a Count, and lies Southward of *Ulm*, *Kirkburg*.

Swabia. being about eighteen Miles long and eight broad.

Mindelheim Principality. The Principality of *Mindelheim*, situate in the *Algow*, between the Bishoprick of *Augsburg* and the Abbacy of *Kempten*, eighteen Miles long, and ten or fifteen broad, for the breadth is various, now gives the Title of Prince to the Family of *Marlborough*, with which the late Duke was honour'd on the Victory he obtain'd over the *French* at *Hochstat*, and the Heir of that Family is thereby entitled to a Seat in the Imperial Diet. The Capital of this Principality, which gives its Name to it, is an open Town, situate eighteen Miles North of *Memmingen*, and twenty five South of *Augsburg*.

Hohenzollern Principality. The Principality of *Hohenzollern*, which derives its Name from the Castle of *Zollern*, is situated between the Principality of *Furstemburg* and the Dutchy of *Wirtemburg*, thirty Miles in Length, and eight or ten in Breadth, govern'd by its own Prince, who is Chamberlain of the Empire, and Vicar to the Elector of *Brandenburg* in that Office. The chief Places are *Hechingen*, *Hagerlach*, *Sigmaringen*, and the Castle of *Zollern*, of which the Chief is

Heckingen City. *Heckingen*, a small City, which lies between the *Danube* and the *Neckar*, eight Miles South of *Tubingen*.

Oetingen Principality and Town. The Principality of *Oetingen* lies between the Marquisate of *Anspach* and the Dutchy of *Newburg*, and is near thirty Miles long and eighteen broad, the chief Places whereof are *Oetingen*, *Allerheimb*, *Wallerstein*, *Nordlinghen*, *Dunkelpihel*, and *Gingen*, the principal whereof are, 1. *Oetingen*, situate on the River *Wernitz*, fifteen Miles North West of *Donawert*. 2. *Nordlingen*, a small Imperial City, on the River

Nordlingen City.

Eyer,

Eyer, eight Miles North of *Blenheim*, famous for two Battles fought there in the Years 1634, and 1646. Swabia.

The County of *Lowenſtein* lies near the River *Neckar*, whoſe Sovereign is a Count of the *Palatine* Family. *Lowenſtein.*

The County of *Graveneck* lies between the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, and the Principality of *Hohenzollern*, and gives a Title to a Count of the Empire, who is Sovereign of it. The chief Places in it are *Eglingen*, a ſmall City near *Nordlingen*, and *Graveneck*, a large open Town, defended by a Caſtle, the uſual Reſidence of the Count. *Graveneck* County and Town. *Eglingen* Town.

UPPER RHINE.

CHAP. IV.

Treats of the Circle of the Upper Rhine, *comprehending the Landgravates of* Hesse, Wetteravia, Alsatia, *and the Dutchy of* Lorrain.

Hesse *Landgravate.*

THE Circle of the *Upper Rhine* is usually divided into three parts, *viz.* 1. The Landgravates of *Hesse* and the *Wetteraw.* 2. The Landgravate of *Alsatia.* And 3. The Dutchy of *Lorrain.*

The Situation and Extent.

1. *Hassia*, or *Hesse*, is bounded by *Brunswick* on the North; by *Thuringia* towards the East; by the River *Mayne* and *Franconia* on the South; and by the Bishopricks of *Mentz* and *Treves*, and the Palatinate of the *Rhine* on the West; extending about an hundred Miles from East to West, and about as far from North to South.

Air and Soil.

The Air of this Country is cold, but healthful, and in some parts fruitful in Corn and Wine, especially near the Rivers *Rhine* and *Lech.* In their Plains also are numerous Flocks of Sheep, which yield the finest Wool in *Germany*

many, which is bought up even by the *English* Merchants, as equal if not preferable to their own; but great part of the Country however is cover'd by Woods and Forests, especially towards the North, which are well stock'd with Deer, and all manner of Game: And in their Mountains are found Mines of Copper and Lead that yield a considerable Profit. This Country is held to be antiently the Seat of the *Catti*, mention'd by *Tacitus* in the first Book of his Annals. The *Christian* Religion was first planted here about the Year 730, by *Winefrid*, an *English Saxon*, who was afterwards advanced to the Bishoprick of *Mentz*. *Philip the Magnanimous*, who succeeded to the Landgravate of *Hesse*, *Anno* 1509, establish'd the Reformation according to *Luther*'s Model; and in the Year 1530, he form'd a Confederacy of the Protestant Princes at *Smalcald*, for the Defence of their Religion, against the Emperor *Charles* V. from the Place of the Treaty call'd the *Smalcaldick* League: But the Protestant Princes had but ill Success in this War, the Duke of *Saxony* as well as the Landgrave of *Hesse* being made Prisoners, and oblig'd to submit to such Terms as the Emperor thought fit to impose upon them. The Landgrave *Lewis*, Son of *Philip the Magnanimous*, dying without Issue, *Anno* 1604, divided his Territories between his two Nephews, *Maurice* and *Lewis*; and *Maurice* having shewn an Inclination to *Calvinism*, he provided by his Will, that if he should endeavour any Alteration of the establish'd Religion in his Territories, he should be depriv'd of his Share in them. *Maurice* nevertheless soon after his Unkle's Death, oblig'd his Subjects to embrace *Calvinism*, whereupon *Lewis* appeal'd to the Emperor,

Upper Rhine.

Mines.

Religion.

and

Upper Rhine.

and procuring a Decree againſt his Brother, was put into Poſſeſſion of the whole Landgravate; whereupon *Lutheraniſm* was again eſtabliſh'd, and continued ſo till *Amelia-Elizabeth*, Mother and Guardian to *William* VI. having a great ſtanding Army, compell'd the Natives of *Heſſe* to profeſs *Calviniſm* again, about the Year 1666, as the greateſt part of this Country do at preſent. *High* and *Low Dutch* are ſpoken indifferently in *Heſſe*, occaſion'd by its Situation between the *Upper* and *Lower Saxony*; for in the *Upper Saxony High-Dutch* is ſpoken in the greateſt Purity, and *Low-Dutch* generally in the other.

Diviſion of the Country.

Heſſe is divided into 1. *Heſſe Proper*. And, 2. *Veteravia*, or the *Weteraw*. In *Heſſe Proper* are, 1. The Landgravate of *Haſſe Caſſel*. 2. The Landgravate of *Heſſe Darmſtat*, and the Territories belonging to the other Branches of this Family. 3. The County of *Waldack*. 4. The Territories of the Abbies of *Fuld* and *Hirſchfield*. 5. The County of *Solms*. 6. The Imperial Cities of *Wetſlar* and *Fridburg*.

Chief Towns. *Caſſel*.

In *Heſſe Proper*, the chief Towns are, 1. *Caſſel*, the Capital of *Haſſia*, the Seat of the Landgrave or Prince, to whom it gives Title, ſituate in the River *Fulda*, in a pleaſant fruitful Plain, in the Latitude of fifty-one Degrees twenty Minutes, forty Miles South-Eaſt of *Paderborn*, and is ſuppos'd to ſtand in the Place where *Druſus* built his *Caſtellum Cattorum*. It has at preſent four Churches, the principal whereof is that of St. *Martin's*, formerly the Cathedral, in which are the Monuments of the Landgraves, with their Buſts in Copper and Marble. The Streets of the City are broad, and the Market-Places ſpacious, but moſt of the Houſes are Timber Buildings.

The

The Citizens have a good Trade, especially in Wool and Woollen Manufactures, and are very well supply'd with Provisions of all kinds. The Palace, which is separated from the rest of the Town, is strongly fortified, and may be call'd a Cittadel; it is admir'd for the many noble Apartments within it, and the fine Prospect it has of the adjoining Country, there being no less than sixty large Towns to be seen from its Walls. Upper Rhine.

2. *Marpurg*, pleasantly situated on the River *Lon*, forty Miles South-West of *Cassel*, and as many North-East of *Frankfort* upon the *Maine*, a fortified Town, and defended also by a Castle. Here is held the supreme Court of Justice for all the Natives of *Cassel*, who may appeal from other Jurisdictions to this, which consists of a President and six Assessors. Here is also a University, one of the best in *Germany*, founded about the Year 1426. *Marpurg.*

3. *Darmstat*, the Capital of the Landgravate of that Name, and the usual Residence of the Landgrave of *Hesse Darmstat*, situate on a small River, ten Miles to the Eastward of the *Rhine*, and fifteen South of *Frankfort* on the *Maine*, a small compact and well built Town, and the Landgrave's Palace a magnificent Structure, surrounded with a most elegant Garden; besides which he has two other Country Seats, about two Miles distant each from *Darmstat*, either of them fit to entertain a Prince. *Darmstat.*

4. The little Town of *Catzenellebogen*, which communicates its Name to a County on the Banks of the *Rhine*, is situated ten Miles East of *Nassaw*, and twenty North-West of *Mentz*. The Property of this Town and County was long disputed between the Earls of *Nassaw* and the Landgraves of *Hesse*, but it was at length surrendred *Catzenellebogen.* Town and County.

Upper Rhine.

surrendred by *William* of *Nassaw*, to *Philip* Landgrave of *Hesse*, at the Treaty of *Passaw*, in Consideration of sixty thousand Crowns, tho' the Family of *Nassaw* still retain the Title of Counts of *Catzenellebogen*. 5. *Smalcald*, situate on a Rivulet of the same Name, fifty Miles South-East of *Cassel*, a well built Town, and considerable for the Iron Mines in the Neighbourhood of it, which employ vast Numbers of Smiths and Artificers in this Town, the Iron Ware made here being vended all over the Empire: but what has rendred this Town most famous is, the Congress of the Protestant Princes, held here between the Years 1530, and 1538, to form a Confederacy for their mutual Defence against the Emperor, in which they had ill Success at first, but at length procur'd the Liberty of professing the *Lutheran* Religion in their respective Territories. 6. *Schwalbach*, ten Miles North of *Mentz*, famous for its Baths, which according to the Accounts of them, cure almost every Distemper; at least they have obtain'd so great a Reputation, as to draw great numbers of the *German* Nobility and Gentry hither annually at the Season. From one of the Springs, the Streams of Vitriol, Sulphur, and other Minerals rise with that force, that they will almost Choak a Person who holds his Head over them; and tho' the Waters seem to boil continually, they are so cold that the Natives usually cool their Wine in them in Summer. At certain times it throws up its Waters with that Vehemency, that in a few Minutes the Fountain is emptied, and does not recover its usual Quantity of Water in some Days after; which sudden Evacuation is said to proceed from a violent Eruption of Subterranean

Smalcald.

Schwalbach.

ranean Spirits, which sometimes burst out like a Storm of Wind. 7. *Embs*, another Town famous for its Baths, impregnated with Vitriol, Allom, Iron, and Sulphur, which cure the Gout, shortness of Breath, weaknesses in the Limbs, and a multitude of other Distempers. 8. *Rotenburg*, pleasantly situated on the River *Fulda*, thirty Miles South-East of *Cassel*, considerable for its Collegiate Church consisting of a Dean, and twenty Canons, richly endow'd. 9. *Homburg*, twenty-five Miles South of *Cassel*, and twelve to the Westward of *Rotenburg*. 10. *Alsfield*, fifteen Miles to the East of *Marpurg*, one of the antientest Towns in *Hesse*; but taken notice of for little at present but its fine Stadt-House.

Upper Rhine.

Embs.

Rotenburg.

Homburg.

Alsfield.

The County of *Waldeck*, which Geographers make a part of *Hesse*, is bounded on the North by the Bishoprick of *Paderborn*; on the East and South by other Provinces of *Hesse*; and on the West by the Territories of *Cologn*; being about twenty-four Miles in breadth, and as much in length. It is sufficiently fruitful in Corn, and has Wine enough for the use of the Natives; some Mines also they have, and plenty of Sheep and Venison. The chief Town whereof is *Waldeck*, situate on the top of a high Hill, thirty Miles to the Northward of *Marpurg*, other Towns of any Note in this County are *Wildenburg*, *Corback* and *Eyenburg*.

Waldeck County and Town.

The Territories of the Abbey of *Fuld*, sometimes call'd the Country of *Buchen*, or *Fagonia*, lie to the Northward of *Hanaw*, and are about thirty Miles in length, esteem'd a very rich Country; the chief Town whereof is *Fuld*, situate on a River of the same Name, forty Miles to the Eastward of *Marpurg*; here

Fuld Abby and Territory.

Upper Rhine.

is one of the noblest Monasteries in *Europe*, of the *Benedictine* Order, founded by St. *Boniface* in the Year 744. and endow'd afterwards with large Privileges by several Emperors. The Abbot is a Prince of the Empire, and takes place in all General Diets at the Emperor's Feet; he is Lord both of the Town and Country about it, and Primate of all the Abbots in *Germany*, and depends immediatly on the Pope. The great Church dedicated to St. *Boniface* is esteem'd a magnificent Structure, and shews a great deal of the antient Architecture. They have among their Antiquities three Manuscripts, containing the *New Testament* compleat; The four Evangelists distinct, and a Treatise of the *Trinity*, which according to Tradition, were all written by St. *Boniface*. Other Towns of any Note in the Territory of *Fulda* are *Hamelburg*, *Bruckenaw* and *Hunfield*.

Hirchfield Abby and Territory.

The Town and Monastery of *Hirchfield* stand twenty Miles North of *Fuld*, upon the same River. This Convent was held to be one of the noblest Structures in the Empire. The Territories belonging to it are about 12 Miles long, and as many broad; but these, with the other Revenues belonging to it, were at the Reformation seculariz'd, as 'tis call'd, and the Landgraves of *Hesse* enjoy them as Administrators of *Hirschfield* to this Day: for it seems at the Reformation, when any Temporal Prince siez'd on a Bishoprick or Abby in *Germany*, he call'd himself Administrator of it: and all the Protestant Princes confederating together, procur'd these Ecclesiastical Estates to be confirm'd to them by Subsequent Treaties with the Emperor, and the Catholick Princes of the Empire.

The

Upper Rhine.

The County of *Solms* ſituate on the South of *Heſſe Marpurg*, is ſubject to its own Prince; the chief Town whereof is of the ſame Name, fifteen Miles South-Weſt of *Marpurg*: The Caſtle of *Brunsfield*, fifteen Miles to the Southward of *Solms*, being the uſual Reſidence of the Count. The Imperial City of *Weſtlar* ſtands on the River *Lohn*, eighteen Miles South-Weſt of *Marpurg*, and is remarkable for little, but the Imperial Chamber's being remov'd hither after the *French* deſtroy'd *Spire*; it is by ſome plac'd in *Weteravia*, as well as the Imperial City of *Friedburg*, which ſtands fifteen Miles to the South of *Wetſlar*, and twelve North of *Francfort*, at the foot of a ridge of Hills, call'd *De Hohe*, a rich Town of good Trade; where ſome of the *German* Emperors have formerly reſided. The other Towns of moſt Note in *Heſſe*, are *Ziegenheim*, the Capital of a little County of the ſame Name. *Hazfield*, Capital alſo of a County, *Fritzlar*, *Frankenburg*, *Gieſſen*, *Granenburg*, *Nidden*, *Geraw*, St. *Goar*, *Wied*, *Sayn*, *Iſemburg*, *Rumkel*, *Eſchwege*, *Wilzenhauſen*, *Suntra* and *Geyſmar*.

Solms County and Town

Weſtlar.

Friedburg.

Ziegenheim, *Hazfield*, *Frankenburg*, &c.

I come next to that part of *Heſſe* which goes under the Name of *Veteravia*, or the *Weteraw*, which ſome reckon a diſtinct Country from *Heſſe*, the Landgraves being Sovereigns but of very little of it. The Name *Weteraw* is ſuppos'd to be deriv'd from the River *Wetter*, which runs through part of the Country, and it is bounded by *Heſſe Proper* on the North; the County of *Reineck* on the Eaſt; by the River *Maine* on the South; and by the *Rhine* on the Weſt: being about an hundred Miles in length, and fifty in breadth. It yields both Corn and Wine, and is by ſome

Veteravia or the *Weteraw.*

Upper Rhine.

esteem'd one of the most fruitful Countries of *Germany*; the Counties of *Hanaw* and *Nassaw* take up the greatest Part of it. The County of *Hanaw* is bounded on the North and East by the Territories of the *Abby* of *Fuld*, and by the Dominions of the House of *Nassaw* towards the West, extending North-East from the River *Main* about Forty Miles, and is about Fifteen in Breadth, and govern'd by its own Earl: The Chief Town whereof is *Hanaw*, pleasantly situated on the River *Kuntz*, Ten Miles to the Eastward of *Frankfort*; the Town is well built and uniform, and has a very good Trade, and the Fortifications about it are after the modern Way.

County & Town of *Hanaw*.

Budingen and *Isemburg*.

2. *Budingen*, situate on the River *Soam* Five Miles North of *Hanaw*, a large City with a fine Castle belonging to it, the Capital of a County twenty Miles long and eight broad, sometimes call'd the County of *Upper Isemburg*.

Gelnhausen.

3. *Gelnhausen*, an Imperial City twelve Miles North-East of *Hanaw*, a Place of little Trade at present, but before the Civil Wars in *Germany* of some Reputation, being inhabited by many of the *German* Nobility and Gentry.

County of *Nassaw*.

The County of *Nassaw* strictly taken, is but of small Extent, but in the last Age grew up into a considerable Principality, by the Accession of the Counties of *Weilburg*, *Idstein*, *Wisbaden*, *Dillenburg*, *Beilstein*, *Gleiburg*, *Siegen*, and *Hadamar*, which together are usually call'd the County of *Nassaw-Catzenellebogen*: The several Districts may be known according to a late *Writer*, by their different Soils and Productions. *Dietz* says he is rocky and Mountanious, and yields Corn, Wine, and Venison. The County of *Westerwalt* affords Fat Pastures, and a large Breed of Cattle. In

Siegen

Siegen and *Dillenburg* they have Mines of Iron, Lead, Copper, and other Metals. And at *Frenduburg* they make the greateſt Part of the Steel which furniſhes the *German Empire*; the chief Towns belonging to the Dominions of *Naſſaw*, are 1. *Naſſaw-Naſſovia*, a little Town and Caſtle, ſituate on the River *Lohn*, Eight Miles Eaſt of the *Rhine*, and Twelve South-Eaſt of *Coblentz*, heretofore the Seat of the firſt Branch of the Family of *Naſſaw*. 2. *Dillenburg*, which gives Name to a County ſituate on the River *Dilla*, from whence it derives its Name, ſixteen Miles Weſt of *Marpurg*, defended by a Caſtle which ſtands upon an adjoining Hill, formerly the Seat of the Counts of *Dillenburg*, a Branch of the Family of *Naſſaw*; it is a Town of ſome Trade, which conſiſts in Cattle and Woollen Manufactures. 3. *Siegen*, the Capital alſo of a County ſituate on a high Rock, and regularly fortified, thirty Miles North-Eaſt of *Naſſaw*, gives a Title to another Branch of this Family, here is a Univerſity and an Accademy for Training up young Gentlemen in Martial Exerciſes, and a little Diſtance from the City is a very good Iron-Mine. 4. *Herborn*, two or three *Engliſh* Miles below *Dillenburg*, on the ſame River, an Univerſity alſo, which has ſome few Exhibitions for Poor Scholars ſettled on the Diſſolution of Monaſteries at the Reformation: The *Citizens* have a tolerable Trade in Woollen Cloth, which is wrought here. 5. *Beilſtein*, an old Town which gives Name to a County and was the Inheritance of a younger Branch of the Family of *Naſſaw*, ſituate among Rocks and Mountains, about Ten Miles to the South of *Herborn*. 6. *Dietz*, pleaſantly ſituated on the Banks

Upper Rhine.

Naſſaw Town.

Dillenburg.

Siegen.

Herborn.

Beilſtein.

Dietz.

Upper Rhine. Banks of the *Lohn*, Ten Miles East of *Nassaw*, the Capital also of a County. 7. *Wisbaden*, the Capital of a County situate Five Miles North of *Mentz* and Twenty South-East of *Nassaw*, not very large but much frequented, on account of its Baths. In these Waters, there may very sensibly be discern'd by the taste four Minerals, as Sulphur, Salt, Allum and Salt-Peter; the first of which is most Predominant, and renders the Waters as hot as any in *Germany*. 8. *Hadamar*, Twenty Miles North of *Mentz*, gives Title to a Prince of the Family of *Nassaw*; the other Towns mentioned by Travellers in *Nassaw*, are *Istein*, *Weilburg* and *Hager*, but of these, I meet with nothing Particular. Having taken a View of the Towns in *Hesse* and *Weteravia*, it may be proper to enquire into the Families of those Princes to whom most of them are Subject, and these are the Princes of *Hesse* and the Princes of *Nassaw*.

Wisbaden.

Hadamar.

Family of *Hesse Cassel.* The Princes of *Hesse* antiently enjoy'd no other Title than that of *Schelt-Graven*, or the lowest Degree of Counts; the Country of *Hesse* being then part of the Principality of *Thuringia*. *Lewis* the III. was first created *Landgrave* of *Hesse*: *Philip* the Magnanimous of this Family form'd the *Smalcaldick League* above-mentioned, about the Year 1537, being a Confederacy of all the Protestant Princes of the Empire against the Emperor *Charles* the V. *Charles* the late *Landgrave* of *Hesse Cassel* was esteem'd a very brave Prince, he was a General in the Confederate Army in the War between the Allies and France in the Reign of *William* the III. between whom and the *Landgrave*, there seem'd to be very great intimacy; this Prince was born *Anno* 1654, and married *Mary Amelia*, Sister to *Casimir* late Duke of *Courland*, *Anno* 1673,

1673, by whom he had Iſſue, *Frederick*, the preſent *Landgrave* of *Heſſe-Caſſel* and King of *Sweden*, born *Anno* 1676, and married 1699, to *Sophia Charlotte*, Daughter to the late Elector of *Brandenburg*, ſince whoſe Death he married the Princeſs *Ulrica Eleonora*, now Queen of *Sweden*; *Anno* 1715, and at her Requeſt was choſen King of *Sweden*, *Anno* 1720, but has no Iſſue either by his former Conſort or this: He is the Eldeſt Branch of the Houſe of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, who next to the *Brandenburgher* have been the greateſt Patrons of *Calviniſm* in the *Empire*, but upon his Acceſſion to the Throne of *Sweden*, he was compelled by the *States* to renounce *Calviniſm* and ſwear to promote *Lutheraniſm* with equal Zeal, and this I don't ſee many Princes of that Perſuaſion ſcruple when there is a Crown in View, tho' till Intereſt opens their Eyes, they proſecute the *Lutherans* with as much Paſſion as they would a Papiſt or an Infidel: The Territories poſſeſſed by this Prince are the lower *Landgravate* of *Heſſe*, in which are *Caſſel Ziegenheim*, and the Lordſhip of *Pleſs*. 2. *Marpurg* in the upper *Landgravate*. 3. the Principality of *Hirſchfield*. 4. Part of the County of *Catzenellebogen*. 5. The County of *Schawenburg*. 6. *Smalcald* in the County of *Henneburg*. And 7. The *Bailiwicks* of *Rotenburg* and *Saxenhagen*. Upper Rhine.

Another Branch of the Houſe of *Heſſe* is that of the Landgrave of *Heſſe Darmſtat*, a little inferior in point of *Territories* to that of *Heſſe Caſſel*, for the preſent *Landgrave* of *Heſſe Dramſtat* poſſeſſes, 1. the upper *Landgravate* in which are *Gieſſen*, *Butzbach*, *Aendorff*, *Battenberg*, *Gleunda*, *Blamkerſtein*, *Frankenaw*, *Gera*, *Grumberg* and *Konigsberg*. 2. The County of *Nidda*. 3. The Lordſhip of *Itter*. 4. The upper Part of the County of *Catzenellebogen*, in which lies *Heſſ. Darmſtat.*

Upper Rhine.

lies *Darmstat*. And 5. The County of *Dietz*.

Hesse Rhinfield.

A third Branch of the House of *Hesse* is *Rhinefield*; this Prince possesses Part of the lower Country of *Catzenellebogen*, *viz. Rhinfield*, St *Goar* and *Gevernhausen*, the Bailiwicks of *Rechenberg*, *Floruſtein* and *Braubach*, with *Rottenberg* and its District.

Hesse Homburg.

The fourth Branch of this House, is that of *Hesse Homburg* which possesses. 1. *Homburg* with its Territory. 2. *Wevelingen* and *Helmstadt* with its Dependancies. And 3. *Binghleim*. There are still some other Branches, which will be found in the Pedigree of the Family of *Hesse* in the Appendix; I shall only take notice here, that the Branch of *Darmstat* are *Lutherans* and that of *Rhinfield*, Papists, that of *Homburg* as I take it are *Lutherans*; as for the eldest Branch of *Hesse Cassel* it has been already observed, that they have been for many Years zealous *Calvinists* till the present Prince thought fit to embrace *Lutheranism*, in order to mount the Throne of *Sweden*.

Arms of *Hesse*.

The Arms of *Hesse Cassel*, and *Hesse Darmstat* are *Azure* a *Lyon*, Part *Argent* Part *Gules*, for *Hesse*. *Or*, a *Leopard*, *Gules* arm'd and crown'd, *Azure* for *Catzenellebogen*. *Gules*, two *Lions* spotted like *Leopards Languid* and armed, *Azure* for *Dietz*.

The Family of *Nassaw*.

The Family of *Nassaw* is agreed to be very Antient, and some are so zealous for its Antiquity, that they relate that two Brothers of this Family attended *Cæzar* in this conquest of *Gaul*; but however that be, credible Historians give an account of one *Otho* of *Nassaw* made Earl of *Gelderland* in the Year 1079. The late King *William* descended from another *Otho*,

Otho, whose Son *Henry*, about the Year 1190, added *Dillenburg*, *Wisbaden* and *Idstein*, to the Territorries of his Grandfather *Walleran*, which seems to be the antient Name of the Family, *Nassaw* was the Name of the Castle or Palace only where the Eldest Branch resided. From *William Walleran* of the Branch of *Dillenburg*, says a late Writer, came the second Branch of *Nassaw Orange*, which ended in *William* III. King of *England*, and from him also proceeded *John* of *Nassaw* who established the *Protestant Religion* in his Territories, and died *Anno* 1606, from whom descended the present Prince of *Nassaw Friesland*, whom the late King *William* left his Heir; but I do not design here to give the entire Pedigree of the *Nassaws*, which will be found amongst the rest of the *German* Princes in the *Appendix*, only it may be proper just to mention the most considerable Branches of it now in being, which are those of *Nassaw Dietz*, *Nassaw Dillenburg*, *Nassaw Hadamar*, *Nassaw Saarbruck*, and *Nassaw Siegen*, the last of which are Papists. Upper Rhine.

The Arms of the Princes of *Nassaw*, are. 1. *Azure* sprinkled with Billets, *Or*, a Lyon of the same Languid for *Nassaw*. 2. *Or*, a Lyon Gules crown'd, and Languid Argent for *Catzenellebogen*. 3. Gules, two Lyons, Or, Leopard-wise for *Dietz*. Arms of *Nassaw*.

I come next to describe the *Landgravate* of *Alsatia*, another Part of the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*; as to the *Palatinate*, tho' part of it be deem'd within this Circle, yet as much the greater Part is comprehended within the Circle of the *Lower Rhine*: I choose to de-

Upper Rhine.

scribe it all together when I come to that Circle, rather than dismember the Territories belonging to the *Palatinate*. *Alsatia*, or *Elsass*, is suppos'd to derive its Name from the River *Ell*, which runs through it, tho' *Sherringham* supposes this to be a Part of the Territories of the antient *Saxons*, and to be call'd *Edelsassen* as the Richest and pleasantest Country the *Saxons* were Masters of; the Fruitfulness of the Soil giving some Colour for this Opinion. It is bounded by the County *Palatine* of the *Rhine* on the North, by the Circle of *Swabia*, from which it is separated by the River *Rhine* on the East, by *Switzerland* on the South, and by the Dutchy of *Lorrain* on the West; and has been contended for by the *French* and *Germans* for an Age past with the utmost Fury; but is now entirely under the Dominion of the *French*. As I have describ'd the Bounds for the *Brisgow*, and some other Territories on the East side of the *Rhine*, which were heretofore look'd upon as Part of *Alsace*; but as late Treaties of Peace have made the *Rhine* the Boundary between *France* and the *Empire*, it seems much better to treat of the Territories on each Side of the *Rhine* as distinct Provinces: The Extent of this Country from North to South is about an Hundred Miles, and the Breadth at a Medium about Twenty Five, tho' in some Places it is less, and at others it is more than Thirty.

Alsatia. Name.

Situation and Extent.

Alsatia.

The Soil is exceeding rich, producing Plenty of Corn and Wine. Their Hills are covered with Chesnut Groves, and affor'd also great Quantities of Copper, Lead, and other Minerals, and the Meadows and Pastures are scarcely

carcely to be equall'd; add to which the Upper
Agreeableneſs of the Climate, and the Tem- Rhine.
erature of the Air, with the Conveniency of
he River *Rhine*, which runs the whole Length
f it, and it will not ſeem altogether unwor-
hy of the Blood and Treaſure which have
een ſpent in the long Wars between the Em-
ire and *France*, the one to defend their Poſ-
eſſion, and the other to make a Conqueſt of
t. The whole Country is uſually divided in-
o the *Upper* and *Lower Alſace*. The chief
Towns in the *Lower Alſace* are,

1. *Strasburg*, *olim Argentoratum*, pleaſantly ſituated in the Middle of a Plain, at the Con- flux of the Rivers *Ill* and *Breuſch*, which a Mile below fall into the *Rhine*, lying in the Latitude of 48 Degrees forty Minutes, and near eight Degrees of Longitude to the Eaſtward of *London*, a free Imperial City, till it was treacherouſly ſurpriz'd by the *French* King, in the Year 1682. The Trade of this Place was great and flouriſhing, and the People enjoy'd the free Exerciſe of their Religion, which was generally *Lutheran*, till it fell into the Hands of *France*; but with their Liberties their Trade is now much declin'd; ſcarce any thing is improv'd of late but the Fortifications, which the *French* have made as fine as poſſible, it being the moſt conſiderable Frontier Town they have on the ſide of the Empire. The Town is of a large Circumference, and ſo well built, that my Author ſays the Houſes of the Magiſtrates and Merchants are fit to entertain Princes; and over the Rivers which run through it are laid many handſome Bridges. It is a Biſhop's See, ſubject to the *Strasburg*, or *Argentoratum*.

Upper Rhine.

Arch-Bishop of *Mentz*. Upon the Reformation the Bishop and Canons were expell'd, and the *Roman* Catholicks had only one little Church left them; but when it fell into the Hands of the *French*, Popery, with the Bishop and Canons were restor'd, after they had been dispossess'd upwards of an hundred Years, tho' as I am inform'd, the *French* do still tolerate the Protestant Religion here. Travellers who pass through this City admire the Contrivance of their publick Granaries, Store-Houses, Wine-Cellars, Stadthouse, Arsenal and Cathedral, the last of which is esteem'd one of the Wonders of *Germany*, and describ'd at large in a Treatise on purpose, by *Of. Schadæus*, *Anno* 1617. The Height of the Tower is four hundred eighty nine Feet, and eight Juncles of admirable Workmanship, and has a Pair of folding Gates of Brass at the West End; but what is most admir'd is the great Clock, wherein is a Celestial Globe, with all the Motions of the Planets, fix'd Stars, *&c.* behind which there is a perpetual Almanack, wherein the Day of the Month is pointed at by a Statue standing by. The Hours are crowed by a Cock, and afterwards struck on a Bell by an Angel; not far from which stands another Angel with an Hour-Glass in his Hand, which turns round as soon as the Clock has done striking. The first Quarter is struck by a Child with an Apple, the second by a young Man with an Arrow, the third by a full aged Man with a Tip-Staff, and the fourth by an old Man with his Cane. On the Out-side of the Church are shewn the Increase and Decrease of the Moon, with the Motion of the Sun

Sun thro' all the Signs of the Zodiack, and a Multitude of other Curioſities, which may be ſeen at large in the Treatiſe above mention'd. An Univerſity was founded here by the Proteſtant Magiſtrates about the Year 1538, on which the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. conferr'd many great Privileges and Immunities. A late Writer obſerves, that the Women of this place are exceeding handſome, but as remarkable for their odd fantaſtical Dreſſes as for their Beauty. Upper Rhine.

By the laſt Treaty of Peace at *Raſtat*, concluded *Anno* 1714, and by ſeveral former Treaties, *Strasburg* is confirm'd to *France* by the Emperor; but then it is thereby provided that Fort *Kehl*, erected by the *French* on the Eaſt Side of the *Rhine*, at the End of the Bridge of *Strasburg*, ſhall be yielded up to the Empire; and as to the Fort of *Pile*, and others erected in the Iſlands of the *Rhine* near *Strasburg*, that they ſhould be entirely razed, and never be re-eſtabliſh'd by either Party for the future, and that the Navigation and uſe of the River *Rhine* ſhould remain free and open for the Subjects of either Side. 2. *Zabern*, or *Savern Elſas*, ſo call'd to diſtinguiſh it from another *Zabern* in the Palatinate, fifteen Miles North-Weſt of *Srasburg*, of which I meet with no other Deſcription than that it is defended by a ſtrong Caſtle ſituate on the Top of an adjoining Rock, where the Biſhops of *Strasburg* us'd to hold their Courts. 3. *Haguenaw*, a ſtrong Town, ſituate ten Miles to the Weſtward of the *Rhine*, and fourteen North of *Strasburg*, formerly a free Imperial City, but taken by the *French*, and ſince confirm'd to them

Zabern.

Haguenaw.

Upper Rhine.

them by the Peace of *Westphalia* and other subsequent Treaties. 4. *Fort Lewis*, situate ten Miles East of *Haguenaw*, on an Island in the *Rhine*, almost over against *Baden*, built by *Lewis* XIV, and confirm'd to him by Treaties with the Emperor, particularly by the last Treaty of *Rastadt*, *Anno* 1714. 5. *Weissenburg*, formerly an Imperial City, but now also subject to the *French*, situate on the River *Lutra*, ten Miles West of the *Rhine*, and sixteen North of *Haguenaw*. 6. *Landaw*, situate on the *Quiech*, ten Miles North East of *Weissenburg*, on the Confines of the Palatinate, and formerly reckon'd a part of it. The Fortifications of this Town are as fine as the Nature of the Ground will admit, and the Consequence of possessing it esteem'd so considerable both by *France* and the Empire, that it was taken and retaken five or six times during the last War, with a vast Expence of Blood and Treasure. The *French* last made themselves Masters of it on the 20th of *August* N. S. *Anno* 1713, after about two Months open Trenches, the *Germans* being in no Condition to relieve it after they had separated from their Allies, and the Place was confirm'd to the *French* by the ensuing Treaty of Peace at *Rastat*. Tho' I don't doubt if ever there should happen a Rupture between *France* and *Germany* again, or the *Germans* should meet with a favourable Conjuncture, they would endeavour the Recovery not only of *Landaw*, but of *Strasburg*, and all the other strong Towns in *Alsace*; for when Princes are forc'd by the Necessity of their Affairs, as they Term it, to give up and dismember part of their Territories, they seem

Fort Lewis.

Weissenburg.

Landaw.

to

to think however that their Rights can never be extinguish'd by such forc'd Cessions, and make no manner of Scruple of repossessing them again, whenever an Opportunity offers. Upper Rhine.

7. *Drusenheim*, situate near the *Rhine*, about eight Miles South-East of *Haguenaw*, remarkable for little but the Ruins of an old Fort, which 'tis supposed *Drusus* built here to prevent the Incursions of the *Germans*. The other Towns of any Note in *Lower Alsace* are, *Molzheim*, *Rosenheim*, *Benfield* and *Schelstat*, of which I meet with nothing particular. *Drusenheim.*

The Towns in the *Upper Alsace*, so stil'd from its lying higher up the *Rhine* than the other, are, 1. *Colmar*, once a flourishing Imperial City, but almost ruin'd in the Wars between *France* and *Germany*, and yielded to the *French* by the Treaty of *Munster*. It stands about eight Miles West of *Brisac*, and thirty South of *Strasburg*; and here the *French* establish'd their Sovereign Council for *Alsace*. It is supposed to have been built out of the Ruins of the antient *Argentuaria*, conquer'd by the Emperor *Gratian*, *Anno* 378, and afterwards destroy'd by *Attila* the *Hun*. 2. *New Brisac*, a Fortress erected by *Lewis* XIV, on the West Side of the *Rhine*, over against *Old Brisac*. 3. *Murback*, remarkable for its fine Abbey, at the Foot of the Mountains which separate *Alsace* from *Lorrain*, fourteen Miles South-West of *Colmar*. 4. *Mulhausen*, an Imperial City, fifteen Miles South of *Colmar*. 5. *Hunningen*, a strong Fortress, built by *Lewis* XIV, on the *Rhine*, half a League below *Basil*. 6. *Pfird*, or *Ferett*, a small City, the Capital of the District of *Suntgow*, thirty Miles South of *Colmar*, and *Colmar. New Brisac. Murback. Mulhausen. Hunningen. Pfird.*

Upper Rhine.

and ten West of *Basil*, confirm'd to the *French* by the Treaty of *Westphalia*. Other Towns of any Note in the *Upper Alsace* are, *Keiserberg*, *Turchiem*, *Munster*, *Eusisheim* and *Befort*, or *Betfort*.

Keiserberg, &c.

Lorrain Dutchy.

The Dutchy of *Lorrain*, the remaining part of the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*, is bounded by the Dutchy of *Luxemburg* towards the North; by *Alsatia*, the Dutchy of *Deuxponts*, and the *Palatinate* on the East; by *Franche Compte* on the South; and by *Champaigne* on the West; extending from 48 to 49 Degrees fifty Minutes North Latitude, and is upwards of an hundred Miles in Length, and about as much in Breadth. The Air of *Lorrain* is healthful and temperate, but the Country is pretty much incumber'd with Mountains and Forests, particularly by the Mountains of *Vauge*, which separate it from *Alsace* and *Burgundy*, and the famous Forest of *Ardeune*. The Soil in other parts is rich and fruitful, affording Plenty of Corn, Wine and good Pasture, in their Hills also are found Mines of Silver, Copper, Lead and Iron, but most Iron; and their Salt-Springs are so numerous, that 'tis said the Duke draws a Revenue of two hundred thousand Crowns *per Annum* from them. The principal Rivers are, 1. The *Maes*, or *Meuse*. 2. The *Moselle*. 3. The *Sar*. 4. The *Meurte*. 5. The *Saome*. 6. The *Selle*. 7. The *Voloy*. And, 8. The *Maidon*.

Situation and Extent.

Division of the Country.

Lorrain is usually divided into three parts, *viz.* 1. *Lorrain Proper*. 2. The Dutchy of *Bar*, or *Bar-le-Duc*. And, 3. *French Lorrain* and *Bar*, which consists chiefly in the Bishopricks of *Metz*, *Toul* and *Verdun*.

The

Upper Rhine.

The Name.

The Name of *Lorrain* is said to be deriv'd from *Lotharius*, second Son of the Emperor *Lotharius*, and formerly King of this Country, from thence call'd *Lot-reich* by the *Dutch*, and *Lot-reigne* by the *French*, by an easy transition converted into *Lorrain*. It was antiently reckon'd a part of *Belgium*, and the first Inhabitants we have any Acount of were the *Medionatrici*, since when it has been alternately subject to *France* and the Empire, being sometimes reckon'd a Province of the one, and sometimes a Province of the other; but as the Duke of *Lorrain* is a Prince of the Empire, and the Dutchy usually esteem'd part of the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*, I chuse to describe it with the rest of *Germany*, especially since the *French* have been oblig'd by the Treaty of *Ryswick*, *Anno* 1697, to restore the greatest part of it to its proper Sovereign.

Character of the Natives.

The Natives, as they lie in the Neighbourhood of *France*, imitate the Fashions of that Country, and scarce speak any other Language. They are naturally brave, of robust Constitutions, and esteem'd to have good natural Parts, but more addicted to drinking than their Neighbours the *French*, tho' not so much as some other Provinces of *Germany*.

Lorrain Proper.

Lorrain Proper is subdivided into the Bailywicks of, 1. *Nancy*. 2. *Vauge*. 3. *Vander-Vange*. And, 4. The re-united Countries in the Bailywick of *Nancy*: The chief Towns are, 1. *Nancy*, the Capital of the whole Dutchy, situate in a large Plain near the River *Meurte*, in forty-eight Degrees forty-five Minutes North Latitude, six Degrees to the Eastward of *London*, thirty Miles South of

Chief Towns.

Nancy City.

Upper Rhine.

Metz, and sixty to the Westward of *Strasburg*, divided into the Old or Upper Town, and the New or Lower Town. In the Old Town is the Duke's Palace, the Entrance whereof is very magnificent, and leads into a noble Court, surrounded with a Piazza, and adorn'd with Statues, and the Gardens about it are exceeding fine. The New Town is much larger than the Old, and better built: It has a handsom Square, in which three large Streets Center, and in this part of the Town are the Stadt-House, the Courts of Justice, several good Churches and Monasteries, and a fine College of the Jesuits. The Town was admirably well fortified after the Modern Way while the *French* were Masters of it, but upon their relinquishing it at the Treaty of *Ryswick*, the Fortifications were agreed to be demolish'd. It was taken by the *French* King *Lewis* XIII. in the Year 1633. and with the rest of the Dutchy remain'd in the Possession of *France* most part of the last Century, when they made it the Seat of one of their Parliaments, and establish'd a Chamber of Accounts, and a Seneschal's Court here; as in their other conquer'd Provinces.

St *Nicholas*. *Rosiers*. *Chatteau Salins*. *Luneville*.

2. St. *Nicholas*, a large open Town, situate on the River *Meurte*, six Miles South-East of *Nancy*, whither vast crowds of Pilgrims resort to pay their Devotions to *Nicholas* the Saint of the Place, who according to Tradition, was Bishop of *Myra* in *Lycia*, and a great Opposer of the *Arrian* Heresy at the Council of *Nice*. 3. *Rosiers*, on the *Meurte*, twelve Miles South-East of *Nancy*, considerable for the Salt Springs about it. 4. *Chateau Salins*, situate on the *Selle*, considerable also for its Salt Springs. 5. *Luneville*, a pleasant Town, se-

ven

ven Miles South-East of *Rosiers*. 6. *Nomeny*, on the *Selle*, honour'd with the Title of a Marquisate. 7. *Vaudemont*, an open Town, the Capital of a Principality of the same Name, usually given as an Appenage to a younger Son of the House of *Lorrain*. The other Towns of most Note in the Bailiwick of *Nancy* are, *Blamont*, Capital of a County of the same Name, *Moyenwick* on the River *Selle*, and *Vezelise*. Upper Rhine. *Nomeny*. *Vaudemont*. *Blamont*, &c.

In the Bailiwick of *Vauge* the chief Towns are, 1. *Mirecourt*, situate on the *Maidon*, not far from the foot of *Mount Vauge*, twenty Miles and upwards South-West of *Nancy*. 2. *Neufchattel*, situate on the *Maes* near the Confines of *Champaign*. 3. *Remiremont*, situate on the *Moselle*, at the foot of *Mount Vauge*, between forty and fifty Miles South-East of *Nancy*, remarkable for an Abby of Ladies who have the Liberty of quitting their Convent and Marrying, except the Lady Abbess, who is vested with the Temporal as well as Spiritual Jurisdiction of the Town and Country about it. All the Ladies on their Admission being requir'd to prove their Nobility for four Descents. The other Towns of any note in the Bailiwick of *Vauge* are, *Charmes*, *Espinal*, St. *Diey*, *Raon* and *Fontenay*. *Vauge* Bailywick.

In the Bailiwick of *Vandervange* the chief Towns are, 1. *Vandervange*, situate on the *Sar*, thirty Miles North-East of *Metz*. 2. *Bitch*, a little Town on the Frontiers of *Alsatia*, the Capital of a County of the same Name. *Vandervange* Bailywick and Town *Bitch*.

The chief Towns in the re-united Country are, 1. *Saverden*, situate on the Frontiers of *Alsace*, and gives a Title to a County, situate *Saverden*.

Upper Rhine. between forty and fifty Miles North-East of *Nancy*. 2. *Homburg*, a City and Castle the Capital of the County or *Sarbruck*, sixty Miles North-East of *Nancy*, formerly possest by a Branch of the Family of *Nassaw*, to which it gave a Title.

Homburg.

Ever since the Year 1473. the Dutchy of *Bar* has been united to that of *Lorrain*, and is divided into four Bailiwicks, *viz.* 1. *Bar*. 2. *Bassigne*. 3. St. *Michael*, and 4. *Clermont*. The chief Towns in the Bailyck of *Bar* are, 1. *Bar-le-Duc*, the Capital of the Country, situate on a rising Ground on the Banks of the River *Ornain*, about forty Miles West of *Nancy*, a handsom well-built City, with a Collegiate Church and Seminary for Students, and had a Seneschal's Court and Chamber of Accounts erected here while it was subject to the *French*. 2. *Ligny*, eight Miles South-East of *Bar-le-Duc*. 3. *Comercy*, situate on the *Maes*, the Capital of a Principality subject to the Prince of *Lillebone* of the Family of *Lorrain*, twenty-five Miles West of *Nancy*. 4. *Damiris*, on the *Seaux*, five Miles South-West of *Ligny*.

Bar Dutchy.
Bar-le-Duc City.
Ligny.
Comercy.
Damiris.

In the Bailywick of *Bassignie* the chief Towns are, 1. *Mothe*, built upon a Rock, thirty-three Miles South of *Nancy*. And, 2. *Gondrecourt*, situate on the River *Ornay*.

La Mothe.
Gondrecourt.

In the Bailywick of St. *Michael* the chief Towns are, 1. St. *Michael*, situate on the *Maes*, twenty-seven Miles West of *Nancy*, remakable for a fine Monastery of the Order of St. *Bennet*. 2. *Pontamousson*, the Capital of a Marquisate of the same Name, situate on the *Moselle*, twelve Miles North-West of *Nancy*, an open handsom Town, and has the Advantage of

St. *Michael*
Pontamousson.

of a Univerſity, and Profeſſors in all Sciences, with two conſiderable Abbies, and ſeveral magnificent Churches. 3. *Hatton le Chattel*, fifteen Miles North-Weſt of *Pontamouſſon*, the Capital of a ſmall Territory which has the Title of a Marquiſate. Upper Rhine. *Hatton.*

In the Bailywick of *Clermont* the chief Towns are, 1. *Clermont*, ſituate on the River *Ayr*, the Capital of a County. And, 2. *Varenne*, ſituate on the ſame River. *Clermont.* *Varenne.*

In *French Lorrain*, which comprehends the three Biſhopricks of *Metz*, *Toul* and *Verdun*, the chief Towns are, 1. *Metz*, the capital of *French Lorrain*, ſituate at the Conflux of the *Moſelle* and *Selle*, twenty-five Miles North of *Nancy*, formerly an Imperial City, but reduc'd to the Obedience of *France*, *Anno* 1552. and confirm'd to the *French* King by the Treaty of *Munſter*, *Anno* 1648. It is a large wealthy Ciry, and fortified after the modern way; the See of a Biſhop, Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Triers*. The Cathedral is an antient venerable Pile of Building, in which they have a Font of Porphyry one entire Stone ten feet long: The Town conſiſts of ſixteen Pariſhes, ſeven Nunneries, and ſeveral other Monaſteries, being about nine Miles in Circumference. The Proteſtants alſo had their Churches formerly here, and a ſhare in the Government; but the Roman Catholick is now the Eſtabliſh'd Religion of the Place, and the Proteſtants barely tolerated. There are ſeveral Arches and other *Roman* Antiquities ſtill remaining about this City. *French Lorrain.* Chief Towns. *Metz.*

2. *Saar-Lewis*, ſituate twenty-five Miles North-Eaſt of *Metz*, a ſtrong Fortreſs erected *Saar Lewis.*

by

Upper Rhine.

by *Lewis* XIV. *Anno* 1680. and confirm'd to him afterwards by the Treaty of *Ryswick.*

Toul.

The chief Town in the Bishoprick of *Toul* is of the same Name, situate ten Miles to the Westward of *Nancy*, the Bishop whereof is Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Triers*, and bears the Title of Count. It is a large Place, but has no other Fortifications than a single Wall.

Vaucoleurs.

2. *Vaucoleurs*, a small City on the *Maes*, near which stands the Village of *Arque*, where the famous *Joan* of *Arque*, or Maid of *Orleans* was born, who reviv'd the drooping Courage of the *French* when the *English* had almost made a Conquest of their Country.

Arque, Joan of.

Verdun.

Verdun, the capital of the Bishoprick of the same Name, is situate on the *Maes*, thirty Miles West of *Metz*, whose Bishop has also the Title of Count of *Verdun*, and Prince of the Empire. The Place is tolerably well fortified.

French Bar. Chief Towns.

In that part of *Bar* which is subject to the *French* the chief Towns are, 1. *Stenay*, capital of the Country, situate on the *Maes*, sixteen Miles North-West of *Verdun*, the Fortifications whereof have been put into a good condition since the *French* made themselves Masters of it. And, 2. *Jamets*, a little fortified Town situate on the Frontiers of *Luxemburg*, between *Stenay* and *Dam Villiers.*

Stenay.

Jametz.

Duke of *Lorrain*'s Titles. Territories.

The Titles of the Duke of *Lorrain* are, Duke of *Lorrain* and *Mercœure*, Duke of *Calabria*, *Bar* and *Guelderland*; Marquis of *Ponta Mousson* and *Nomeny*; Count of *Provence*, *Vaudemont*, *Blamond*, *Zutphen*, *Saar Werden* and *Salm.* His Dominions are, 1. The Dutchy of *Lorrain.* 2. The Dutchy of *Bar.* 3. The Marquisate

Marquiſate of *Pontamouſſon*. 4. The Counties of *Blackenburg*, *Falkenſtein*, *Donnerberg*, *Clermont* and *Bielſtein*. The Provoſtſhip of *Kummelsberg* and of *Hattonsburg*, and the County of *Salm*. Upper Rhine.

The younger Branches of this Family are, The Prince of *Vaudemont*, the Prince of *Elbœuf* and the Counts of *Harcourt*. Younger Branches of this Family.

The Arms of *Lorrain* are, *Or* a Bend *Gules* charg'd with three Larks *Argent*: But according to others, with three Allerions, which are in Blazon, ſmall Birds without Feet. Arms.

The laſt Duke of *Lorrain* was *Charles Leopold*, born in the Year 1643. who being kept out of his Dominions by the *French*, as his Brother and Predeceſſor had been, was made General of the Emperor's Forces againſt *France* and *Turky*. He had ſuch Succeſs in the *Turkiſh* War that he rais'd the Siege of *Vienna*, and recover'd a vaſt extent of Country from the Infidels. He married *Eleonora-Maria*, Siſter to the late Emperor *Leopold*, and Widow of *Michael Wieſnowizki*, King of *Poland*, and died the 18th of *April*, 1690, leaving three Sons, the eldeſt of whom, *Leopold-Joſeph-Charles*, the preſent Duke, had his Dominions reſtor'd to him at the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, *Anno* 1697, except what is denominated the *French Lorrain* and *Bar* above deſcrib'd; and the *French* King before he relinquiſh'd the reſt, caus'd the Fortifications of *Nancy*, and every other ſtrong Place belonging to the Duke to be demoliſh'd. He reſerv'd alſo to himſelf a Liberty of marching his Troops thro' *Lorrain* to *Alſace* whenever he ſaw fit. So that the preſent Duke, tho' his Country be reſtor'd him, lies entirely The eldeſt Branch of the Family.

at

Upper Rhine.

at the Mercy of the *French*, and was oblig'd to ſtand Neuter in the laſt War, whatever Inclination he might have to the Cauſe of the Allies. The Duke is abſolute in his Dominions, unleſs the *French* think fit to controul him; and tho' he be a Prince of the Empire, I don't find his Country is liable to contribute to the general Charges of the Empire, or that it is ſubject to its Laws, any more than the Electorates of *Brandenburg* and *Saxony* are. The Religion eſtabliſh'd in this Dutchy is the *Roman* Catholick. The reſt of the Pedigree of the Dukes of *Lorrain* will be found in the Appendix with thoſe of the other *German* Princes. The preſent Duke ſeems to be much careſs'd at the Court of *Vienna*, and it is ſaid one of the preſent Emperor's Daughters is intended for him, which will entitle him to the Hereditary Dominions of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and give him a fair Opportunity of ſtanding Candidate for the Imperial Throne, if the Emperor ſhould die without Male Iſſue.

CHAP.

LOWER RHINE.

CHAP. V.

Treats of the Circle of the Lower Rhine, *in which is comprehended the* Palatinate *of the* Rhine, *and the Arch-Biſhopricks of* Mentz, Triers *and* Cologn.

THE *Palatinate of the Rhine*, in which I include the Biſhopricks of *Spire* and *Worms*, and the Dutchy of *Zweybruggen* or *Deuxponts*, is bounded by the Archbiſhopricks of *Mentz* and *Triers* on the North; by *Francoⁿia* and *Swabia* on the Eaſt; and by *Alſatia* and *Lorrain* towards the South and Weſt: Being upwards of an hundred Miles in length from the South-Eaſt to the North-Weſt, and from fifty to ſeventy in breadth; ſtil'd the *Lower Palatinate* to diſtinguiſh it from the *Upper* or *Bavarian Palatinate* already deſcribed. The Air, the Soil, and noble Rivers which water this Country all contribute to render it one of the richeſt and pleaſanteſt Provinces of the Empire; only unhappy in being ſo deſirable as to incite the Ambition of the neighbouring Powers to become Maſters of it; which has

The *Palatinate of the Rhine.* Its Situation and Extent.

The Air and Soil.

Lower Rhine.

in the last Age frequently render'd it a Scene of Blood and Misery; most of its fine Towns have been demolish'd, and the distress'd Natives driven out of the Country to make room for the hungry *French*, or other necessitous Adventurers. The Hills in the *Palatinate*, says a late Writer, are cover'd with Vines, which yield that rich Liquor known in other parts of *Europe* by the Name of *Rhenish* Wine. Their Valleys afford Plenty of all manner of Grain and Fruits, and Deer and other Game abound in their Forests. The Rivers *Rhine* and *Neckar* yield them Fish in abundance, and their Hills want neither Metals or other Minerals; and they have the Convenience of Water Carriage, and of transporting their Merchandize every way by means of their Navigable Rivers. The Religion of the *Palatinate*, says Dr. *Nicholson*, has been exceedingly chang'd and varied since the first introducing of *Lutheranism* by Count *Frederick* II. for *Frederick* III. set up the Doctrine and Discipline of *John Calvin*. *Lodowick* V. expell'd *Calvinism*, and restor'd the Doctrine of *Luther*. His Son *Frederick* IV. brought the *Calvinists* once more into play, to oblige his avaritious Ministers chiefly, who propos'd to raise their Fortunes by sacrilegiously seizing on the Tyths and Glebe, and other poor Remainders of the Church's Patrimony; by which means, Dr. *Heylin* observes, the Clergy being reduc'd to miserable short Stipends, under the Name of a Competency, became so contemptible and neglected by all sorts of Men, that at last the Church of the *Palatinate* was reduc'd to the same Condition as the Church of *Israel* was under *Jeroboam*, when the Priests were made out of the meanest of the People: And

Religion.

as

is a Church brought into these Straits was not like to be very durable, we find the *Papists* every Day gain'd Ground upon them till the Idolatry and Superstition of the Church of *Rome* was again establish'd, and the Nobility and Gentry who had seiz'd on the Lands of the Church were forc'd to resign their ill acquir'd Possessions to *Popish* Priests and *Jesuits*. The Protestant Religion is now scarce tolerated in the *Palatinate*, though the Generality of the Natives are of this Persuasion; and what is most to be lamented is, that in every Peace that has been made the last forty Years, the Protestants have given up their unhappy persecuted Bretheren, and consented to confirm and establish *Popery* in this and many other Countries, where the Protestant Religion was not long before triumphant. Lower Rhine.

The chief Towns in the *Palatinate* are, Chief Towns.

1. *Heidelburg*, or *Eldelburga*, situate in a fruitful Plain on the River *Neckar*, at the Foot of a Mountain, forty Miles South of *Frankfort*, and twelve North-East of *Spire*, in the Latitude of forty-nine Degrees twenty Minutes. The Name is said to be deriv'd from a Shrub resembling Myrtle, call'd by the *Germans*, *Heidelbeeren*, which grows on the Hills about the City. It is encompass'd with Mountains on every Side, except towards the West, which way it has a good Prospect over a large pleasant Plain. The Town is neither large nor very populous, consisting chiefly of one handsome Street, and a spacious uniform Market-place. The Elector's Palace, which stands on the Ascent of the Hill *Konigstul*, and overlooks the Town, is a magnificent Fabrick; and *Heidelburg*

Lower Rhine.

not far from it is a fortified Tower, hardly to be parallell'd for its Height in the Empire. It was formerly call'd *Trutzkayser*, or a Defiance to the Emperor; but since the Restauration of the Elector *Palatine*, it has obtain'd the Name of the *Star Fort*, from some new Works round it in form of a Star. Another Curiosity which all Travellers who visit this Country are full of, is a monstrous Wine-Fat, generally call'd the Tun of *Heidelburg*, which stands in an Out-house near the Palace, and was built by the Elector *Charles Lodowick*, *Anno* 1664, and contains two hundred Tuns of *English* Measure. Instead of Hoops, it is encompass'd with large Trees of Knee-Timber, like the Ribs of a Ship, which have several Inscriptions painted and carv'd upon them, and are supported by carv'd Pedestals. On one Side of the Vessel there is a handsom Stair-Case, leading to the Top, into a Gallery set round with Ballisters, three and forty Steps from the Ground. Nor is this the only Town in *Germany*, as has been observ'd already, where we meet with Tuns, or Wine-Fats, of an uncommon Size, carv'd and gilded, which seem to be built more for Ornament than Use, which I take to proceed, not only from the Veneration the *Germans* have for the generous Juice these Vessels contain, but to shew that this is one of the most profitable Branches of their Trade in the Provinces near the *Rhine* and *Danube*. The University of this City was founded by Count *Rupert*, about the Year 1387, and has produc'd many valuable Men. The Elector's Library which was kept in the Great Church dedicated to the Holy Ghost, was

was esteem'd one of the best in *Europe*, both for the Choice and Number of Books, great Part of it having been composed of the Libraries of the Monastry of *Sponheim* and other Religious Houses, plundered at the Reformation, among which were many valuable Manuscripts in *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Latin*, *Chaldæan*, *Arabic*, *Indian*, *Russian*, *Tartarian*, *Italian*, *French*, *German*, and *Bohemian* Languages, but as many other Places had been robb'd to make this glorious Collection, so the *Spanish* and *Bavarian* Forces at the taking of *Heidelburg* in the Year 1622, after the unfortunate *Palatine* stil'd King of *Bohemia* was defeated, trode under Foot and destroy'd some Part of them, and the rest were convey'd over the *Alps* to the *Vatican*, or to the Imperial Library at *Vienna*: This unhappy City was also taken and plundered by the *French* in the Year 1683, and again in the Year 1692, when they almost entirely demolish'd it, committing the most unheard of Barbarities on the miserable Inhabitants; and those who surviv'd were driven from their Dwellings with their Families to starve in the open Fields. What could induce the *French* to be guilty of these Cruelties I can't conceive, unless they hop'd to force the Elector to abandon his Allies, or to express their implacable Malice to the Natives, on account of their Religion, most of them being Protestants. Lower Rhine.

2. *Manheim*, situate near the Confluence of the *Rhine* and *Neckar*, twelve Miles North-West of *Heidelburgh*, formerly esteem'd a strong Town till burnt by the *French* in 1688, and the Fortifications demolish'd, here the Elector *Manheim.*

Lower Rhine.

tor lately erected a magnificent Palace, and made it his usual Residence. 3. *Frankendal*, twenty Miles West of *Heidelburg*, once a flourishing City, but taken and burnt also by the *French* in the Year 1689. 4. *Altzheim*, antiently the Residence of the Elector, twenty five Miles North-West of *Frankendal*. 5. *Crentsnach*, a good Town situate on a Hill near the River *Nalie*, eighteen Miles North-West of *Altzheim*, under the joint Dominion of the Elector the Marquis of *Baden*, and the Prince of *Simmerin*. 6 *Keisar Lantern*, situate on the River *Lantern*, thirty Miles South of *Crentsnach*, a small City formerly Imperial, but now Subject to the Elector. 7. *Sintsheim*, a small City twelve Miles South-East of *Heidelburg*, where Marshal *Turenne* obtain'd a Signal Victory over the Imperialists, *Anno* 1674. 8. *Oppenheim*, situate on a Hill on the Banks of the *Rhine*, formerly an Imperial Town, but now subject to the Elector, about Ten Miles South of *Mentz*, destroy'd also by the *French* in the Year 1693. 9. *Traerbach*, a strong Fortress on the *Mosselle*, taken by the *French* in the Year 1702, but restor'd to the Elector by the last Peace. Other Towns of any Note in the *Palatinate* are *Newstad*, *Bacharach* and *Eberinberg*. The Bishoprick of *Spire* lies on both sides the *Rhine*, surrounded by the Territories of the Elector *Palatine*, extending about forty Miles in Length from East to West, and about fifteen in Breadth, from North to South; the Chief Town whereof is *Spire*, an Imperial City standing in a Plain on the West side of the *Rhine*, where the small River *Speibach* falls into it, about twelve

Frankendal.
Altzheim.
Crentsnach.
Keisar Lantern.
Sintsheim.
Oppenheim.
Traerbach.
Newstadt.
Spire Bishoprick.
Spire City.

twelve Miles South-East of *Heidelburg*, and eight Miles North of *Philipsburg*; the See of a Bishop, Suffragan to the Archship of *Mentz*; 'tis a large Populous Town, but not strong enough to sustain a Siege. The *French* burnt it down to the Ground, with a great many other Places in the Neighbourhood in the Year 1689. Here the Sovereign Court of Justice for the Empire, call'd the Imperial Chamber, was held till removed to *Wetzlar* on the Destruction of this Place. To this Court there lies an Appeal from any Prince's Court in the Empire, and the Electors themselves in some Cases may be summon'd to appear there. 2. *Philipsburg*, or *Udenheim*, a little strong Town, situate in a Moras on the East side of the *Rhine* at the Mouth of the River *Saltza*, Ten Miles to the Southward of *Spire*, a Place frequently taken and retaken during the late Wars, relinquished by the *French* with the other Places in the *Palatinate* by the Peace of *Rastat*. Other Towns of any Note in this Bishoprick are *Spirebach*, *Bruxal*, *Weibstat* and *Altrip*.

Lower Rhine.

Philipsburg.

Spirebach.

The Bishoprick of *Worms* lies also on both sides the *Rhine*, to the Northwards of the Bishoprick of *Spire*, being of a very small Extent, *viz.* about eight Miles in Length and two in Breadth, considerably lessen'd at the Reformation, by the Elector *Palatine's* seizing Part of the Territories which belonged to it; the Chief Town whereof is *Worms*, an Imperial City on the West Bank of the *Rhine*, twenty five Miles North of *Spire*, a large flourishing Town, till the *French* almost destroy'd it in the Year 1693; it is since, great

Worms Bishoprick.

Worms City.

Lower Rhine.

great Part of it rebuilt, but there are still, as formerly, large void Spaces within the Walls planted with Vines, which yield two or three Thousand Hogsheads of excellent Wine annually. The Inabitants are a Mixture of *Papists* and *Lutherans*, but the *Papists* are possess'd of the Cathedral and most of the Churches.

Ladenburg.

2. *Ladenburg*, a small pleasant City, under the joint Dominion of the Elector *Palatine* and the Bishop of *Worms*.

Deuxponts Dutchy and City.

The Dutchy of *Zweibruggen*, or *Deuxponts*, is surrounded by other Parts of the *Palatinate* on the East, North, and South, and bounded by *Lorrain* on the West, being forty Miles in Length from the North-East to the South-West, and in Breadth twenty five in some Places, and in other Places Nine or Ten; the Chief Town whereof is *Deuxponts*, forty Miles South-West of *Worms*: A little well built City, so named from the Bridges over two little Rivers whereon it stands. The Crown of *Sweden* enjoy'd this Dutchy till the Death of the late King *Charles* XII. on whose Death without Issue, it devolv'd on a Prince of the *Palatine* Family. The Dutchy of *Deuxponts* contains the five following *Bailiwicks*, *viz.* 1. *Zweibruggen*. 2. *Meizenteim*. 3. *Lichtemberg*. 4. *New-Castle*. 5. *Laudsperg*, with Part of *Guttenburg* and *Bischweiler*.

Calvinism was generally profess'd in the Dutchy of *Deuxponts*, till the *Swedes* became possessed of it, and then *Lutheranism* began to flourish. The King of *Sweden* giving some of the best Livings and Preferments to the *Lutheran* Clergy, which created great Animosities between the Disciples of both Persuasions;

sions; but the late King of *Sweden* dying without Issue, and that Dutchy devolving upon a *Roman Catholick* Prince, his *Protestant* Subjects thought fit to unite and drop their Party Quarrels, least they should give an Opportunity to their common Enemies the *Papists*, to make an Advantage by them; and I find there has been several Projects set on Foot by the King of *Prussia*, the Landgrave of *Hesse*, and other *Protestant* Princes of the Empire, for a Comprehension or Union of the *Protestants* of all Persuasions, that they may be a Match for the *Roman Catholicks*; but the *Lutheran Clergy* are apprehensive that these Princes design at bottom, only to establish *Calvinism* throughout *Germany*, which they look upon with almost as much Detestation as they do *Popery*.

Lower Rhine.

Religion in *Deaux-ponts*.

The Dutchy of *Simmeren* in the *Palatinate* was heretofore govern'd by its own Prince, but is now Subject to the Elector *Palatine*; the Chief Town whereof is of the same Name, situate thirty Miles to the Westward of *Mentz* in the lower County of *Spanheim*.

Simmeren Dutchy and Town

Birkenfield with the Territoty about it, also enjoys the Title of a Dutchy, and is situate in the upper County of *Spanheim*, twenty eight Miles to the Eastward of *Triers*.

Birkenfield Town and Dutchy.

The other Towns of any Note in the *Palatinate* are *Lauterach*, situate on the River *Lauter*, Forty Miles West of *Worms*. *Leningen*, Capital of the County of *Linage*, twenty Miles North-West of *Spire*. *Rhingravestein*, thirty Miles North-West of *Worms*. *Veldentz*, Capital of a County of the same Name, twenty Miles West of *Simmeren* and *Reipolzkirk*,

Lauterach.

Leningen, *Rhingravestein*, *Veldeutz*, &c.

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kirk, the Capital alſo of a ſmall County thirty Miles Weſt of *Worms*.

Titles & Territories of the Elector *Palatine*.

The Countries which belong to the Elector *Palatine*, are the greateſt Part of the *Lower Palatinate*, the *Bailiwick* of *Boechelheim*, the Dutchies of *Juliers* and *Berg*, the City of *Duſſeldorp*, and the Lordſhip of *Ravenſtein* : His Titles are Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, Arch-Steward and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, Duke of *Bavaria*, *Juliers*, *Cleves* and *Berg*, Count of *Veldentz*, *Spanheim*, *Marck*, *Ravenſperg* and *Meurs*, Lord of *Ravenſtein*, &c.

His Arms

His Arms for the *Palatinate* are, a Lyon *Or*, drawn arm'd Languid and crown'd. *Or*, a Lyon Sable for *Juliers*. *Guels*, an Eſcutcheon Argent with Rays of a Carbuncle knotted, *Or*, for *Cleves*. Argent a Lyon *Gules*, arm'd and crown'd *Azure* for *Berg*.

The *Palatine* Family.

I ſhall here go no higher in the Pedigree of the *Palatine* Family than *Frederick* III. who ſucceeded to the Electorate on the Death of *Otho* without Iſſue, *Anno* 1559. This *Frederick* Duke of *Simmeren* was deſcended from *Stephen Palatine* of *Deuxponts* or *Zweibruggen*, he firſt introduc'd *Calviniſm* into the *Palatinate*, and dying *Anno* 1576, was ſucceeded by his Son *Lewis* V. who was as much devoted to *Lutheraniſm* as his Father to *Calviniſm*. *Frederick* the 4th Son of *Lewis* V. ſucceeded his Father *Anno* 1583, and dying in the Year 1610, left his Dominions to *Frederick* V. who married the Princeſs *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *James* I. King of *Great-Britain*, who accepting the Crown of *Bohemia*, to which the Emperor *Ferdinand* was before elected ; he was attacked both by the Emperor and *Spain* ;

and

and being defeated at the Battle of *Prague*, *Anno* 1620, he loſt not only the *Bohemian* Crown, but was proſcrib'd by the Emperor and the Electoral College, and depriv'd of all his own Hereditary Territories and Dignities, and forc'd to fly for Refuge with his Conſort the Princeſs *Elizabeth* into *Holland*: The *Lower Palatinate* was conquer'd by the King of *Spain*, and aſſign'd over to him; and the *Upper Palatinate*, with the Electoral Dignity, conferred on the Duke of *Bavaria*, General of the Imperial Forces in this War. This unfortunate Prince died at *Mentz* the 29th of *November* 1632, having been for ſome Years ſubſiſted with his Family by the Court of *England*. His Son *Charles Lodowick* had the *Lower Palatinate* reſtor'd to him by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, but the *Upper Palatinate*, with the Dignity of Elector, was confirm'd to the Duke of *Bavaria*: The *Palatine*, however, was made an Eighth Elector, and dying the Twenty Eighth of *Auguſt* 1680, was ſucceeded by his Son *Charles Lewis*, who dying without Iſſue, in him ended the Male Line of *Frederick* the IIId. *Philip William* Duke of *Newburg* ſucceded to the *Lower Palatinate* and the Eighth Electorate, *Anno* 1688: He deſcended from *Lewis* the Black, Brother of *Frederick* the IIId. Duke of *Simmeren*, both Sons of *Stephen* the Younger Son of *Rupert* the IIId. Emperor of *Germany*: He was of the *Roman Catholick* Communion, and exceeding Zealous that way, which gave his Subjects of the *Palatinate*, who were moſt of them Proteſtants, a very gloomy Proſpect: He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *George* Land-

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Landgrave of *Hesse*, by whom he had Issue the Princess *Eleonora Magdalena Theresia*, who was Married to the Emperor *Leopold*, *Anno* 1676. The *Palatinate* being invaded by *Lewis* XIV. in the Year 1688, the old Prince resigned the Government to his Son *Joseph*, as better able to defend his Territories; but the *French* notwithstanding the next Year, *Anno* 1689, burnt to the Ground *Heidelburg*, *Worms*, *Spire*, *Oppenheim*, and *Manheim*, with all the Towns, Villages and Castles in this fine Country, not sparing any thing Sacred or Prophane, which could be demolished by Fire or Gunpowder, and then were forced to abandon it.

The last Elector *John William Joseph Ignatius*, was Born the 19*th* of *April* 1658, and succeeded his Father the second of *September* 1690. In the Year 1678, he Married *Mary Anne Joseph*, Daughter to the Emperor *Ferdinand* 3. Who dying some Years after, he Married *Anno* 1686, *Anne Mary Louise*, Daughter to *Cosmus* 3. Great Duke of *Tuscany*, and left no Issue by either of them, but had no less than seventeen Brothers and Sisters, of whom the following surviv'd him, *viz.* 1. The late Empress Mother. 2. Prince *Charles Philip* of *Newburg*, the present Elector Born the fourth of *November* 1661. 3. *Francis Sigismund* Bishop of *Augsburg*, Born *Anno* 1663. 4. *Francis Lewis*, Great Master of the Teutonick Order, and Elector of *Triers*, Born *Anno* 1664. 5. The Queen Dowager of *Spain*, Relict of *Charles* II. Born *Anno* 1667. 6. The Dutchess of *Parma*, Born in 1670. and, 7. The Princess *Amelia* Married to Prince *James Sobieski*,

Sobieski, Son to *John* King of *Poland*. The late Elector was generally acknowledg'd to be a good Prince, but too much bigotted to the Roman Communion, of which he was a Member; suffering his Protestant Subjects to be insulted and ill used by the *Romish* Zealots; but no Prince was more firm to the Confederacy against *France*, or a greater Sufferer on that Account, and to make him some amends upon the Proscription of the Duke of *Bavaria*, the *Upper Palatinate* was conferr'd upon him, but by the Peace of *Rastat*, he was oblig'd to relinquish it again to *Bavaria*, being promised an Equivalent for it; but I don't find any has been yet made to him, or his Brother and Successor the present Elector *Charles-Philip*, who succeeded to the Electorate on the 8*th* of *June* 1716. and has had three Wives, *viz. Louisa Charlotte* Daughter of *Bogislaus* Prince of *Radzevil*, and Widow of *Lewis* Margrave of *Brandenburg*. 2. *Theresa Catherina*, Daughter of *Joseph* Prince of *Lubomirski*. 3. *Benedicta Ernesta Maria D'Este*, Daughter of the Duke of *Modena*, by none of whom has he any Issue living, except one Daughter Married to her Cousin the Prince of *Sultzbach*, and the Electoral Dignity will on the Death of the present Elector devolve on his Brother the Bishop of *Augusburg*; but as he is an Ecclesiastical Person, and uncapable of Marrying without a Dispensation, it will go next to his other Brother, the Archbishop and Elector of *Triers*; who having also taken the Vow of Celebacy, the Prince of *Sultzbach* is not unlikely to succeed to the *Palatinate*, being next in Blood; but as this Prince

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The present Elector.

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Prince has yet no Issue, I find the Protestants in great hopes that the *Palatinate* with the Electoral Dignity, will devolve on the Prince of *Birkenfelt*, a zealous Protestant, who is next in Succession to the House of *Sultzbach*. The Court of *Rome* 'tis said is so apprehensive of this, that they have try'd all imaginable ways to persuade the Elector to Marry again, and not having met with Success here, are endeavouring to prevail with his Brothers, tho' Ecclesiasticks, to enter into the State of Matrimony; for should the *Palatinate* descend to a Protestant, the whole *Palatinate* would be in some danger of renouncing the *Roman* Communion; notwithstanding the present Elector is a *Papist*, and charg'd with persecuting and oppressing his Protestant Subjects; it is computed, that there are still five Parts in seven of them of that Persuasion: which leads me to give a further Account of the present State of Religion in the *Palatinate*, and of the late Differences between this Prince and his Subjects on that Head.

The State of Religion in the Palatinate.

The Great Church of the Holy Ghost at *Heidelburg*, had for many Years been divided between the *Papists* and *Calvinists*; the *Papists* celebrated Mass in the Choir, and the *Calvinists* heard Divine Service in the Nave, or Body of the Church, but the Elector alledging that this City being the Place of his Residence, Divine Service ought to be perform'd in the principal Church, according to the Rites of that Religion only, of which he was a Member; prohibited the Protestants to celebrate Divine Service in the Church of the Holy Ghost, and actually put the *Roman* Catholicks

Catholicks in the Poſſeſſion of the whole. Whereupon the Reform'd apply'd themſelves to the Proteſtant Powers to procure a Redreſs of this Grievance; at which the Elector was ſo exaſperated, that he publiſhed a Placaert, requiring the Magiſtracy to ſeize on and ſuppreſs the *Heidelburg* Catechiſm, wherein he obſerved there were ſome Queſtions and Anſwers Injurious to his Highneſs, and contrary to the Decrees of the Empire, eſpecially where the Elector's Religion is repreſented as Superſtitious and Idolatrous. Lower Rhine.

The Proteſtant Powers hereupon unanimouſly agreed to demand Satisfaction for this Infringement of the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, which eſtabliſhed the Proteſtant Religion in Places where it was profeſſed, and the Courts of *Great Britain*, *Pruſſia*, the States-General, *&c.* each of them ſent a Miniſter to the *Palatine* Court to repreſent the Injuſtice of this Proceeding; to whom his Electoral Highneſs anſwer'd, that he allow'd his reform'd Subjects to enjoy his Protection, and was far from diſturbing them in their Liberty of Conſcience, but that the 80*th* Queſtion and Anſwer of the *Heidelburg* Catechiſm, reflecting on the Superſtition and Idolatry of thoſe of his Communion, could not be look'd upon as a Symbol or Principle of Religion, that it was added to that Catechiſm in 1684, and that the Rejection of that Queſtion was founded on the Conſtitutions of the Empire, which prohibited all Reflections and Provocations of this Nature; that the taking of the Church of the Holy Ghoſt from the Reformed, was of abſolute Neceſſity,

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sity, because those of his Communion had not room to celebrate Mass in the Choir, and that his Electoral Highness was building the Reformed another Church more Commodious for them; that in these two Points he had done nothing contrary to the Constitutions of the Empire, or the Treaty of *Westphalia*, which his Electoral Highness would religiously Observe; that he should Justify himself before the Emperor and Empire, who were the only Judges in Things of this Nature: And that he would Order the other Grievances of his Reformed Subjects to be inquired into and redressed in such a Manner, as they should no longer have any just Cause of Complaint.

To this the Ministers of the Protestant Powers reply'd, that they could not believe their reiterated Representations in the Name of their Masters, had been reported with due Weight to his Electoral Highness, or his Commissaries would not have treated on so Weighty an Affair, in so trifling a Manner; they agreed with them, that the Emperor and Empire are the only Judges of the Laws they have made: but when Foreign Powers are concern'd in a Treaty, they also Claim a Right of interpreting them, that they look'd upon the Prohibition of the *Heidelburg* Catechism, the seizing the Church of the Holy Ghost, and several other Things which had pass'd of late Years in the *Palatinate*, as Manifest Infractions of the Treaties they were oblig'd to maintain.

While

While the Proteſtant Princes were ſoliciting a Redreſs of the Grievances of the Reformed, ſome Accidents happened which alarmed them afreſh, and occaſioned their being ſtill more Importunate on that Head; the Coach of the *Dutch* Miniſter ſtanding before the Gate of the Reſident of *Heſſe* as the Hoſt was carrying by to a ſick Perſon, the Guards which attended the Hoſt, obliged the Coachman to come down and Kneel; at the ſame time Military Execution was ordered againſt the Shoe-makers, who refuſed to contribute to the Maſſes of St. *Criſpin*, and the Reform'd in General were forbid working on Popiſh Holidays, even in the Harveſt time, under great Penalties; ſome Eccleſiaſticks alſo were turned out of their Churches and Poſſeſſions, on pretence of their having been built and founded by *Romon* Catholicks, which would have ſerved for a Pretence to turn out all the reſt. Lower Rhine.

The Proteſtants further complain'd, that in Marriage between Proteſtants and *Papiſts*, great Hardſhips were put upon them; for tho' by the Elector's Declaration, Parents were permitted to educate their Children in that Religion, which was ſtipulated by Contract, before or after Marriage, yet the *Roman* Catholick Magiſtrates pretended, that they were impowered to direct the Education of Children as they thought fit; the Popiſh Prieſts (who alone ſeem authorized in the *Palatinate* to Solemnize Matrimony, where one of the Parties is a *Roman* Catholick) alſo ſcrupled to marry a Man of their

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Religion, unless the Protestant Bride would declare her self of their Communion; and *Roman* Catholick Husbands were severely fined, if they did not Educate their Daughters in the Popish Religion, in Violation of Prior Contracts with their Wives, sworn before publick Notaries, by which they stipulated, that their Wives should have the Liberty to bring up their Daughters in their own Religion; that tho' by the Elector's Declaration, where no Matrimonial Compacts are made, the Children are to conform to the Head of the Family: Children are frequently taken by Force from their Protestant Parents, and bred up in *Roman* Catholick Seminaries; that Protestant Burghers have been fined and imprisoned, for having their Children Baptized by Protestant Ministers, where the Wife was a *Papist*; that other Protestants have been prosecuted for educating their Children in Protestant Schools, where the Wife was a *Papist*; that notwithstanding by the Elector's Declaration it is provided, that Children, when they come to Years of Discretion should have full Liberty of Conscience to embrace which Religion they saw fit, the Government never came to any Determination, what should be accounted Years of Discretion; and Parents have been treated with great Severities, who have suffered their Children to declare themselves Protestants at fifteen or sixteen Years of Age, and Troopers have been sent to Quarter on them at Discretion, for this pretended Offence, till the People have been ruin'd; and altho' the surviving

viving Father or Mother, are by the ſaid Declaration allow'd to breed up their Children in their own Religion; the Proteſtant Widow and Miniſter have both been fin'd for baptizing a Child in the Proteſtant way, and the Woman afterwards oblig'd to carry her Child to a Jeſuit to be baptized with Popiſh Ceremonies. And laſtly, notwithſtanding moſt of the Subjects of this Country are of the Reform'd Religion, and endeavour to bring up their Children in the liberal Arts and Sciences, as many of them are, in order to render them Capable of Preferment, and by the Edict of *Hall*, are aſſur'd that they ſhall not be excluded from Preferments on account of their Religion; yet the moſt inconſiderable Places are refuſed them, until they will turn *Roman* Catholicks, or Marry Wives of that Religion, and engage to have their Children bred *Papiſts*. And here for the Readers Satisfaction, I ſhall recite the Queſtion and Anſwer in the *Heidelburg* Catechiſm, which occaſioned its being prohibited by the Elector, as an unmannerly Reflection on his Highneſs, and all others of the *Roman* Communion, *viz.* Lower Rhine.

" *Queſt.* 80. What difference is there be-
" tween the Lord's Supper, and the Maſs of
" the *Papiſts?*"

" *Anſw.* The Lord's Supper is a Teſtimo-
" ny to us, that we have full Remiſſion of
" all our Sins, by the only Sacrifice of Je-
" ſus Chriſt, which he himſelf has once ful-
" filled upon the Croſs, and that we are in-
" corporated by the Holy Ghoſt in Jeſus
" Chriſt, who with his real Body, is now

Lower Rhine.

" in Heaven, at the Right Hand of God the " Father, and requires our Worship. But " the Mass of the Papists teaches that neither " the Living nor the Dead obtain Remission " of their Sins by the Death of Jesus Christ, " unless he be again offer'd up daily for them " by the Hands of the Priests. It teaches al- " so that Jesus Christ is Corporeally under the " Species of Bread and Wine, and by Conse- " quence ought to be ador'd. *So that the Mass is at the Bottom nothing less than Blaspheming the only Sacrifice of Jesus Christ, and a Cursed Idolatry.*

The Protestant Powers finding that his Electoral Highness was not to be mov'd to redress the Grievances of his Protestant Subjects by any other means than retaliating on the Papists in their Dominions the like Usage their Brethren underwent in the *Palatinate*, the King of *Prussia* seiz'd on some Ecclesiastical Estates in his Territories, declaring with the *Dutch*, that they would sequester the Revenues of all the *Roman* Catholicks in their Dominions if Justice was not done to the Reformed. This Proceeding had so good an Effect upon the Elector, that he relinquish'd the Body of the Church of the Holy Ghost, and restor'd the Catechisms, declaring also that no Person should be molested in the Streets for not kneeling when the Host pass'd by. But then to shew his Resentment against the *Heidelburghers*, who had in a manner extorted these Orders from him, he declar'd his Intention of abandoning that City, and removing to *Manheim*, with all the Courts of Justice, and accordingly laid the Foundation of a new Palace

Palace there, which is ſince finiſh'd, and become the place of his uſual Reſidence, which has very much impoveriſh'd the City of *Heidelburg*. Lower Rhine.

The Elector alſo it ſeems, had order'd the Bibles in the Hands of the Reformed to be ſeiz'd, as well as the Catechiſm, but I don't find them mention'd in the Order for reſtoring the Catechiſms.

The Condition of the reſt of the Proteſtants in *Germany*, where the Sovereign is of the *Romiſh* Communion, is much the ſame with thoſe in the *Palatinate*; but 'tis ſaid, the *French* allow the Towns in *Alſace* inhabited by Proteſtants, better Terms than any of the Popiſh Princes of *Germany*, tho' they are ſo ſevere upon their *Hugonots* at home.

The remaining part of the Circle of the *Lower Rhine* conſiſts of the three Spiritual Electorates, or Arch Biſhopricks of *Mentz*, *Triers* and *Cologn*. Theſe Electors have the Precedence of the other ſix Secular Electors; and of theſe the Elector of *Mentz*, Dean of the Electoral College, is the chief, who by Virtue of his Office appoints the Time and Place for a new Election, on a Vacancy of the Imperial Throne. He is alſo Arch-Chancellor of *Germany*, Guardian of the Archives and Matriculation, Viſiter of the *Aulick* Council at *Vienna*, and of the Chamber, or Sovereign Court of *Spire*, to whom all Foreign Princes and States addreſs themſelves who have any Propoſitions to make to the Empire; and to him the Princes and States apply for a Redreſs of their Grievances. He is elected to the Arch-Biſhoprick by twenty-four Capitulary Canons of The 3 Spiritual Electorates.

Lower Rhine.

of the Church of *Mentz*, of noble Extraction.

Mentz Arch-Bishoprick and Electorate. Situation and Extent.

The Arch-Bishoprick of *Mentz* lies on the Banks of the River *Mayne*, being bounded by *Veteravia*, or the *Weteraw*, on the North; by *Franconia* on the East; by the *Palatinate* on the South; and by the Electorate of *Triers* on the West; extending in Length about fifty Miles from the North-West to the South-East, and about twenty in Breadth; besides which Tract of Land, there are other Territories belonging to this Arch-Bishoprick in *Hesse*, *Thuringia*, the Counties of *Waldeck* and *Weteravia*, in the *Palatinate*, &c. The chief Towns belonging to the Arch-Bishop of *Mentz* are, 1. *Mentz*, or *Mayence*, the *Moguntiacum* of the *Latins*, situate near the Confluence of the *Rhine* and *Mayne*, twenty Miles West of *Frankfort* on the *Mayne*, fifty Miles North of *Spire*, and twenty-five North of *Worms*, a very antient City, but those who make it to be built thirteen-hundred Years before our Saviour, seem to have but a slender Authority for their Opinion: Others who look upon *Drusus* as the Founder, are thought to have much more Probability of their Side, it being very certain that he built several Fortresses on the *Rhine*, and a better Situation could not well have been pitch'd upon than this, where the *Mayne* falls into the *Rhine*; and here are still the Ruins of a Trophy erected to the Memory of *Drusus*. It is a fortified Town, of no great Strength, but large and populous, and the publick Buildings, as their Churches, Monasteries, and Palace of the Elector, make a good Appearance, the Streets are generally narrow,

Mentz City.

narrow, and the private Houſes mean. In the Cathedral are ſeveral magnificent Tombs of the Electors; and the Habits and Ornaments in which the Elector ſays Maſs, are admir'd for their Richneſs. The Canopy under which they carry the Hoſt at publick Proceſſions is in a manner cover'd with Pearl. Proteſtants are permitted to live and trade in this City, but are not allow'd the publick Profeſſion of their Religion. It was an Imperial City till *Adolphus* of *Naſſaw*. Arch-Biſhop of the Place, depriv'd them of their Privileges about the Year 1462, and his Succeſſors have ever ſince been abſolute Maſters of it, as they are of the whole Arch-Biſhoprick, the Temporal as well as Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction being veſted in them. That Univerſity, founded by *Charlemaine* about the Year 800, is not in any great Reputation at preſent. It is pretended that Gun-Powder was firſt invented here by *Bartholdus Schwartz*, a *Franciſcan* Fryar, but it has been ſhewn already that Fryar *Bacon* of *Oxford* was long before acquainted with it. They alſo claim the Invention of Printing, which I ſhall enquire further into when I come to *Holland*, where it is alſo ſaid to be firſt invented. Lower Rhine.

2. *Bingen*, pleaſantly ſituated on the *Rhine* and *Nahe*, which here unite their Streams, ſixteen Miles to the Weſtward of *Mentz*, mention'd by *Tacitus* as a *Roman* Fortreſs, ſince an Imperial City, but now ſubject to the Dean and Chapter of *Mentz*. Travilers who viſit this Place are full of a Story of an Arch-Biſhop of this Dioceſe, eaten up by Rats, in a Tower he built to defend himſelf againſt them in an Iſland of the *Rhine* over *Bingen.*

Lower Rhine.

over-against *Bingen*, which they look upon as a Judgment upon him for his Covetousness and Cruelty to the Poor: But it seems to me to have too much the Air of a Fable to be recited at length.

Rhingaw Country. *Elfield. Erback. Rodesheim.*

In the *Rhingaw*, a narrow Tract of Land, extending about twenty Miles in Length, along the Banks of the *Rhine*, are a great many fine Towns, as, 3. *Elfeld*, a Town of some Strength, on the North Side of the *Rhine*, fifteen Miles West of *Mentz*. 4. *Erback*, remarkable for its magnificent Monastery, where are the Tombs of the old Counts of *Nassaw*, and some of the Arch-Bishops of *Mentz*. 5. *Rodesheim*, famous for the Growth of the best Vines, and indeed the whole Country of *Rhingaw* abounds in the choicest Vines, and seems but one entire City, interspers'd with Gardens and Vineyards within its Walls.

Eichfeld County. *Heiligenstat. Trefurt. Duberstat*, &c. *Aschaffenburg.*

The Country of *Eichfeld*, or *Eschfeld*, surrounded by the Territories of *Hesse*, *Thuringia*, and the Dutchy of *Brunswick*, belongs also to the Elector of *Mentz*, wherein are the Towns of, 6. *Heiligenstat*, antiently the Seat of King *Dagobert*, but remarkable for little at present but a College of the Jesuits. 7. *Trefurt*, situate on the *Weser*, in a pleasant fruitful Country. 7. *Duberstat*. And, 8. *Wormbys*. 9. *Fritzlar*, a strong Fortress in the Landgravate of *Hesse*. 10. *Ommenburg*, or *Amelburg*, situate on the River *Ohm*, near *Marpurg*, in *Hesse*. 11. *Aschaffenburg*, situate on the *Mayne*, where it is join'd by the River *Aschaff*, forty Miles East of *Mentz*, esteem'd the strongest Fortress in the Elector's Dominions, here the Elector has a Palace, where he frequently resides.

sides. 12. *Hochst*, situate on the *Mayne*, having the Privilege of taking Toll of the Vessels which pass up and down that River, for the Use of the Elector. 13. *Konigstein*, a little fortified Town, which gives Title to a County, nineteen Miles North-East of *Mentz*. 14. *Reineck* in *Franconia*; *Steinheim*, *Epstein*, and some other Places in the same Circle; *Erford* in *Thuringia*; the *Bergrass* in the *Lower Palatinate*; the County of *Lohr* on the Banks of the *Mayne*; the City of *Urb* in *Spossart*, considerable for its Salt-Springs, and several other Towns and Places of less Note, belong to the Electorate of *Mentz*. The present Elector, *Lotharius-Francis*, Arch-Bishop of the Holy See of *Mentz*, and Bishop of *Bamberg*, is of the House of *Schouborn*, born the fourth of *October*, 1665, and succeeded *Anselm-Francis* of *Ingelheim*, *Anno* 1695. His Revenues are computed to amount to an hundred-thousand Pounds *per Annum*.

Lower Rhine.

Konigstein.
Reineck.
Erford.

The Electorate of *Triers* is bounded by the Diocese of *Cologn* and the Dutchy of *Berg* towards the North; by *Veteravia* on the East; by *Lorrain*, the *Palatinate*, and part of *Hesse* towards the South; and by the *Austrian Netherlands* on the West, extending in Length from the South-East to the North-West above fourscore Miles, but of a very unequal Breadth, being in some Places fifty, and in others not five and twenty Miles over. The Face of the Country and the Nature of the Soil is very different in one part from what it is in another. The South and Western parts of the Country are mountainous and barren, incumber'd with Woods and Forests, the Air cold,

Triers Electorate.

The Soil.

Lower Rhine.

and but few Towns or People to be met with, or indeed any thing but wild Beasts, Deer, and other Game, which usually abound in such Desart Places. On the contrary, near the *Rhine* and the *Moselle* the Country is exceeding pleasant, abounds in Corn and Wine, and is crowded with People. The chief Towns in this Electorate are, 1. *Triers*, or *Treves*, the Capital City, the *Augusta Triviorum* of the *Latins*, pleasantly situated on the River *Moselle*, in the Latitude of forty-nine Degrees fifty Minutes, six Degrees to the Eastward of *London*, sixty Miles to the Southward of *Cologn*, and about the same Distance to the Westward of *Mentz*. The City is of a square Figure, but neither large or populous, having but four Collegiate and five Parish-Churches, two great Abbies, and some other Religious Houses, with an University, which till the late Wars was esteem'd equal to most in *Germany*. It is encompass'd with a Wall and other Fortifications, but not sufficient to sustain a Siege. The *French* and the Allies were alternately Masters of it in the late War, as they happen'd to be Masters of the Field on this Side. In the Years 1704 and 1705, the Allies threw up Lines for the Defence of the Place, and erected vast Magazines here, designing to have carried on the War against *France* thro' this Country, where there are not so many fortified Towns as in *Flanders*, and would probably have soon brought the War to an end if they had kept steady to this Resolution; but old *Lewis* XIV. appriz'd of the Consequence of being attack'd from hence, made his utmost Efforts, and brought a prodigious

Triers City.

digious Force into the *Low Countries*, while the Duke of *Malborough* and the Grand Army of the Allies were upon the *Moſelle*, which put the *Dutch* into ſuch a panick Fear, that they compell'd the Duke to return on a ſudden to defend their Frontiers, who leaving his Magazines behind him, and General *D' Aubach* with ſeven or eight thouſand Men, to defend the Lines before *Triers*, the next Intelligence he receiv'd was, that the Body of Troops left at *Triers*, had abandon'd the Place on the Approach of the *French*, deſtroy'd his Magazines, and left the Country to the Mercy of the Enemy, whereupon the *French* immediately took Poſſeſſion of *Triers* again, which put an end to all the Schemes that had been laid for attacking *France* on the Side of the *Moſelle*, where their Frontiers are weakeſt, and the Confederates carried back the War again into *Flanders*, where they Yearly threw away thouſands of brave Fellows againſt Stone Walls to very little purpoſe; and the Campaign of 1705 concluded with little Action. This City having been frequently plunder'd and pillag'd by the *French* in the late War, occaſion'd the Removal of the principal Inhabitants, and conſequently a great Decay of their Trade. The private Houſes alſo were lately in a ruinous Condition. The Churches, Monaſteries, and the Elector's Palace are eſteem'd magnificent Buildings, though theſe have not altogether eſcap'd the Fury of the War. As *Triers* is one of the moſt antient, ſo it was in the time of the *Romans* one of the moſt conſiderable Cities in *Europe*, for here ſeveral of the *Roman* Emperors kept their Courts, inſomuch that it ac-

Lower Rhine.

Lower Rhine.

quit'd the Name of *Roma Altera*, and in the Ruins of the old City are still daily found *Roman* Coins, Medals, and other Antiquities; it was afterwards an Imperial City, till reduced by their Arch-Bishop, who was formerly Metropolitan of *Mentz*, *Cologn*, *Liege*, *Utrecht*, *Strasburg*, *Worms* and *Spires*; but Pope *Zachary* exempting these Cities from his Jurisdiction, he is now the least Metropolitan in *Germany*, having no other Suffragans than the Bishops of *Metz*, *Toul* and *Verdun*, which are under the Dominion of the *French*. He is however the second Elector in the Empire, and Arch-Chancellor of the Empire in *France*. He gives the first Voice in all Elections and general Assemblies, and his Seat is in the Middle of the Hall, over against the Emperor. As the Elector of *Mentz* always takes the Votes of the rest of the Electors, he has the Privilege of Voting last, of which those Prelates have frequently made great Advantages.

Coblentz.

2. The second City in the Electorate of *Triers* is *Coblentz*, or *Confluentia*, in a wonderful pleasant Situation, at the Conflux of the *Rhine* and the *Moselle*, and surrounded with Vineyards, being fifty Miles North-East of *Triers*, and about forty South-East of *Cologn*, of a triangular Form, two of its Sides being wash'd by the said Rivers, and the third enclos'd with a Wall and Fortifications after the modern way. The Convenience of its Situation has render'd it a Town of good Trade, especially in Corn, Wine, Wood and Iron. The Houses are well built, and the Streets uniform. The Publick Buildings of any note mentioned by Travellers, are, Two great Churches

Churches, ſome Monaſtries, and the Palace of the Elector, who ſometimes reſides here. There is alſo a Stone Bridge over the *Moſelle*, and a Bridge of Boats over the *Rhine* at this Place, and on the oppoſite ſide of the *Rhine* a Caſtle on a Hill, which commands the Town and the Paſſage of both Rivers, and at the Bottom of the ſame Hill ſtands the Elector's Palace; the Front whereof and two large Wings look towards the River: This in the time of the *Romans* 'tis ſuppos'd was the Station of the firſt Legion. Lower Rhine.

3. *Meyn*, ſituate on the River *Nette*, fifteen Miles Weſt of *Coblentz*, a Wall'd Town with a Caſtle, and gives Name to a large Territory about it, in which ſtands the little Town of *Munſter-Meynfield*, ſo call'd to diſtinguiſh it from *Munſter* in *Weſtphalia*. *Meyn.*

4. *Cocheim*, a fortify'd Town on the *Moſelle*, three Miles North-Eaſt of *Triers*. *Cocheim.*

5. *Saffich*, the Capital of a County of the ſame Name, about a League diſtant from the *Rhine*. *Saffich.*

6. *Boppart*, a Town and Caſtle ſituate on the *Rhine*, Ten Miles to the Southward of *Coblentz* formerly Imperial, but granted by the Emperor *Henry*, 7. to *Baldwyn* Arch-Biſhop of *Triers*, held to be one of the Forts antiently erected by *Druſus* on the *Rhine*. Here the Veſſels which paſs this River pay a Toll to the Elector. *Boppart.*

8. *Engers*, a Handſom Town upon the *Rhine*, Seven Miles North of *Coblentz*, and gives Name to the Territory of *Engerſaw*. *Engers.*

9. *Berncaſtle*, a Town of good Trade, where they make great Quantity of Wine, pleaſantly ſituated on the *Moſelle*. *Berncaſtle.*

10. *Oberweſel*, a fortify'd Town, ſituate on the Weſt ſide of the *Rhine*, twenty Miles Weſt of *Coblentz*.

Lower Rhine.

lentz. 11. *Cell*, or *Zell*, situate on the *Moselle*, thirty Miles North-East of *Triers*, a Town that has a good Trade in Wines, the Product of the Neighbouring Country. 12. St *Vendel*, a little fortify'd Town on the Confines of the *Palatinate*. 13. *Sarbrug*, a small Fortress on the River *Sar*, eight Miles South of *Triers*. 14. *Limburg*, situate on the *Lohn*; the Territories whereof, great Part of them, belong to the *Landgrave* of *Hesse*. 15. *Montroyal*, situate on a Peninsula made by the *Rhine*, twenty Miles North-East of *Triers*, esteem'd a strong Place, but taken by the *French* in the War between the Confederates and *France*, and restored to the Elector again by the Peace of *Ryswick*: Other Towns of any Note mentioned by Geographers, are *Ulmen*, eight Miles North-West of *Cocheim*, St. *Maximin*, *Phaltz*, *Witlich* and *Prum*.

Cell.

St. *Vendel*.

Limburg.

Montroyal.

State of the *German* Frontiers towards *France*.

The Revenues of the Elector of *Triers* in time of Peace, when his Country is not liable to the Depredations of an Enemy, as it was for many Years together before the last Peace, are computed to amount to near an Hundred Thousand Pounds *per Annum*. This Elector, and other *German* Princes who lye upon the Frontiers of *France*, and have neither strong Towns or Forces sufficient to resist that formidable Power, are under very dismal Circumstances, whenever a Rupture happens between the Empire and and that Kingdom, their Territories are sure to be made a Scene of Blood and Rapine. It seems strange therefore, that these Princes have not already yielded up their Countries to the *French*, who can better protect

tect them, rather than remain Subject to the Lower Empire, whose Armies are always so slow Rhine.
in their Motions, and so ill provided, that
the Frontier Provinces are sure to be destroy'd before their Forces enter upon Action, or attempt to oppose the Enemy: But then it is to be considered on the other Hand, that the Elector of *Triers* and the other Electors on the Frontiers while they remain a Part of the Empire, are Sovereign Princes, and have the Privilege of electing the Emperor, besides many other great Advantages which would be entirely lost, if they should come under the Dominion of *France*. That Crown would use them as she does her own Nobility, and they would in a little time have nothing that they could call their own, which is the Worst that can befall them, let the Event of the War be what it will, whatever they may suffer during the Fury of War, they have found by long Experience is usually restor'd to them by a subsequent Peace, and as the Empire is now more powerful than it has been for some Ages past, by the Acquisition of such large Territories on the side of *Turky*, by the Addition of the *Austrian Netherlands*, the *Milaneze*, *Naples* and *Sicily*, possibly they may for the future be better secur'd from the Insults of the *French* than they have been.

The present Elector of *Triers*, His Title.

But to return to *Triers*. The present Elector is *Francis Lewis*, Brother to the Elector *Palatine*, born the 24th of *July* 1664, and elected into this See, *Anno* 1716: His Title is *Francis Lewis*, by the Grace of God, Archbishop of *Triers*, Arch-Chancellor of the Empire in *France* (for *France* the Reader will observe

was

Lower Rhine.

was once Part of the Empire) Prince and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, Great Master of the Teutonick Order, Bishop of *Breslaw* and *Worms*, Administrator of the Abbacy of *Praym*, Judge of the Imperial Chamber of *Wetzlar*, or rather *Spire*, *&c.* The Chapter of *Triers* consists of sixteen Capitular Canons, who have the Election of their Arch-Bishop, and of twenty four Domicil'd, and none are admitted into the Chapter who cannot prove their Nobility for four Descents, both by Father and Mother.

Arch-Bishoprick and Electorate of *Cologn.*

The Arch-Bishoprick and Electorate of *Cologne*, the antient Seat of the *Ubij*, lies on the Western side of the *Rhine*, being bounded by the Dutchy of *Cleeves* on the North, by the Dutchy of *Berg*, from which it is separated by the *Rhine* on the East, by the Electorate of *Triers* on the South, and by the Dutchy of *Juliers* and the *Netherlands* on the West, extending about forty Miles in Length, but not above Seven or Eight in Breadth, a pleasant Fruitful Country abounding in Corn and Wine and all other Necessaries of Life. The Arch-Bishop also has several other large Territories in *Westphalia* and other Parts of the Empire appropriated to his See, being esteemed more Rich and Powerful than either of the other two Spiritual Electors, tho' he yields them the Precedence. In the Diocese of *Cologn*, strictly so call'd, the Chief Towns are, 1. *Cologn*, or *Colen*; the Capital of the Electorate, the *Colonia Agripina* of the Romans, taking its Name from *Agripina*, Daughter of *Germanicus*, Wife of *Claudius*, and Mother of *Nero*,

Cologn City.

Nero, who was born here. It was the Metropolis of *Germania Secunda*, and seems to have obtained the Name of *Colonia*, by way Emminence, as being the most considerable *Roman Colony* in these Parts. This Town is built in form of a Crescent, and pleasantly situated in a Plain near the Western Bank of the *Rhine*, in the Latitude of fifty Degrees, fifty five Minutes, six Degrees and an half to the Eastward of *London*, forty Miles North-West of *Coblentz*, and twenty South-East of *Dusseldorp*. The Fortifications are so inconsiderable, that whoever is Master of the Field may be Master of the Place without a formal Siege. The City it self is one of the largest, most beautiful and populous in the Empire; and yet the Walls enclose large Spaces of Ground, which are not built upon, and Particulary three Hundred Acres planted with Vines. Here it was King *Charles* II. of *England* spent the two last Years of his Exile. Some Travellers number four and twenty Gates in the Walls, thirteen to the Landward, and eleven on the *Rhine*. The Streets are large and well pav'd in the Midle of the Town; and there are two spacious Market Places; among the publick Buildings there are eleven Collegiate Churches, nineteen Parish Churches, besides the Cathedral, thirty Chappels, twelve Monastries, twenty two Nunneries, and four large Hospitals, besides which, the *Lutherans* have a Church allowed them. The Cathedral, dedicated to St. *Peter*, is a Magnificent Structure wherein they shew three Tombs, and as many Skulls richly enshrin'd, which according to the Tra- Lower Rhine.

Lower Rhine.

dition of the Place belong'd to the three Wiſe Men who came from the Eaſt to worſhip our Saviour, from hence called the three Kings of *Colen*; and the Superſtitious pretend the very touch of them has cur'd many Diſeaſes; they were as the Story goes, firſt brought to *Conſtantinople* by *Hellen* the Mother of *Conſtantine* the Great, from thence remov'd to *Milan*, and upon the taking of that City by the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa* in the Year 1164, remov'd again to *Colen*, by *Reynold* Arch-Biſhop of this See. In the Church of St. *Gereon* they alſo expoſe to view the Heads of a Thouſand Saints, who are ſaid to have ſuffer'd Martyrdom under the Emperor *Maximin*, ador'd by the Common People as moſt ſacred Reliques. In the Church of St. *Urſula*, alſo is ſhewn the Tomb of that Saint, and ſome of her Aſſociates, who if their Records may be credited, came over from the Iſland of *Britain* with Eleven Thouſand Virgins her Companions to convert the *Infidels* of this Country, all ſuffer'd Martyrdom by the *Huns*; upon many of theſe Tombs are old Croſſes and Lamps, but upon that of St. *Urſula* there is an Inſcription importing, that it was diſcover'd by St. *Columba*, a Native of *North-Britain*: From the Multitude of Relicks of Saints and Martyrs, Churches and Religious Houſes in this City, it has obtain'd for ſeveral Years paſt, the Name of *the Holy City*; and notwithſtanding it is a great Town of Trade, we meet almoſt as many *Eccleſiaſticks* as *Laymen* in the Streets; the Rich Endowments of their Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, induces many Noblemen, and

and even Princes of the Empire, to become Prebends and Canons here, who have generally magnificent Houſes, or rather Palaces, with large Vineyards and Gardens contiguous to them. Lower Rhine.

The Elector alſo has two Palaces in the City, but reſides generally at *Bon*. It is contrary to the Conſtitution of their Government to ſuffer him to reſide long here: This People being apprehenſive his Preſence might endanger their Liberties. For the ſame Reaſon ſome other Free Cities of the Empire look upon it as a Breach of their Privileges whenever their Dioceſan comes to reſide amongſt them for any time, and make loud Complaints on this Head. The Convent of the *Carmelites* is a noble commodious Building, where was held a Congreſs of Ambaſſadors Plenipotentiaries from moſt of the Powers of *Europe* to treat of Peace in the Year 1673. Thoſe from *Britain* being Sir *Leoline Jenkins* and Sir *Joſeph Williamſon*; and from *France* the Prince of *Furſtemburg*, who ſet all *Europe* in a Flame, and was one Occaſion of the enſuing War. He was it ſeems originally a Count of the Empire; but afterwards educated in a *French* Monaſtery, of which he became Abbot. His Zeal for the Grand Monarch *Lewis* XIV. induc'd him afterwards to lay aſide his Religious Habit and accept of a Poſt in the Army, where he gain'd the eſteem of the *French* King to that Degree, that he made him his Plenipotentiary in this important Negotiation at *Colen*, where he had the Addreſs to defeat all the Meaſures of the Confederate Princes for the obtaining Peace on the Terms

Lower Rhine.

they propos'd, which so exasperated the Emperor, whose Subject he was born, that he caus'd him to be seiz'd in the Streets of *Colen*, and hurried to *Vienna*, where he was made a close Prisoner; and it was expected he would have been executed as a Traytor to his Country; but this was thought too dangerous a step by the Imperial Court, lest the *French* King should take a severe Revenge on the Princes of the Empire who lay most exposd. This Accident however broke off the Treaty for the present, and *Furstenburg* remain'd a Prisoner till the Peace of *Nimeguen* when *Lewis* XIV. advanc'd him to the Bishoprick of *Strasburg*, and afterwards procur'd him a Cardinal's Cap. And it may be observ'd of that Prince in general, that those who serv'd him zealously never fail'd of his Protection and a suitable Reward, which may be one Reason his Ministers and Officers were so entirely devoted to his Service during the whole Course of his long Reign, that we have scarce an Instance of his Council being betray'd, or a Town surrendred while there was a possibility of defending it: While his Enemies suffer'd more from the Treachery of their Ministers and Generals, than from all the Forces of this Grand Monarch: But to return to *Colen*, which still remains a Free Imperial City, under some Limitations settled by the Emperor *Maximilian* I. on a Dispute between the Archbishop and the Burghers when it was Decreed, that the Magistracy of the City should have the Determination of all Civil Causes; but in Criminal, none should

b

be executed or pardon'd but with the Archbishop's Concurrence. Lower Rhine.

The Government of the City Consists of six Burgomasters, seven Aldermen, and an hundred and fifty Common-Council-Men, who all continue for Life, only two of the Burgomasters are Regents annually by turns, the Aldermen are appointed by the Archbishop, and the Common-Council-Men elected by the trading Companies of the City, fifty of the Common-Council only acting in one Year, taking it by turns; if a Burgomaster dies, the Common-Council elect another. The Inhabitants of *Colen* are for the most part *Roman* Catholicks, but many of the principal Merchants and Tradesmen are Protestants, of whom the *Lutherans* have a Church in the City, as has been intimated already, but the *Calvinists* are obliged to go as far as *Mulheim*, two Miles on the other side of the *Rhine* to their publick Worship; this City was antiently one of the principal Hans-Towns, and Capital of their fourth Province. This is what I could meet with most Material concerning the City of *Cologne*, there is an idle Story indeed mentioned by most Writers, of a Lady's being buried with a Ring of Value on her Finger, in a Church at *Colen*, who upon the Sexton's coming to steal it, reviv'd at the opening of the Coffin, frighten'd the Fellow, and went home to her House, where she lived seven Years after; but it is related with so many other foolish and incredible Circumstances, that it will not bear a Recital at large.

2. The

Lower Rhine.

Bonn.

2. The second City in the Archbishoprick of *Colen* is *Bonn*, a small but strong Town, pleasantly situated on the *Rhine*, ten Miles to the Southward of *Colen*, supposed to be the *Castra Bonensia*, where the *Roman* Forces sometimes had their Winter Quarters, near which Place *Julius Cæsar* built a Bridge cross the *Rhine*. Here the Elector has a Palace suitable to his Dignity, where he usually Resides. It stands at the end of the long Ridge of Mountains which shuts in both sides of the *Rhine* from hence as far as *Bingen*. The Vineyards in the Neighbourhood afford Plenty of good Rhenish Wine, and the Forests variety of Game. It is supposed from its happy Situation, to have obtain'd the *Latin* Name of *Bona*, and was an Imperial City, but is at present under the Dominion of the Elector. The Town was taken and retaken several times during the late Wars, but the Confederates remain'd in Possession of this and the whole Archbishoprick at the end of the War; the late Elector and his Brother of *Bavaria* being forced to take Refuge in *France*, (with which Kingdom they sided) till their Dominions were restored to them by the Peace of *Rastadt*. Besides the Elector's Palace, the Gardens and Water-works whereof are much admired as well as the Building, the Stadt-house is said to be a magnificent Structure, and adorned with the finest Paintings. In the Collegiate Church they shew some antient Tombs, where according to Tradition, *Pius-Cassius*, *Florentius*, *Malusius*, and several others of the *Theban* Legion were buried, who suffered Martyrdom

dom under the Emperor *Maximius*. 3. *Andernach*, eight Miles to the Northward of *Coblentz*, at the Limits of the two Electorates of *Triers* and *Colen*, where the Elector of *Colen* has a Custom-House. 4. *Broel* in the midway between *Colen* and *Bon*, where the Elector has a Hunting Seat. 5. *Lintz* an antient City on the East side of the *Rhine*, eighteen Miles to the Northward of *Coblentz*. 6. *Nuys*, the *Novesium* of the *Latins* mentioned by *Tacitus*, four and twenty Miles to the Northward of *Colen*, seated on the River *Erp*, where the *Romans* built a Fort to secure the Boundaries of their Empire, now a large fortified Town, several times taken and retaken in the late Wars. 7. *Zous*, seven Miles to the Southward of *Nuys*, Situate on the *Rhine*, in a Country which produces Plenty of Corn, with which they supply the neighbouring Cities, who seem to want it pretty much. 8. *Rhinberg*, Situate on a Hill near the *Rhine*, forty Miles to the Northward of *Colen*, and separated from the Elector's other Dominions; it is a fortified Town, the Capital of a County which affords Plenty of Wine. 9. *Meurs*, ten Miles South of *Rhinberg*, and thirty North-West of *Colen*, a neat little City, which belong'd to the Prince of *Orange*, and claim'd by the King of *Prussia*, as Heir to King *William* III. 10. *Keyserwaert*, a small but strong Town, on the East side of the *Rhine*, five Miles North of *Dusseldorp*, and twenty North-West of *Colen*, endured a Siege of two Months in the Year 1702, before it surrendred to the Imperialists. 11. *Kempen*, or *Kerpen*, a fortified Town and Castle on the Confines of *Gelderland* and *Juliers*, Situate on the River *Erp*, thirty four Miles

Lower Rhine.

Andernach
Broel.

Lintz.

Nuys.

Zous.

Rhinberg.

Meurs.

Keyserwaert.

Kempen.

Lower Rhine.

Miles North-West of *Colen*. On the East side of the *Rhine*, between the Bishoprick of *Munster* and County of *Marck*, lies a narrow Tract of Land, which is a Peculiar Subject to the Archbishop of *Colen*, containing several large Mannors and Lordships, the chief Towns whereof are, 12. *Reclinghausen*, a fortified Town, the Capital of a County twenty Miles long, and ten broad, wherein there is a Nunnery, the Abbess whereof is vested with Sovereign Power in the Town and Country about it, and she only makes a perpetual Vow of Virginity; the other Nuns being allowed to Marry after a certain Term of Years. And 13. *Dorsten*, a strong Place, Situate on the *Lippe*. The Elector of *Cologn* is also Bishop and Prince of the Diocese and Territory of *Hildesheim*, being neat fifty Miles in length, surrounded by the Dominions of the Elector of *Brunswick*, the Inhabitants whereof are most of them *Lutherans*, tho' Subject to a Popish Bishop, the chief Town whereof is *Hildesheim*, Situate on the River *Innerste*, fifteen Miles South-East of *Hannover*, and twenty five South-West of *Brunswick*, a neat old Town, but the Buildings are not so Considerable, as to deserve a particular Description. It is an Imperial City, antiently one of the Hans-Towns, and has still a pretty good Trade in Corn. 2. *Peina*, another small City on the River *Euse*, twelve Miles West of *Brunswick*, the Castle whereof is said to be the strongest Fortress in the Bishoprick, other Places mention'd by Geographers in this Territory, are the Towns of *Marienburg*, *Popenburg*, *Dassel*, *Bokenem*, *Woldenburg*, *Eltz*, *Sarstede*, and the Abby of *Gondersheim*.

Reclinghausen.

Dorsten.

Hildesheim. Diocese and City.

Peina.

Marien-

The

The Archbiſhoprick and Electorate of *Cologn*, has been poſſeſs'd for three Generations, by a younger Son of the Houſe of *Bavaria*, as appears by the following Account of the late Elector's Death, *viz.* On the twelfth of *November* 1723, died *Joſeph Clement*, Brother to the Elector of *Bavaria*, in the fifty ſecond Year of his Age. He was choſen Biſhop of *Ratisbon* in the Year 1685. which Biſhoprick he reſign'd to his Nephew *Clement Auguſtus* of *Bavaria*, *Anno* 1716. (who reſign'd it alſo in favour of *John Theodore* of *Bavaria*, his youngeſt Brother.) He was elected Archbiſhop and Elector of *Cologn* on the tenth of *July* 1688. ſeven Days after the Death of his Couſin *Maximilian* of *Bavaria*, whom he ſucceeded not only in the Electorate, but alſo in the Principality and Provoſtſhip of *Berchtolſgaden*. He was choſen Coadjutor to the Biſhop of *Hildeſheim Anno* 1694. whom he ſucceeded in that See on the 13th of *Auguſt* 1702. and was elected Biſhop of *Liege* on the twentieth of *April* 1694. This Elector, with his Brother of *Bavaria*, taking the part of *France* in the late War, was expell'd from his Electorate and other Territories till the Peace of *Baden*, as has been intimated already; and did not receive the Inveſtiture of the Temporalties of the Archbiſhoprick of *Cologn*, the Biſhoprick of *Hildeſhim*, or of the Provoſtſhip of *Berchtolſgaden*, until the twentieth of *April* 1717. The preſent Elector of *Cologn*, *Clement Auguſtus*, younger Brother to the preſent Elector of *Bavaria*, ſucceeded his Uncle *Joſeph Clement* in the Archbiſhoprick of *Cologn* on the twelfth of *November* 1723. having been elected Coadjutor to him on the ninth of *May* 1722. and is the

Lower Rhine.

Family of the Elector of *Cologn*.

The preſent Elector.

Lower Rhine.

third Son of *Maximilian-Emanuel-Mary*, late Elector of *Bavaria*, who died on the 26th of *February* 1725-6. He was born in the Month of *August* 1700. elected Bishop of *Munster* on the 26th, and Bishop of *Paderborn* the 27th of *March* 1719. notwithstanding he succeeded his Uncle *Joseph Clement* in the Electorate and Archbishoprick of *Cologn*, he could not prevail with the Chapter of *Liege* to elect him their Bishop; these Gentlemen being determin'd to chuse one of their own number, who should reside amongst them; but he was afterwards chosen Bishop of *Hildesheim*.

His Titles.

The present Elector's Titles are, *Clement Augustus* by the Grace of God Archbishop of *Cologn*, Arch-Chancellor of the Empire in *Italy*, Prince Elector of the Holy *Roman* Empire; Bishop of *Hildesheim*, of *Munster* and *Paderborn*; Administrator of *Berchtolsgaden*, Duke of *Engern* and *Westphalia*, Duke of the *Upper* and *Lower Bavaria*, *&c.* His great Chapter consists of Sixty Canons, who are all Princes and Counts; but the Archbishop is elected by the Four and Twenty Seniors. He Crowns the Emperor by virtue of his Office, unless the Coronation be perform'd in the Diocese of the Elector of *Mentz*, or in the Diocese of the Elector of *Triers*. The Directors of this Circle are the Archbishop of *Mentz* and the Elector *Palatine*.

WESTPHALIA.

CAAP. VI.

Treats of the Circle of Weſtphalia; *comprehending the Dutchy of* Weſtphalia, *the Biſhopricks of* Liege, Munſter, Paderborn *and* Oſnabrug; *the Dutchies of* Juliers, Cleves *and* Berg; *the Principality of* Minden; *the Counties of* Marck, Ravensburg, Lippe, Schawenburg, Hoye, Diepholt, Oldenburg, Delmenhorſt, Embden, Benthem, Tecklenburg, Pyrmont, Lingen *and* Steinfort, Corbey Abbey; *and the Imperial Towns of* Aix La Chapelle, Dortmond, &c.

Situation and Extent.

THE Circle of *Weſtphalia* is bounded by the *German Ocean* on the North: By the Circle of *Lower Saxony* on the Eaſt: By *Heſſe* on the South: And by the *Netherlands* towards the Weſt. Extending in length about two hundred Miles from North to South, and an hundred and fifty, and in ſome Places two hundred Miles from Eaſt to Weſt.

The Air and Soil.

The Air of this Country towards the North is very cold, and the Soil almoſt one continued Moraſs or Barren Sand: but here however, they feed the beſt Bacon in *Europe*, with the Cheſnuts and other Fruits which their Foreſts produce. The Southern part of this Circle has a warmer Air, and a much better Soil, as will appear in the Deſcription of the particular Provinces.

Westphalia. Rivers.

The principal Rivers are the *Weser*, the *Ems*, the *Lippe*, the *Roer*, the *Aa*, and the *Hunt*. Travellers who visit this Country complain much of their coarse Bread, bad Beer, hard Lodging, and long dirty Miles, as well as of their way of Travelling in Post Waggons, as they are call'd, which move no faster than a Snail: But the Reader will be better able to judge of the Country from a Description of the particular Provinces.

The Name.

The Name of *Westphalia* is by some *German* Writers, derived from *Weissenpholen*, which signifies a White Horse, for *Westphalia*, as well as the Circle of *Lower Saxony*, going antiently under the general Name of *Saxony*; as the Duke of *Lower Saxony*, whose Territories lay to the Eastward of the *Weser*, carried a Black Horse in his Standard; so the Duke of that part of *Saxony*, now call'd *Westphalia*, which lay to the Westward of the *Weser*, had a *Weissenpholen*, or White Horse, painted on his Standard, from whence his Territories were call'd *Westpholen*, which was easily changed afterwards into *Westphalia*. Others affirm, that the Country to the Eastward of the *Weser* was call'd *Eastfelt*, or *Eastfield*; and that to the Westward of the River, *Westfelt*, or *Westfield*, which with a *Latin* Termination was easily converted into *Westphalia*. I must confess, that both of these Accounts have so fair a shew of probability that I can't tell which to incline to, and therefore leave the Reader to his own Judgment, and proceed now to a particular Description of the Provinces of this great Circle. And first I shall endeavour to describe *Westphalia Proper*, or the Dutchy of *Westphalia*, because great part of it is subject to the Elector of *Cologn*, whose

other

other Territories were last treated of; for notwithstanding *Westphalia* is the general Name of the whole Circle, it is however restrain'd and specially apply'd to this particular Province. Westphalia.

The Dutchy of *Westphalia* is bounded by the Bishopricks of *Munster* and *Paderborn* on the North: By the Landgravate of *Hesse* on the East: By *Veteravia* on the South: And by the County of *Mark* and Dutchy of *Berg* towards the West: Being about fifty Miles in length from the South-West to the North-East, and about forty broad. This Country is for the most part Mountainous and Woody, except towards *Lipstat*, where the Soil is tollerably fruitful, nor does there want good Corn or Pasturage in the Vallies among the Hills, at least enough to supply the Inhabitants, who are not very numerous. Their Rivers run from the Mountains with an impetuous Torrent, the chief whereof is the *Roer*, which falls into the *Rhine* near *Duysburg*: And tho' they have Mines of Silver, Copper and Lead in many Places, they can make but little Advantage of them, they are so subject to be flooded by the Rivulets which fall from every side of their Mountains. This Dukedom was taken from *Henry the Lyon*, Duke of *Saxony*, and conferr'd on the Archbishops of *Cologn* by the Emperor *Frederick-Barbarossa* about the Year 1170. by way of Punishment, for Duke *Henry*'s having confederated with the Pope against that Emperor. *Westphalia* Dutchy. Situation and Extent. Soil. Rivers. Mines.

The chief Towns of this Dutchy are 1. *Arnsberg*, a pretty Town pleasantly situated on the River *Roer*, about fifty Miles North-East of *Cologn*, adjoining to which is a fine Castle, where the Elector frequently resides in *Arnsberg*.

the

Westphalia. the Hunting Season. It was antiently subject to its own Count, by whom it was sold to the Archbishops of *Cologn*, with *Hovestat*, *Gesek*, and other Towns in the Neighbourhood. Near this Town stands the fine Monastery of *Wedinghausen*. 2. *Werle*, a pleasant Town between the *Roer* and the *Lippe*; where the supreme Court of Justice is held for the Dutchy of *Westphalia*, which occasions it some times to be call'd the Capital of the Dutchy. 3. *Gesek*, a fortified Town, situate at the bottom of a Hill near the Banks of the *Lippe*, in a fruitful Country, about five and twenty Miles North-East of *Arnsburg*; where the Head of St. *Cyriacus*, a Saint of this Country, is preserv'd as a very precious Relique. His Body also was long kept here in a Golden Coffin, till the Count *de Oberstein* robb'd them of it. And, 4. *Brilon*, near the Head of the River *Moens*.

Werle.

Gesek.

Brilon.

Liege Bishoprick. The Bishoprick of *Liege*, or *Luyick*, the antient *Leodicum*, or *Legia*; is supposed to derive its Name from a little Rivulet call'd *Liege*, which runs thro' this Country and falls into the *Maes*. The Diocese of *Liege* is bounded by *Flanders* and *Brabant* towards the North and West: By the Dutchy of *Limburg* on the East: And by *Luxemburg* and part of *France* on the South: Being near seventy Miles in length from North to South, and five and twenty in breadth from East to West, and in some places twice as broad. It is in general, a pleasant fruitful Country, having large Corn Fields, and a great deal of rich Meadow and Pasture Ground. They have also some Mines of Lead and Iron, and Quarries of Marble; but what it is most particularly remarkable for is the great Quantities of Brimstone and Vitriol

which

which are made in this Country. The chief Towns in the Bishoprick are 1. *Liege*, the Capital, situate in the Latitude of fifty Degrees forty Minutes, twelve Miles South of *Maestricht*; a large populous City, of a triangular Figure. There are several Hills and Vallies within the Walls, and some Islands made by the River *Maes*, two Branches whereof run through the Town. The Streets are neither clean nor regular, and most of the private Houses built of Wood; but there are some however which make a handsom Appearance, a clear Stream generally runs thro' the middle of the Streets, besides which, many of the best Houses have Fountains in their Courts and Gardens. In the City and Suburbs are upwards of an hundred Churches: The Bishop's Palace and the Cathedral are magnificent Structures, the last built with Red Stone, and dedicated to St. *Lambard*: According to some Travellers, no City in *Germany* or *France* can equal it in fine Churches, Convents, and other Religious Foundations. The Country about it also is so extremely agreeable, that it has obtain'd the Name of *The Paradise of Ecclesiasticks*. The *English* Jesuits have a College here, proudly situated on the top of a Hill, with a most delightful Garden, in which is seen variety of Dialling; not far from it is a Convent of *English* Nuns. In the Monastery of St. *William*, without the Walls of the City lies the remains of that famous *English* Traveller Sir *John Mandevile*, who having taken a view of most of the great Cities in the World, preferr'd *Liege* to any of them; and accordingly spent the latter part of his Life here, after he had finish'd his Travels. Near his Tomb

Westphalia.

Liege City.

Mandevile buried at *Liege*.

are

Westphalia.

are plac'd his Saddle, Spurs and Knife; and the following Inscription, *viz. Vos ki passeis for mi pour l'amour Deix proies por mi.* i. e. *You who pass over me, for the Love of God pray for me.* The University of this Place was once so considerable, That 'tis said, there were at one time in it, nine Kings Sons, four and twenty Sons of Dukes, and nine and twenty Counts. *Meibonus* relates, that in the Year 1131. there were one and twenty Kings Sons resident in this University: The rest of the Town also was so populous, that the Duke of *Burgundy* when he took it by Storm, according to Dr. *Nicholson*, put an hundred thousand of the Inhabitants to the Sword. At present the Fortifications of the City are but mean, and being commanded by the Hills which surround them, are not capable of resisting a Royal Army; but the Citadel, which is situate on a Hill, is a Place of some Strength. The late Elector of *Cologn*, who was also Bishop of *Liege*, deliver'd it up to the *French* in the beginning of the last War; but the Duke of *Marlborough* took it in the Year 1702. It was again besieg'd by the *French* in the Year 1705. and upon the Point of being taken, when the Grand Army of the Confederates returning suddenly from the *Moselle*, the *French* thought fit to retire. *Liege* is stil'd an Imperial City, under the Protection of its Bishop: but this Prelate is really Sovereign of the City and Diocese; and the Citizens for disputing his Authority, have more than once suffer'd very severely; tho' Mr. *Ray* affirms, that he can lay no Taxes on the People without the Consent of the Clergy, Gentry and Commons, whom he calls the three Estates. The Chapter of *Liege* consists of sixty Major Canons, who

who are moſt of them of noble Extraction, and have the Power of electing their Biſhop. There are twelve other Canons, call'd *Canonici Mediocres*, and twelve more *Canonici Minores*, who have no ſhare in this Election. Weſtphalia.

The preſent Prince and Biſhop of *Liege* is *George Lewis* Count *de Berghes*, elected on the ſeventh of *February* N. S. *Anno* 1723-4. who was then ſixty-five Years of Age, and liv'd in a mean Houſe, with only one Man Servant, and an old Maid. He was the laſt of the Family of *John* III. Duke of *Brabant*, and had been a Lieutenant Colonel of Horſe in his Youth. He is the third of this Family, who have been advanc'd to this See; and was preferr'd before three other powerful Candidates, *viz.* the Elector of *Cologn*, the Cardinal of *Saxzeits*, and the Prince of *Auvergne* Archbiſhop of *Vienne* in *Dauphine*, by a Majority of the Electors, who enter'd into an Engagement to give their Votes to one of their own Members who would reſide amongſt them; being morally ſure none of the other Candidates would. Before this laſt Choice the Electors of *Cologn* were generally choſen to this See; and it was a fine Addition to the Power and Revenues of that Elector; for the Biſhop of *Liege* is one of the moſt conſiderable Eccleſiaſtical Princes in *Germany*, having, as is computed, within his Dioceſe, or rather Principality, fifty-two Baronies, eighteen wall'd Towns, and four hundred Villages, very well peopled, which yield him an annual Revenue of three hundred thouſand Ducats. The ſecond City in the Dioceſe of *Liege* is, 2. *Tongres*, or *Tongren*, *olim Tungrorum Oppidum*, ſituate on the little River *Jecker*, ten Miles North-Weſt of *Liege*; a very conſiderable Town in

The preſent Biſhop of *Liege*.

Tongres.

Westphalia.

the time of the *Romans*, when there was a Road pitch'd with Stone, reaching from hence to *Paris*, near two hundred Miles in length, some parts of which are still to be seen: there are also still remaining here the Ruins of some of their Temples and other Monuments of Antiquity, particularly in the great Church they shew an Image supposed by some to be the Statue of *Minerva*, but by others the Image of *Hercules*, who was antiently worship'd here by the Pagan Inhabitants. It was very early made a Bishop's See, and had an hundred Churches in it when destroy'd by *Attila* the *Hun*; but the Bishoprick was remov'd from hence to *Maestricht*, and afterwards to *Liege*; and the Town has now very little remaining of its former Grandeur. It is generally held that the old Castle and the Wall on Bishop *Maternus*'s Chapel were standing before the time of our Saviour. The great Church is a handsom Gothick Structure, and has a Dean and two and twenty Canons belonging to it. The *French* took this Town by Surprize in the Year 1703. but abandon'd it again in 1705. on the approach of the Confederate Army, without venturing a Siege; from whence 'tis evident the Town is a Place of no great Strength at present. 3. *Hoy*, or *Huy*, situate on the East side of the *Maes*, twelve Miles South-West of *Liege*, and sixteen North-East of *Namur*. The Iron Mines in the Neighbourhood find Employment for most part of the Inhabitants. The Town and Castle are fortified after the Modern way, but were taken by the *French* in the Year 1693, and retaken by the Allies in 1703. It was formerly govern'd by Counts of its own, the last of whom transferr'd it to the Bishops of *Liege*,

Huy.

Liege, who are now Sovereigns of it. 4. *Bouillon*, or *Bullion*, situate on the River *Semay*, thirty Miles South of *Dinant*, and forty West of *Luxemburg*; the Capital of a small Dutchy, which gives the Title of Duke to the Bishop of *Liege*; and was formerly the Inheritance of the famous *Godfrey* of *Bullion*, who sold it to the Bishops of this See *Anno* 1096, in order to enable him to raise Forces to carry on the War against the Infidels in the *Holy Land*: In which Expedition he met with such Success, that within the space of three Years he made himself Master of *Jerusalem* and the greatest part of *Palestine*; and was thereupon crown'd the first *Christian* King of that City and Territory. Historians who have Written of these Transactions generally relate, that this Prince was so extremely modest he could hardly be prevail'd on to accept the Regal Dignity, alledging that he thought it a Presumption to wear a Crown of Gold, where our Saviour wore a Crown of Thorns. 5. *Dinant*, a fortified Town, situate thirty-five Miles South-West of *Liege*, and twelve South of the City of *Namur*. It is an antient Town, and a place of some Trade, particularly in the Manufactures of Brass and Iron. 6. *Franchemont*, fifteen Miles from *Liege*, antiently a large populous City, and still the Capital of a Marquisate, whereof the Bishop of *Liege* is Sovereign; but is no more than an open Village at this Day, and considerable only for the Lead Mines near it. 7. The *Spaw*, or *Spa*, situate in a bottom enclos'd with Hills, and to the North with craggy Mountains, fourteen Miles South-East of *Liege*, and seven South-West of *Limburg*; famous for its Mineral Waters now, as it was antiently. The

Westphalia.

Bullion.

Dinant.

Franchemont.

Spaw, or Spa.

Westphalia.

Account *Pliny* gave of them was, That they tasted of Iron, and were Purgative, that they cured Tertian Agues and the Stone, and when boil'd grew turbid, and at last of a redish Colour. Modern Travellers relate, That there are four Mineral Fountains much in esteem in and near this Place: The first call'd *Geronster*, is in the middle of a thick Wood two Miles South of *Spa*, being the best kept, and built up with Stone, with a Pavilion over it supported by four Stone Pillars, and near it stands a little House for the Patients to warm themselves in. This Spring hath a strong sulphurious Smell, and causes Vomiting in some, but works chiefly by Urine, as do all the rest. The second Spring, call'd *Saviniere*, lies as far to the East of the *Spaw*, whose Waters are not so strong as the former. The third is call'd *Tonnelet*, and rises in a Meadow near the *Spaw*, which contains more Nitre than the rest, but is very cold in the Mouth and Stomach. The fourth of these Fountains, call'd *Pohunt*, is in the middle of the Village, (for the *Spaw* is but a Village) which supplies most of the Water that is sent into Foreign parts, and is beautified with a fine Stone Building, over which there is an Inscription, importing that these Waters remove Obstructions, dissolve hard Swellings, dry up a superfluity of Moisture, and Strengthen weaken'd Limbs, if drunk according to the Advice of the Learned. There are vast Quantities of these Waters sent abroad to all Countries in *Europe*. The Season for filling Bottles with it is either in the heat of Summer when it is very dry, or in the hardest Frosts in Winter, then the Water is observ'd to be strongest, brisk and sparkling. It is observ'd that

that they weigh two Grains in three Ounces more than *Tunbridge*, and four Grains more than the *Iſlington* Waters, and yet leſs than the common Water by ſeveral Grains. Other Towns of any Note mention'd by Geographers in the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, are 1. *Borchloen*, or *Loots*, twelve Miles North of *Liege*, which formerly gave Title to a Count, and was the Capital of the Territory of *Loots*. 2. St. *Tron*, or *Truden*, five Miles Weſt of *Borchloen*. 3. *Bilſen*, taken Notice of for a Nunnery of Ladies of Quality there, who have the Liberty of leaving their Convent and marrying if they pleaſe. 4. *Haſſelt*, where the Biſhop has a Palace. 5. *Mayeſick*, eighteen Miles North of *Maeſtricht*, conſiderable for being a Paſs over the *Maes*. 6. *Horn*, Capital of a County of the ſame Name. 7. *Couvin*. And 8. *Verviers*.

Weſtphalia.

Borchloen. St. *Tron*, *&c.* *Bilſen.* *Haſſelt.* *Mayeſick.* *Horn*, *&c.*

The Biſhoprick of *Munſter* lies on both ſides the River *Ems*: Being bounded by the Counties of *Bentheim* and *Steinfurt* on the North: By the Biſhoprick of *Oſnabrug* and *Paderborn* towards the Eaſt: By the County of *Mark* on the South: And by the Dutchy of *Cleve*, and ſome part of *Zutphen* towards the Weſt. Extending an hundred Miles in length, and in breadth in ſome places ſixty, in others forty, and in others ſcarce twenty Miles. *Munſter* is a barren Country, but no part of *Weſtphalia* produces better Bacon, which they export all over *Europe*, ſo much admir'd, that it bears double the Price of any other. The Name of *Munſter* is ſaid to be deriv'd from *Monaſterium*, there having been a noble Monaſtery erected in the place where the Capital City now ſtands; which was converted into a Biſhoprick by *Charles the Great*

Munſter Biſhoprick and Principality.

Westphalia.

Great about the Year 785. The Bishop of this Diocese is a Count of the Empire, and absolute Sovereign of the Territories belonging to it: the present Bishop is the Elector of *Cologn*, Brother to the Elector of *Bavaria*, of whose Election to this See an Account has been already given in treating of the Electorate of *Cologn*. The chief Towns in this Bishoprick are, 1. *Munster*, *Monasterium*, the Metropolis of *Westphalia*, situate on the River *Aa*, in a pleasant fruitful Plain, in the Latitude of fifty two Degrees seventy Miles to the Northward of *Cologn*, and twenty-five South-West of *Osnabrug*. The Town is generally well built of Free-Stone. The Cathedral and Jesuits College are noble Structures; besides which there are four other Collegiate Churches. The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church have the Election of the Bishop, whose Revenue is computed to amount to near an hundred and fifty thousand Pounds *per Ann.* *Munster* was an Imperial City, and preserv'd its Liberties till the Year 1661. when their Bishop reduc'd them under his Power. The *Roman* Catholick is the establish'd Religion, tho' the Protestants were very numerous here after the Reformation, till some Enthusiasts and bigotted People brought a Disgrace on this Persuasion by their extravagant Behaviour and Insurrection against the Government. Of which Transaction Dr. *Nicholson* gives the following Account: The first Captain of these bigotted Zealots, says he, was *Bernard Rothman* a *Lutheran* Minister, who had the Cure of St. *Maurice*'s Church in the Suburbs, who by his railing at the superstitious Follies and Innovations of the Church of *Rome* in the Year 1533. rendred himself exceeding popular.

Munster City.

An Insurrection of the *German* Anabaptists.

To

To this Gentleman *John Buckholt* a Tay or born at *Leyden* in *Holland*, associated himself; he had been bred an Anabaptist, and thoroughly instructed in their Doctrines, being withal naturally bold and ambitious, and a Man of bright Parts. By a cunning use and improvement of these Qualifications he became in time a Man of so much Credit as to win over *Rothman*, who before had only maintain'd *Luther*'s Tenets, to his Opinion, and with him all the Protestants of the Place immediatly profess'd themselves Anabaptists. Their Faction afterwards encreased to such a Degree as to alarm the Government, and the Senateendeavour'd in vain to apprehend the Ringleaders: their Numbers became so formidable that they compell'd the Magistrates to grant them a Toleration. Hereupon *John* of *Leyden*'s inferior Agents began to pretend to Divine Inspiration; and getting a crow'd about them in the Streets, declar'd they had an immediate Command from Heaven to call Men to repent, and to be rebaptiz'd; and most part of the City coming over to them, they seiz'd on the Town-Hall and the Magazines, and invited the People of the neighbouring Towns and Villages to join them: and having thus fill'd the City with Anabaptists, they depos'd the Popish Magistrates, and all others who refus'd to come into their Schemes, supplying their Places with those of their own Faction. Whereupon the Bishop rais'd a Body of Forces and laid Siege to the City in the Year 1534. but was oblig'd to rise from before it, which so flush'd their great Leader *John* of *Leyden*, that he caus'd himself to be proclaim'd King, and made one of his Concubines Queen, tho' upon her disapproving some of his extravagant Projects

Westphalia.

Westphalia.

Projects he afterwards cut off her Head. The Year following, *Anno* 1535. the Bishop being re-inforc'd by the Troops of the Elector of *Cologn* and the Landgrave of *Hesse*, surpriz'd the City by a Stratagem, and took the Anabaptist King Prisoner, who having been carried in Derision to most of the Courts of the *German* Princes, he was the Year following torn in pieces with red hot Pincers; and his Bones hung in an Iron Cage on the top of a Steeple *in Terrorem*.

The Treaty of *Westphalia* concluded at *Munster*.

At *Munster* also was concluded that Treaty in the Year 1648. which establish'd the Protestant Religion in those parts of the Empire where it was profess'd, and put an end to a War of thirty Years standing, *viz.* from the Year 1618, to that time, between the Protestant Princes of *Germany* and the *Swede* on one side, and the Emperor and the Popish Princes of the other, and has been made the Basis and Foundation of almost every subsequent Treaty, especially as to the Religion of the Empire. This is sometimes call'd the Treaty of *Westphalia*, having been negotiated in that Circle; and at others the Treaty of *Osnabrug*, because the Protestant Plenipotentiaries held their Conferences at *Osnabrug*, as the Popish Princes did theirs at this City of *Munster*. The *Swedes* had been engaged in the *German* War eighteen Years, and had possess'd themselves of an hundred strong Towns in the Empire; and by this Treaty procur'd the Dutchies of *Bremen* and *Verden*, *Western Pomeren*, the Isle of *Rugen*, and the City of *Wismar* to be confirm'd to them; and might have had better Terms, 'tis said, if they had not preferr'd the Interest of the Protestant Princes

of *Germany* to their own. 2. *Meppen*, a fortified Town on the Frontiers of *Friesland*, forty three Miles North of *Munster*. 3. *Haselunen*, another Fortress on the *Hase*, ten Miles East of *Meppen*. 4. *Vecht*, the Capital of a County, situate thirteen Miles South-East of *Kloppenburg*. Other Towns mention'd by Geographers in this Bishoprick are, *Kloppenburg*, sixteen Miles North-East of *Haselunen*, *Warenberg* on the *Ems*, *Stromberg*, *Coesfelt*, *Ahusen*, fifteen Miles North-West of *Meppen*, Capital of a large Barony, *Tilligt* on the *Ems*, and *Rheyne* a small City on the River *Ems*, eighteen Miles North of *Munster*.

Westphalia.

Meppen. *Haselunen.* *Kloppenburg.* *Ahusen.* *Tilligt*, &c.

The next Division of this Circle is the Bishoprick of *Paderborn*, bounded by the County of *Lippe* towards the North; by the Dutchy of *Brunswick* on the East; by the County of *Waldeck* on the South; and by the Dutchy of *Wheſtphalia* on the West; being about forty Miles in Length and twenty in Breadth, containing in it twenty Castles, twenty-four Market-Towns, fifty-four other Parishes, and sixteen Monasteries, subject both in Spirituals and Temporals to its Sovereign, the present Elector of *Cologn*, who was chosen Bishop of this See *Anno* 1723. This Country is remarkable for the Variety of Salt-Springs and other Fountains in it. In the Transactions of the Royal Society, publish'd in *December*, 1665, there is an Account of a Spring in this Territory, which loses it self twice in twenty-four Hours, returning with a great Noise, and such Force, as to turn three Mills not far from its Source, and is call'd by the Inhabitants *Bolder Born*, or the boisterous Spring. And in the Transactions of *January* following, there is an Account of another remarkable Fountain in

Paderborn Bishoprick.

Westphalia.

this Diocese call'd *Metborn*, which is a treble Spring, two Springs whereof, not a Foot and half distant from each other, have very different Qualities, the one limpid, blewish, lukewarm, bubling, and containing Sal-Armoniac, Ochra, Iron, Vitriol, Allum, Sulphur, Nitre, and Orpiment: The other cold as Ice, turbid and whitish, much stronger in Taste, and heavier than the other, containing much Orpiment, Salt, Nitre, Iron, and some Sal-Armoniac, Allum and Vitriol; of which Water all Fowls that drink of it die soon after in Convulsion-Fits, but giving them some common Salt immediately they die not so soon, and Vinegar will recover them. Those that have been open'd after drinking this Water, their Lungs have been found quite shrivell'd up, and yet 'tis a perfect Cure for People troubled with the Worms. The third Spring or Stream which issues from this Fountain, and is about twenty Paces distant from the others, is of a greenish Colour, very clear, and tasts both soure and sweet, pleasant enough, and from its Weight is supposed to be a Mixture of the other two. This Bishoprick was founded by *Charles* the Great, about the Year 777, to which he was incited by a Miracle, according to the Tradition of the Place, for being about to encamp on that Spot of Ground where the City of *Paderborn* now stands, and in some distress for Water for his Army, on the knocking down the first Tent-Pin of his Pavilion, there issu'd, 'tis said, a plentiful Spring, upon which Fountain the Emperor caus'd the Cathedral Church to be built. But Springs being so common in this Country, it is observ'd there was little occasion for the Expence of a Miracle, tho' it is generally

nerally allow'd that *Charles* the Great was the Founder of this See. This Territory being generally barren, they have little to boaſt of beſides their Hogs Fleſh, Deer and other Veniſon. The chief Towns of this Dioceſe are, 1. *Paderborn*, the Capital City, ſo nam'd from the Head or Fountain of the River *Pada*, which ſprings in a Torrent near the Cathedral of this City, and falls into the *Lippe* near *Neinhus*. At this Fountain, according to the *Magdeburg* Chronicle, moſt of the Inhabitants of *Saxony* and *Weſtphalia* were baptiz'd about the Year 780, by the Order of *Charles* the Great, the Natives being Pagans before he conquer'd this Country. The City of *Paderborn* ſtands on the River *Pader*, thirty-two Miles North-Weſt of *Caſſel*, and fifty South-Eaſt of *Munſter*, a large populous and well built Town, regularly fortified, formerly a free Imperial City, but ſubject to the Biſhop, the preſent Elector of *Cologn*, at this Day, as it has been to the Biſhops his Predeceſſors ever ſince the Year 1604. The Citizens many of them embrac'd the Doctrine of *Luther* at the Reformation; but *Herman*, Elector of *Cologn*, being choſen their Biſhop, executed ſixteen of the principal Burghers who had turn'd Proteſtants, and compelling the reſt to abjure their Principles, the *Roman* Catholick Religion prevail'd, and ſtill remains eſtabliſh'd here. 2. *Lippeſpring*, or *Lippesburg*, five Miles North of *Paderborn*, ſo call'd from the Head of the River *Lippe*, which ariſes here in a large Stream, ſix or eight Paces in Breadth, turning three or four Mills before it leaves the Town. Here the Dean and Chapter of *Paderborn* have a fine Caſtle, or rather Palace. 3. *Warburg* ſituate on the *Dymel*, eighteen

Weſtphalia.

Paderborn City.

Lippesburg.

Warburg.

Westphalia.

Miles South-East of *Paderborn*, in a fruitful Country, considerable for the Iron and Lead Mines about it, and a strong palatable Beer which they brew and vend to their Neighbours. 4. *Lude*, or *Ludge*, twenty-five Miles North-East of *Paderborn*, (usually reckon'd part of the County of *Pyrmont*, but subject to the Bishop of this See), and twenty-seven Miles North-East of *Paderborn*, remarkable for its Holy Well, said to be a Remedy for most Distempers, and in the Days of Superstition, held to have effected miraculous Cures. The remaining Towns of any Note in this Bishoprick are, *Peckleshiem*, *Boreatrick*, *Buren*, *Soltkot*, *Hersell* and *Welsburg*.

Lude.

Osnabrug Bishoprick.

The Bishoprick and Principality of *Osnabrug*, has the County of *Diepholt* on the North; the Counties of *Minden* and *Ravensburg* on the East; and *Munster*, *Steinfort* and *Bentheim*, on the South and West, extending about forty Miles in Length, and thirty in Breadth where broadest, esteem'd one of the most fruitful parts of *Westphalia*, and subject to its Bishop, who is a Count of the Empire. This was the first Bishoprick founded by *Charles* the Great, who dedicated the Cathedral to St. *Peter*, and the two Martyrs *Crispin* and *Crispianus*, and granted extraordinary Privileges to this See, exempting them from all manner of Service and Homage, even to the Emperor himself. *Lutheranism* prevailing here at the Reformation, it was at length agreed by the Treaty concluded *Anno* 1648, (frequently stil'd the *Munster* and *Westphalian* Treaty; and at others the Treaty of *Osnabrug*, from the Protestant Plenipotentiares residing here), That this Bishoprick, with the Territories and Revenues belonging to it, should be enjoy'd alternately by

a

a Proteſtant and *Papiſt*, and that the Proteſtant Biſhop ſhould always be a Prince of the Houſe of *Brunſwick*, in conſideration that the Principality of *Halberſtat* had been taken from this Houſe, and conferr'd on the Elector of *Brandenburg*. When they have a *Popiſh* Biſhop he is Suffragan to the Arch-Biſhop of *Cologn*, but the Proteſtant Biſhop is indeed a Temporal Prince, and has little to denominate him an Eccleſiaſtick but the Title. The preſent Biſhop is *Erneſt-Auguſtus*, Duke of *York*, his *Britiſh* Majeſty's Uncle. The chief Towns are, 1. The City of *Oſnabrug*, or *Oſenbruck*, the Capital, ſo nam'd from a Bridge over the River *Oſe* at this Place, ſituate in a fine Plain, and beautify'd with ſeveral noble publick Buildings. They are ſaid to have the beſt Bread and Beer here which is to be met with in *Weſtphalia*, and they have a tolerable Trade in Bacon and Linnen. The Cathedral is in the Hands of the *Roman* Catholicks, with the Church and Monaſtery of the *Dominicans* in the Old City, and the Collegiate Church of St. *John* in the New, (for the City is divided into the Old and New Town by the River *Oſe*). The Proteſtants are Maſters of the great Parochial Church of St. *Mary* in the Old City, and both Proteſtants and Papiſts have a Voice in the Election of their Magiſtrates; but of the five and twenty Canons which belong to the Cathedral, eighteen are Papiſts, and the Revenues of four more are enjoy'd by the Jeſuits for the Support of their College, ſo that there are but three Proteſtant Canons, who have no Voice in the Election of the Popiſh Biſhop, that ſucceeds every other Turn, as the Popiſh Canons have. The Biſhop's Palace is fortified like a Caſtle. Here it was that

Weſtphalia.

Oſnabrug City.

Westphalia.

that his late *British* Majesty King *George* the First was born on the 28th of *May*, 1660, his Father *Ernest-Augustus* being then Bishop and Prince of the Place: And here the same King *George* died in the Night of the tenth of *June*, 1727, and some relate in the very Room where he was born. 2. *Iburg*, situate ten Miles South of *Osnabrug*, in the Castle whereof the Bishop formerly resided. 3. *Quakenburg*, on the River *Ose*, twenty five Miles to the Northward of *Osnabrug*. Other Towns mention'd by Geographers are, *Vorde*, *Forstenaw*, *Whitlag* and *Mello*; but these are not thought worth a Description.

Here King *George* was born, and died.

Iburg. *Quakenburg.* *Mello*, &c.

The Dutchies of *Juliers*, *Cleeves* and *Berg*.

Until the Year 1609, the Dutchies of *Juliers*, *Cleves* and *Berg* were subject to the same Sovereign, but upon the Death of *John-William* the last Duke, without Issue Male, the Emperor *Rodolph* II. granted these Dukedoms, together with the Counties of *Mark* and *Ravensburg*, and the Barony of *Ravenstein*, dependant upon them, to the House of *Saxony*, with a *proviso* however for saving the Rights of all other Claimants. And in the Reign of *Charles* V. the Elector of *Brandenburg*, the Duke of *Newburg*, the Duke of *Deuxponts*, and the Marquis of *Burgow*, having all married Sisters, or Daughters of the Sisters of the last Duke *William*, claim'd their Shares in the said Territories; but the Elector of *Brandenburg* and the Duke of *Newburg* obtaining the Possession of these Countries by their Arms, the other Powers desisted from their Pretensions, and it was at length agreed that *Juliers* and *Berg*, with the Territory of *Ravenstein*, should be enjoy'd by the Duke of *Newburg*, and that the Elector of *Brandenburg* should have for his Share, the Dutchy of *Cleve*, with the

he Counties of *Mark* and *Ravenſpurg*; and Weſtphalia.
heſe Princes ſtill remain poſſeſs'd of the Territories reſpectively allotted to them, retaining each of them the Titles to the whole, as o the Poſterity of the other Pretenders.

The Dutchy of *Juliers* is ſituate between he *Maes* and the *Rhine*, and bounded by *Guelerland* on the North; by the Dutchy of *Berg*, nd part of the Electorate of *Cologn* towards he Eaſt; by *Limburg* on the South; and the *Vetherlands* on the Weſt; extending ſixty Miles in Length, and thirty in Breadth, a lentiful Country, abounding in Corn, Cattle, nd rich Paſtures, and plentifully ſupply'd vith Wood; but what it is moſt remarkable or is, a fine Breed of Horſes, and Wood for Dying, which is gather'd here in large Quanities. The chief Towns are, 1. *Juliers*, or *Gulick*, call'd by the *Romans Juliacum*, and aid to be ſo nam'd from *Julius Cæſar*, its ſuppoſed Founder, ſituate on the River *Roer*, 25 Miles Eaſt of *Maeſtricht*, and as many Weſt of *Cologn*. It is a ſmall fortified Town, neatly built with Brick, the Citadel large and ſtrong, wherein is the Palace of the antient Dukes. 2. *Aken*, or *Aquis Granum*, uſually call'd *Aix la Chapelle*, a large Imperial City, fifteen Miles South-Weſt of *Juliers*, and twenty South-Eaſt of *Maeſtricht*, ſuppoſed to have taken its antient Name from *Serenius Granus*, Lieutenant General of *Gallia Belgica*, in the Reign of the Emperor *Adrian*, who having diſcover'd the hot Springs here about the Year 53, firſt built and beautify'd them after the manner of the *Roman* Baths, and then erected himſelf a Palace in the Place; in Confirmation whereof, the Natives ſtill ſhew a Piece of antient Architecture, which they call *Turris*

The Dutchy of *Juliers*.

Juliers City.

Aken, or *Aix la Chapelle*.

Westphalia.

Turris Grani, and relate that it is a part of the Ruins of that General's Palace. This Town is call'd by the *French*, *Aix la Chapelle*, from a Chapel in the great Church much resorted to by Pilgrims, containing a Multitude of Reliques in high Veneration among the *Roman* Catholicks. The Town is situated in a fruitful Valley, encompass'd with Mountains and Woods, and yet the Air is esteem'd exceeding wholesome. It may be divided into the inward and outward City: The inward City is surrounded by a Wall about three Quarters of a League in Circumference, having ten Gates; and the outward Wall about a League and a half in Circumference, in which there are eleven Gates. Some Rivulets run thro' the Town, which keep it very clean, and turn several Mills; besides which there are twenty publick Fountains, and many private ones: And as the Stone Quarries in the Neighbourhood furnish them with excellent Materials, their Buildings are suitably magnificent, of which the Senate-House, or the *Stadthouse*, and the Cathedral are the chief; besides which there are thirty other Parochial or Collegiate Churches. The *Stadthouse* is a stately Fabrick, built in the Year 1533, adorn'd with the Statues of all the Emperors since *Charles* the Great, and consists of three Stories, the two first divided by several Partitions, but the upper Story is one entire Room, of an hundred and sixty-two Feet in Length, and sixty in Breadth, where the new elected Emperors us'd to entertain the Electors and all the Princes of the Empire at their Coronation, for here the Emperor formerly receiv'd his first Crown of Iron, as he did a second of Silver at *Milain*, and a third of Gold at *Rome*. In this

Hall

Hall are several fine Pieces of Painting, particularly one of the Resurrection, and another of *Charles* the Great giving the Charter to the City of *Aken*. In the Middle of the Market-Place before the *Stadthouse* is a noble Fountain, admir'd for the Largeness of its Dimensions and curious Workmanship, being supply'd by four Springs, which fall into a Copper Bason, thirty Foot diameter, from whence it is convey'd quite thro' the City, and on the Top of the Fountain is a large Brass Statue of *Charlemaine* in Armour gilt, with his Face towards *Germany*. On the Edges of the Brass Cistern is an Inscription importing that *Granus* a *Roman* Prince, first discover'd and built the hot Baths in this City. The Cathedral is of *Gothick* Architecture, having a high Steeple at the West End, adorn'd with Pyramids, and cover'd with a Cupola in the Middle. On the Inside are a vast Number of Pillars of Brass and Marble, gilded Statues, Brazen Doors, and a great deal of *Mosaic* Work. Over the Place where *Charles* the Great was first interr'd hangs a very large Crown, made of Silver and Brass gilt, the Gift of the Emperor *Frederick* I. surrounded with forty-eight Statues a Foot high, and thirty-two lesser Statues, all of Silver. The same Emperor *Frederick* removed the Body of *Charlemaine*, and buried part of it under the Altar in the Choir in a Silver Coffin, and the other part near the Wall of the old Building, and cover'd it with the same Tombstone of White Marble which it had before, with the Bust of *Proserpina* upon it, suppos'd to have cover'd *Julius Cæsar*'s Tomb. The principal Reliques which Pilgrims resort hither to adore, are, 1. The Virgin *Mary*'s Gown, in which she was dress'd at the Incar-

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nation of our Saviour, made of Wool, says Dr. *Nicholson*, not unlike that which grows on the Coco-Tree; but this Description is altogether unintelligible to me, who cou'd never discover any thing like Wool on a Coco-Tree; but certain it is the Gown must be of very durable Materials to last so long, or it must have been preserv'd by a Miracle as great as any that are ascrib'd to it. 2. The Cloth girt about our Saviour when he suffer'd, being of very coarse Linnen. 3. A Piece of the Cord with which he was bound when he was deliver'd to Pilate. 4. Some of the Blood of the first Martyr St. *Stephen*, enchased in Gold and Precious Stones, on which the Emperors are sworn at their Inauguration. 5. The Picture of the Virgin *Mary* with our Saviour in her Arms, embos'd upon a Jasper two Inches in Breadth, found in the Emperor *Charles* the Great's Tomb, and said to be the Work of St. *Luke*. 6. A Manuscript of the Gospels found in the same Tomb, which with a great many other Reliques, 'tis said, were procur'd by *Charles* the Great of *Aaron* King of *Persia*, and of the Patriarchs of *Jerusalem* and *Constantinople*. At the East End of the Cathedral is a Throne, upon which our Saviour is represented sitting Majestically in a long Robe, and round the Throne a Representation of the four Animals mention'd in *Ezekiel*'s Vision. Over his Head is a Circle of Golden Stars, and underneath them the Symbol of the Cross, said to have appear'd in the Air to the Emperor *Constantine*, when he conquer'd *Maxentius*. Here is also a Representation of the four and twenty Elders rising from their Seats, laying down their Crowns, and prostrating themselves before the Throne. In this Church also

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is a Pulpit cover'd with Plates of Gold, as is the Altar in the Choir, whereon is repreſented our Saviour's Paſſion. In the upper part of the Church over againſt the Prince's Altar, is a Throne of White Marble, where the Emperors us'd to ſit, and is ſuppos'd to be the ſame which *Charles* the Great plac'd there nine hundred Years ago. Weſtphalia.

This City is govern'd by a Mayor, two Burghomaſters, fourteen Aldermen, and an hundred and twenty Common-Council-Men. The Mayor preſides among the Aldermen, and is conſtituted by the Duke of *Juliers*, the Burghomaſters, Aldermen and Council, are choſen by the Companies of the City, of which there are fourteen or fifteen; and the Territories of this City are ſo large, as to comprehend two hundred Villages.

The hot Baths at *Aken* occaſion it to be much reſorted to, whereof three are within the inner Wall. 1. The Emperor's Bath. 2. The Little Bath. And, 3. The Bath of St. *Quirinus*. The firſt of theſe is in the ſame Place, and ſupply'd by the ſame Springs as that was which *Charles* the Great ſo much delighted in, and us'd to invite his Nobility and Great Officers to Bathe with him in it; for 'twas the Cuſtom antiently to bathe an hundred together, though now the Bath is divided by ſeveral Partitions. Theſe Baths riſe ſo hot that they let them cool twelve Hours before they are us'd; but thoſe which riſe without the inner Wall of the Town are not ſo hot. The Smell of the latter is offenſive, and the Water in the Ciſterns not tranſparent. Here is alſo a Fountain of warm Water, which is drunk in Summer Mornings for many Chronical Diſtempers. Leſs than a Quarter of a The Hot Baths at *Aix*.

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Mile from the South Gate of the City, ſtands the Village of *Porcetum*, ſo call'd from the Droves of wild Hogs which formerly frequented the Woods near it, where is a Nunnery, the Abbeſs of which is a Princeſs of the Empire. The Village in general is well built, and has four handſome Churches in it. The hot Springs here lie on each Side a ſmall cool Rivulet, which runs through the Town, and are by Pipes convey'd into fourteen Houſes, forming eight and twenty Baths. The Water of theſe Springs is clear and pleaſant, without any offenſive Smell, but much hotter than that of *Aken*, being uſually cool'd eighteen Hours before it can be endur'd. There are ſeveral Mines of Lead, Coal, Vitriol, Sulphur and Calmey, or *Lapis Calaminaris*, near this Place. With the Calmey they make Braſs, by mixing eight and twenty Pounds of the beſt *Swediſh* Copper, with an hundred Pounds of this Mineral, to which they add ſome broken Pieces of Braſs, and a good Quantity of Droſs of both the Simples above mention'd. Theſe they melt in Crucibles over a hot Furnace twelve Hours, then putting eight of theſe Crucibles into one, they let the droſſy parts boil over, the purer ſubſiding at Bottom; then they pour the Liquid Metal into a Frame of Stone bound with Hoops of Iron, and thus run it into large Braſs Plates, which are afterwards cut in pieces with a kind of Sciſſors or Shears.

Thoſe who have deſcrib'd the Virtues of the Baths of *Aken*, and particularly Dr. *Blondel*, relate that they are good againſt all Affections of the Nerves; ſuch as Convulſions, Palſies, Numbneſs, Tremblings, Gout, Sciatica's, Contractions, Swellings, Diſtempers of the Bowels,

Bowels, Stomach, Spleen, inveterate Head-aches, Vertigo's, Nephtrical Diſtempers, Cold Affections of the Womb, Stoppage or Flux of the Menſes, Barrenneſs, Abortion, and Scabs of all ſorts. The Waters of the City and thoſe of *Porcet*, may both of them be drank, and thus taken are ſaid to be good againſt 1. hot Diſtempers of the Liver, Spleen, Reins and Bowels. 2. Againſt Obſtructions of the Meſentery, Pancreas, Liver, Spleen and Reins. 3. The Yellow Jaundice, Cachexy and Dropſy proceeding from thence. 4. Inveterate and ſtubborn Fevers, new Tertians and Quartans. 5. The Whites in Women. 6. Bleeding at the Noſe and Flux of the Menſes. 7. Againſt Worms, which they kill of all ſorts. 8. They help Conception, and dry over-moiſt Parts. 9. They purge the Urinary Veſſels of all Impurities. 10. They cure Stoppage of Water and Stranguries. 11. They cure the Gout, Scurvy, Rheumatiſm, Cholick, Scrophulous Diſtempers, Impoſthumes of the Meſentery, *&c.* Weſtphalia.

The City of *Aken* profeſs'd the Proteſtant Religion ſoon after the Reformation, on which account the People were miſerably harraſs'd by the Imperialiſts during the Civil Wars of *Germany*, till at length Popery was again eſtabliſh'd, and is now the only Religion publickly profeſs'd by the Natives: but Proteſtants are permitted to reſide here, and go to a Church in the Neighbourhood under the Dominion of the *States General*, when they celebrate Divine Service.

The Emperors were uſually crown'd in this City for five hundred Years after *Charlemaign*, and by the Golden Bull made in the time of *Charles* IV. the Emperor was to receive his

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first Crown here; but that Custom of Crowning him with Three Crowns hath been long since disused; and at every Coronation the Magistrates who have the Custody of *Charlemaign*'s Sword, Shoulder-Belt, and the Gospel in Golden Letters, which are used at that Ceremony, deliver them to the Elector of *Mentz*, and the Emperor declares that his being Crown'd elsewhere shall not prejudice the Privileges of the City of *Aken*.

Duren.

3. *Duren*, situate on the River *Roer*, ten Miles South of *Juliers*, a little uniform well-built City, with Rivulets running through the Streets. This Place pretends to great Antiquity, and in the Church of St. *Martin*, the finest Building in the Town, they shew the Head of St. *Ann*, Mother to the Virgin *Mary*, which admir'd Relique formerly brought Crowds of Pilgrims hither. It was an Imperial City, but is now subject to the Duke of *Newburg*, Elector Palatine. Other Towns in the Dutchy of *Juliers* mention'd by Geographers, are, *Munster-Eifel*, *Bedbur*, *Enskirchen*, *Nideck*, *Boistar*, *Linnich*, *Dalen*, *Wasenberg*, *Sittard*, *Tudder* and *Sasteren*; but it seems they do not merit a particular Description.

Enskirchen, &c.

Berg Dutchy.

The Dutchy of *Berg* having been allotted to the Duke of *Newburg* Elector Palatine, and now subject to this Prince, as well as the Dutchy of *Juliers*, naturally comes to be describ'd next. *Berg*, or *Montium Ducatus*, as the *Latins* call'd it, from its being a Mountainous Country, is bounded by the County of *Marck* on the North: By the Dutchy of *Westphalia* towards the East: By *Cologn* on the South: And by the *Rhine*, which divides it from the Dutchy of *Juliers* on the West. Extending near fifty Miles in length upon the Banks of the

the *Rhine*, and about twenty Miles in breadth where broadeſt. The Country being for the moſt part rocky and mountainous, affords very little Arable or Paſture, and is conſequently thinly peopled. The chief Towns are firſt, *Duſſeldorp*, the Capital of the Dutchy, a large fortified Town, pleaſantly ſituated near the Eaſtern Bank of the *Rhine*; twenty-five Miles to the Northward of *Cologn*, and ſix to the Southward of *Keyſarwart*. The Town receives its Name from the little River *Duſſel*, which here unites its Streams with the *Rhine*. It is generally well built, and the publick Buildings make a handſom Appearance from the River, among which are the Duke or Elector's Palace, who frequently reſides here: The Collegiate Church of St. *Martin's* is a handſom Structure, where are the Tombs of the antient Dukes of *Juliers* and *Berg*; and the Jeſuits College is eſteem'd a very fine Building. It was antiently an Imperial City, but now ſubject to the Elector *Palatine*; the principal Trade of the Place conſiſts in Corn, which they import from the Low Countries and tranſport to *Cologn*, and other Towns in *Germany*. 2. *Eſſen*, fifteen Miles North-Eaſt of *Duſſeldorp*, where ſtands a noble Nunnery, to which the beſt part of the Town, with ſeveral adjoining Mannors belong. Only Ladies of noble Deſcent are admitted here, who are at Liberty to leave the Convent and marry if they think fit. The Natives of *Eſſen* are reckon'd excellent Artificers in Iron, and particularly in Fire-Arms. Other Cities of any Note in the County of *Berg*, are *Bensburg*, *Solingen* and *Wipperford*.

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Duſſeldorp.

Eſſen.

The remaining part of the Territories alloted to the Duke of *Newburg* in the Diſpute between

Bensburg, &c.

Westphalia. between him and the Elector of *Brandenburg* is the Lordship of *Ravenstein*, a small Barony between *Gelderland* and *Brabant*, receiving its Name from the Castle of *Ravenstein*, a Fort on the *Maes* four or five Miles below *Grave*.

Ravenstein Barony.

Cleve Dutchy. The Territories allotted to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, as has been observ'd already, were the Dutchy of *Cleeve*, with the Counties of *Marck* and *Ravensperg*. The Dutchy of *Cleeve* or *Cleef*, lies on both sides the *Rhine*, and is bounded by part of the United Provinces towards the North: By *Munster* on the East: By the Dutchy of *Juliers* on the South: And by *Guelderland* and *Brabant* towards the West. Extending upwards of forty Miles from North to South, and about five and twenty from East to West. The chief Rivers are, 1. The *Rhine*, which passes through the middle of it to *Schencken Schaus*, a Fort belonging to the United Provinces, where it divides it self into two Branches, whereof that which runs by *Arnheim* retains the old Name, but the other which passes on to *Nimeguen*, is call'd *Wale*. 2. The *Roer*, which rises in the County of *Marck*, and falls into the *Rhine* between *Duysburg* and *Rohroot*. 3. The *Lippe*, which rises in *Westphalia*, and unites its Waters with the *Rhine* near *Wesel*. And 4. The *Nierse*, which rises in the Dukedom of *Juliers*, and joins the *Maes* near *Gennep*. The Country is generally Mountainous and Woody; but is not destitute however of Corn and Cattle. The

Cleve City. Chief Towns are, 1. *Cleve*, or *Cleef*, the *Clivia* of the *Latins*, said to be so named from its Situation on the Declivity of a Hill between the *Rhine* and the *Maes*, and surrounded by Clifts and craggy Rocks, about twelve Miles South-East of *Nimeguen*, and sixty North-West

of *Cologn.* It is supposed by some to be the old *Colonia Ulpia Trajana*, and by the Ruins about it appears to have been of much larger Extent than it is at present. There is an Inscription also here on the South Gate under the Monument of *Eumenius Rhetor*, who is said to have taught Oratory in this City, importing that he resided here in the time of *Julius Cæsar*, who founded the Castle of *Augustus Cæsar*, who had a Garrison in it of *Ulpius Trajanus*, who made it a Colony, and of *Ælius Adrianus*, who enlarg'd it and reduc'd it into the Form of a City: But whether this Inscription be not of a later Date than it pretends, I find is very much disputed. The City is at present small but well Peopled: Neither the Town nor Castle of any great Strength. On the West side of the Town lies the Park of Prince *Maurice* of *Nassaw*, admir'd for the fine Waterworks, Canals and Grottoes in it; and above these is a high Hill call'd the *Sternberg*, from whence 'tis said *Utrecht* may be discern'd at fifty Miles distance, with forty more Cities and Great Towns, twelve whereof are seen thro' so many Vistoes, at the end of each of which appears a fine City. The Private Houses in *Cleve* are but mean; and the only Publick Buildings mention'd by Travellers are, The Great Church, a Monastery of *Capuchins*, and another of *Franciscans*. As the Elector of *Brandenburg*, the present King of *Prussia*, is Sovereign of the Country, the Religion countenanc'd by the Government is *Calvinism*; but most of the Churches are possest by the Papists in this City as well as in the rest of the Dutchy, by Virtue of the Agreement abovemention'd with the Elector Palatine on the Division of the Country, who in Consideration

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on thereof promised not to disturb the Protestants in that part of the Country allotted to him. 2. *Embrick*, situate on the E stern side of the *Rhine* to the Northward of *Cleve*, taken by the *French* in the Year 1672. when they invaded the *Netherlands*; but restor'd again in 1674. 3. *Gennep*, situate at the Conflux of the *Nierse* and *Maes*, near the Confines of *Gelderland*, ten Miles South West of *Cleve*, antiently a large fortified Town, and well situated for Trade; but the Fortifications were demolish'd by the *French* in 1674. on their restoring it, and lying expos'd in every War to the Ravages of the Armies on both sides, has entirely lost its Trade, and is little better than a Village. 4. *Wesel*, situate in a Plain on the Eastern Bank of the *Rhine* near the Mouth of the River *Lippe*, twenty-five Miles South-East of *Cleve*, a fortified Town, esteem'd the largest and best peopled of any in the Dutchy, and well situated for Trade, but miserably harrass'd by the *French* in the late Wars. The only Publick Building here mention'd by Travellers is a fine Hospital richly Endow'd. 5. *Rees*, a large fortified Town, twelve Miles North-West of *Wesel*, taken by the *French* in 1672. and restor'd in the Year 1704. 6. *Roerort*, a little fortified Town at the Mouth of the River *Roer*. 7. *Duisburg*, supposed to be the antient *Teutoburgum*, situate on the Confines of *Cleve* and *Berg*, fifteen Miles North-West of *Dusseldorp*; once an Imperial City, but now subject to the King of *Prussia* as Duke of *Cleve*. It had formerly a great Trade, since removed from this, as from several other *German* Cities, to *Frankfort*. An University was founded here by the Elector of *Brandenburg*, *Anno* 1655. The Publick Buildings

Embrick.

Gennep.

Wesel.

Rees.

Roerort.

Duisburg.

ings of any Consideration are the Churches of St. *Salvador* and St. *Mary*, with the Monasteries and Nunneries, of which there are several in the Place. The remaining Towns mentioned by Geographers in the Dutchy of *Cleve*, are *Griet*, *Goch*, *Calcar*, *Santen*, *Burick*, *Alphen*, *Orsoy* and *Dinslaken*. Westphalia. *Griet, &c.*

Another of the Counties allotted to the Elector of *Brandenburg* on composing the Differences between him and the Duke of *Newburg* was *Marck*, the largest County in *Westphalia*; so nam'd, as is suppos'd from having been the antient Boundary of *Germany* towards *Gallia Belgica*, and is situate between the Rivers *Lippe* and *Roer*, upwards of forty Miles in length, and about the same breadth; containing fifteen Bayliwicks, or Lordships, which derive their Names from as many Towns, the chief whereof are 1. *Hamm*, twenty-five Miles South of *Munster*, situate in one of the most fruitful parts of *Westphalia*, which produces plenty of Corn and Flax. It was antiently a Hans Town, but the principal Business of the Natives at present is the Entertainment of Travellers, who usually lie here in their Passage from the Dutchy of *Cleve* and the *Netherlands* to *Brandenburg* and *Brunswick*. 2. *Unna*, situate in a large Plain, ten Miles South of *Ham*, formerly also a Hans Town, and a Place of Trade; but suffer'd so much in the Wars between the Houses of *Brandenburg* and *Newburg*, that it has not yet recover'd it self. 3. *Altena*, which antiently gave a Title to the Counts of *Ham*, and was then a large City, but does not merit a Description at present. 4. *Werden*, situate on the *Roer*, ten Miles North-East of *Dusseldorp*, where vast Quantities of *Westphalia* Bacon is cur'd and transported *Marck* County. *Hamm.* *Unna.* *Altena.* *Werden.*

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ted into foreign Countries. 5. *Soest*, a fine Imperial City on the River *Arse* fifteen Miles East of *Hamm*, the largest Town in *Westphalia* next to *Munster*, consisting of ten Parishes, with many more Churches and Chapels, among which the Collegiate Church of St. *Patroclus* is under the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop of *Cologn*.

Soest.

Ravensberg County and Castle.

The County of *Ravensberg*, the remaining part of the Territories allotted to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, is bounded by the Bishoprick of *Osnabrug* on the North: By the County of *Lippe* on the East and South: And by the Bishoprick of *Munster* on the West: taking its Name from a Fortress, situate on a high Hill sixteen Miles South of *Osnabrug*; and here Dr. *Nicholson* observes, that most of the antient Seats of the *German* Princes and Nobility are thus situated upon high Hills, which is the Reason that so many Counties and Lordships in *Germany* terminate in *Berg*, which in the Language of the Country signifies a Hill; and we may further observe, that the Reason the Names of so many Towns in *Germany* end in *Burg*, is that *Burg*, or *Borch*, as the Natives pronounce it, is *High-Dutch* for a City or Town. *Ravensberg* is a rocky mountainous Country; the chief Towns whereof are, 1. *Bilevelt*, a fortified Town, seven Miles South-East of *Ravensberg*, situate at the bottom of a high Hill which commands it. 2. *Hervorden*, or *Herfurt* pleasantly situated at the Conflux of the *Aa* and *Wehre*, seven Miles North-East of *Bilevelt*, in which is a noble Nunnery, the Abbess whereof is a Princess of the Empire, and has a Vote by her Deputy in the Diet. 'One of the Abbesses since the Reformation, 'was the Princess *Elizabeth*, Sister to the fa-

Bilivelt.

Herfurt.

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'mous Prince *Rupert* and the late Princeſs *Sophia*, Niece of *Charles* I. King of *England*. The Miracle of her Sex, ſays Dr. *Nicholſon*, as is evident from the Letters which paſs'd between her and *Deſcartes*, publiſh'd in that great Man's Works. The Nuns of this Convent, according to the ſame Author, ſoon after the Reformation embrac'd the Proteſtant Religion; and ſince the Elector of *Brandenburg* became their Sovereign have profeſs'd the Doctrines of *Calvin*. On the top of the Hill a little without the City ſtands another Convent of Religious Ladies, which is only a Nurſery to the former, to the Abbeſs and Nuns whereof it owes its Foundation. They have here all ſorts of Offices in our Collegiate Churches, as Deanes; Treaſureſs, *&c.* all which are in the Diſpoſal of the Abbeſs of *Herfurt*, as ſupreme Governeſs of the Place. Of the firſt Foundation of the Church here take the following Story, ſays my Author, as I had it from one of the Vicars in the Quire. The Nuns at *Herfurt* having reſolv'd to build a Church, were inform'd by a poor Shepherd that the Virgin *Mary*, (their Patroneſs) had appear'd to him in the likeneſs of a Dove ſitting on the Stump of a Tree, and commanded him to declare that ſhe had a mind it ſhould be built upon this Hill. The Holy Siſters not giving Credit to his Words at firſt, wiſh'd that (to atteſt the Truth of what he had reported) he ſhould firſt hold a red hot Iron in his bare Hand, and afterwards go bare Foot over ſome glowing Plough-Shares, both which Ordeals he having perform'd without harm, the Miracle was confirm'd, and the Church built as it now ſtands. Near

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'the

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'the Altar they shew you the foremention'd 'Stump guarded with Bars of Iron: and they 'have Yearly a great Fair on this Hill, which 'In remembrance of this Miracle they call 'Vision-Market.

Engern.

3. *Engern*, the antient *Angrivaria*, where King *Witekind* kept his Court, and lies interr'd, formerly a considerable City, but now reduc'd to a Village. The Elector of *Colen* however still stiles himself Duke of *Engern*. And,

Vlotowe.

4. *Vlotowe*, situate on the *Weser* fifteen Miles East of *Herfurt*, said to be well situated for Trade, because the River is deep enough here for Ships of Burthen, which I am apt to believe a Mistake, because the River *Weser* is Unnavigable much lower for large Vessels.

Minden, Dutchy.

The Dutchy of *Minden* also belongs to the King of *Prussia*, being given with *Halberstat* and some other Territories by the Treaty of *Munster*, *Anno* 1648. in lieu of that part of *Pomerania* then yielded to the *Swedes*. This Country lies between the County of *Hoy* on the North, and the County of *Lippe* on the South; extending about five and twenty Miles in length, and twenty in breadth; and towards the South yields plenty of Corn, of which they export great Quantities; but on the North it is pretty much incumbred with Woods and Mountains. The chief Towns

Minden City.

are first, *Minden*, the Capital, situate on the West Bank of the *Weser*, thirty-five Miles East of *Osnabrug*; a large rich City, and a Bishop's See at the Reformation, but secularis'd by the Treaty of *Munster*, and the Revenues of the Bishoprick assign'd to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, who still enjoys it under the Title of a Dukedom. The Cathedral, according to Tradition, takes up the place where King

King *Wittekind*'s Palace ſtood, which 'tis ſaid, he deſir'd might be converted into a Church on his being baptiz'd. 2. *Peterſhagen*, ſituate on the ſame River, about three Miles below *Minden*, where the Biſhops of this See formerly had a Palace. Weſtphalia. Peterſhagen.

The little County of *Lippe* lies between the Dutchy of *Weſtphalia* and the County of *Ravensberg*, being ſomewhat more than thirty Miles in Length, and ten in Breadth, govern'd by its proper Counts, an antient Family, who pretend to derive their Pedigree from *Manlius*, who defended the *Roman* Capitol againſt the Gauls: But however that be, it is generally agreed they are of *Roman* Extraction, and are at preſent divided into the Branches of *Diethmold*, *Brackel* and *Buchenburg*. The chief Towns in their Territories are, 1. *Diethmold*, or *Dietmelle*, where the eldeſt Branch of this Houſe have their Reſidence, twelve Miles North-Eaſt of *Paderborn*, ſuppos'd to derive its Name from *Teat*, or *Dith*, a Pagan Deity, worſhip'd here before the Conqueſt of the *Saxons* by *Charles* the Great, from whence *Cluverius* concludes this to have been the antient *Teutoburgium*, a Word of the ſame Import as *Diethmold*. It is at preſent but a ſmall Place, and has little other Trade than what is occaſion'd by the Reſidence of the Court. 2. *Lippe*, or *Lippeſtat*, call'd *Lippia* by the *Latins*, and takes its Name from the River *Lippe*, on which it is ſituated, twenty Miles Weſt of *Paderborn*, the chief Trade of the Inhabitants being in Timber and Planks, for the building Ships and Barges on the *Rhine*. 3. *Lemgow*, a free City, ſituate on the River *Pega*, fifteen Miles North of *Paderborn*, in a plentiful Country, abounding with Corn, the Natives an ingenious Lippe County. Diethmold. Lippe City. Lemgow.

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genious industrious People, and generally *Lutherans*. 4. *Horn*, not far from *Diethmold*, supposed to be the place where the *Roman* General *Quintilius Varus* was defeated by the *Germans*, and the Legions under his Command cut in pieces; antiently subject to its own Counts, till annex'd to the Territories of *Lippe*, about the Year 1567. 5. *Ufflen*, or *Saltz-Ufflen*, situate between *Lemgow* and *Herfurt*, considerable for its Salt-Springs and a Manufacture of Cloth.

Horn.

Uffen.

Pyrmont County and Town.

The County of *Pyrmont* was also annex'd to the Territories of *Lippe* upon the Death of the last Count of *Pyrmont* and *Spiegelburg* without Male Issue, who was kill'd at the Battle of St. *Quintin*, about the Year 1557, the chief Town whereof is of the same Name, and situate sixteen Miles to the Eastward of *Lemgow*. it is famous at present for its Mineral Waters, which occasions a great resort of the *German* Nobility hither, these being preferr'd even to the Waters of the Spaw, and exported to the most distant Countries in *Europe*.

Ritberg County and Town.

The County of *Ritberg* also had a Count of its own till the Year 1562, when the Family became extinct; and it is now under the Dominion of the Counts of *Lippe*. The chief Town is *Ritberg*, situate near the Head of the River *Ems*, ten Miles North-West of *Lippe*, of which I meet with no particular Description.

Schawenburg County.

The County of *Schawenburg* is bounded by the Dominions of *Brunswick* on the North, East and South, and by the County of *Lippe* and Principality of *Minden* on the West; now also subject, part of it to the Counts of *Lippe*, and the other to the Prince of *Hesse*, being about thirty Miles in Length, and sixteen in Breadth,

Breadth, a Country affording Plenty of good Corn and Pasture, and well water'd with Rivers, particularly the *Weser*, the *Hammel*, the *Awe*, the *Caspaw*, and the *Exter*. Here is also a great Lake which goes by the Name of the *Steinhudderſee*, five Miles in Length and two in Breadth, which yields them plenty of Fish, especially Perch. Their principal Commodities are Salt, Timber, Coals, Allom, Chalk and Venison; and the Free-Stone in their Quarries is so good that 'tis daily exported to *Holland*, *Flanders*, *Hamburgh*, *Lubeck*, &c. They had also formerly some Copper-Mines which yielded Gold and Silver, but they are either exhausted or lost at this Day. The chief Places in this County are, 1. The old Fortress of *Schawenburg*, situate on the Top of a high Hill on the East-side of the River *Weser*, sixteen Miles East of *Minden*, the antient Seat of their Counts. 2. *Buckenburg*, twelve Miles South of *Schawenberg*, considerable at present only for being the Residence of the second Branch of the House of *Lippe*. Other Places of any Consequence in this County are, *Stathagen*, seventeen Miles West of *Hanover*; *Oldendorf*, five Miles South-East of *Schawenburg* and *Saxenhagen*, sixteen Miles North-West of *Hanover*.

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Schawenberg Castle.

Buckenburg.

The County of *Hoye* is bounded by *Bremen* on the North, by *Lunenburg* on the East, by *Minden* on the South, and by *Diepholt* on the West. It was govern'd by its own Counts till the Death of *Otho* the last Count, *Anno* 1582. upon whose Decease the greatest part of this County devolv'd on the Houses of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg*, and is now the Inheritance of his *British* Majesty. The House of *Hesse* enjoy'd another small Part of this

Hoye County.

West-Phalia.

County, wherein the Towns of *Ucht* and *Frendenburg* are situated, but transferr'd their Interest in it to the Counts of *Bentheim*. The chief Towns are, 1. *Hoye*, situate on the East-side of the *Weser*, thirty Miles North of *Minden*, a small fortified Town with a strong Castle adjoining to it. 2. *Njenburg*, situate on the East-side of the *Weser*, a fortified Town, ten Miles East of *Hoye*. The rest of the Towns and Places of any Consequence in this County are, *Stoltzenow*, *Erenburg*, *Sierk*, *Steigerberg*, *Sidenburg*, *Depenaw*, *Burenburg*, *Lavenhaw* and *Bruckhausen*, all which are situated in that Part of *Hoye* which belongs to his *British* Majesty.

Ucht and *Frendenburg*.

Hoye.

Nyenburg.

Stoltzenow, &c.

Diepholt County and Town.

The small County of *Diepholt* is bounded by *Delmenhorst* on the North, by the County of *Hoye* on the East, and by *Munster* on the West, extending thirty Miles in Length, and about fifteen in Breadth, subject to his *British* Majesty as Duke of *Lunenburg*. The chief Town whereof is *Diepholt*, situate on the *Dummer-Lake*, twenty five Miles West of *Hoye*.

Delmenhorst County and Town.

The County of *Delmenhorst* lies on the South-west of *Bremen*, being about sixteen Miles in Length and eight in Breadth, now subject to *Denmark*, as was intimated in the Description of that Kingdom, but formerly govern'd by its own Counts; the chief Town whereof is *Delmenhorst*, a small Place situate on the River *Delm*, ten Miles West of the City of *Bremen*.

Oldenburg County and Town.

The County of *Oldenburg* is bounded by the *German Ocean* on the North, the Dutchy of *Bremen* on the East, and by the County of *Embden* on the West, being about fifty Miles in Length and five and twenty in Breadth, a barren Country, consisting chiefly of vast Marshes,

Marſhes, where are bred a ſmall Sort of Cattle, leſs than thoſe of *Wales* or *North Britain*. The Inhabitants are a poor miſerable People, and their Dwellings of Clay and Turf, ſuitable to their Condition. The King of *Denmark* has been their Sovereign ever ſince the Death of their laſt Duke *Anthony Gunter*, *Anno* 1656. The chief Town is *Oldenburg*, ſituate on the River *Hund*, about ſixteen Miles Weſt of *Delmenhorſt*, a fortified Town of ſome Trade. Weſtphalia.

The County of *Embden*, or *Emmerland*, ſometimes call'd *Eaſt-Friezland*, is bounded by the *German Ocean* on the North, by the County of *Oldenburg* on the Eaſt, and by the Province of *Groningen* on the Weſt, extending about fifty Miles in Length and thirty in Breadth, part of the Kingdom of the antient *Frizons*, and made a Province of *Germany* by *Charles the Great*; *Ulrich* the Governor was made the firſt Count of it by the Emperor *Fredrick* the Fourth in the Year 1453. whoſe Poſterity ſtill continue in poſſeſſion of great part of it. The People are ſaid to be of the *Belgick* Race as well as the *Hollanders*, but they are at preſent a ſlothful Generation, and want very much of the Induſtry of a true *Dutchman*. The Soil is generally marſhy, much of the ſame Nature as the adjoining County of *Oldenburg*, and the Natives as remarkable for their Ruſticity. The chief Towns are, 1. *Embden*, or *Amaſia*, the Capital, ſituate near the Mouth of the River *Ems* on the *Dollaert Bay*, in the Latitude of fifty three Degrees 20 Minutes, ſixty Miles to the Weſtward of *Bremen*, and twenty five to the Eaſtward of *Groningen*, a large populous City, and a Place of Trade, having a very good Harbour. From hence they have *Embden* County. *Embden* City.

Westphalia. a fine Prospect of the Ocean and the adjacent Country. The Houses are high and well built, and the Town-Hall a magnificent Structure. They are at present a Free State under the Protection of the *Dutch*, but were subject to their Count till the Year 1595. when taking an Advantage of his Absence they publish'd an Act of Common-Council, That he should no longer have his Residence in the City, and decreed themselves to be a Free State independant of this Prince. This Revolt was occasion'd by the Count's professing *Lutheranism*, the Inhabitants being generally zealous *Calvinists*. Here the *English* had a Mart for Cloth, till upon some Disgust taken it was remov'd to *Hamburg*, since which *Embden* has been upon the Decline. 2. *Norden*, a well built Town, pleasantly situated on the Sea, ten Miles North of *Embden*, formerly a good Harbour, but not capable of receiving Ships of Burthen at present. 3. *Aurich*, ten Miles North-east of *Embden*, which gives name to the Territory call'd *Auricherland*, considerable for seven great Fairs of Cattle which are annually kept here, and a Castle, the usual Residence of a Branch of the House of *Embden*, where is also held the supreme Court of Judicature for the County, consisting of a President, who is a Nobleman, a Stadtholder, or Chancellor, who is a Doctor of Law, and nine Assessors, three of whom are Noblemen, and the other six Civilians. In a Vacancy of their Sessions, the President follows the Count's Court, and determines all Controversies within the Verge of the Palace. 4. *Jever*, or *Jevern*, a handsom trading Town, thirty Miles North-east of *Embden*, the Capital of a Barony, forty Miles,

Norden.

Aurich.

Jever.

Miles in Circumference, containing several fine Seats of the Nobility and Gentry. The Barons antiently pretended to an Independency, but were brought under the Dominion of the Counts of *Oldenburg*, and consequently are now subject to *Denmark*. 5. *Esens*, the Capital of the District call'd *Harlingerland*, situate on a River of the same Name, twenty four Miles North-east of *Embden*, formerly an independant Principality, but annex'd to the Territories of the Counts of *Embden* by Marriage, about the Year 1581. 6. *Wittimund*, the Capital of a Barony, five Miles to the Eastward of *Esens*. 7. *Leer*, or *Lera*, a fine Market Town, situate on the *Ems*; and 8. *Fredeburg*, about thirty Miles North-East of *Embden*.

Westphalia.

Esens.

Wittimund.

Leer.

Fredeburg

The Counties of *Bentheim* and *Steinfort* were antiently subject to different Lords, but are both at present under the Dominion of the Count of *Bentheim*. The County of *Bentheim* is bounded by the United Provinces on the North and West, and by *Steinfort* on the South, being about forty Miles in Length and ten in Breadth, both Counties, like the rest of *Westphalia*, are cover'd with Forests, but have very few Hills except near the Towns of *Bentheim* and *Neinhas*. The only Town of any Consequence is *Bentheim*, the antient Seat of their Counts, which stands in the middle of a Forest, thirty Miles North-West of *Munster*.

Bentheim County.

Bentheim Town.

The County of *Steinfort* lies to the Southward of *Bentheim*, about twelve Miles long and six broad; the chief Town whereof is *Borchstenfort*, situate on the River *Aa*, fifteen Miles North-West of *Munster*.

Steinfort County.

Borchstenfort.

The

Westphalia.

Linge or *Lingen* County and Town.

The County of *Lingen*, subject to the Bishop of *Munster*, has *Osnabrug* on the East and *Bentheim* on the West, extending about fifteen Miles in Length and ten in Breadth; the chief Town whereof is *Lingen*, subject to the late Princes of *Orange*, and claim'd by the King of *Prussia* as Heir to that Family, tho' the Bishop of *Munster* is Sovereign of the Country about it. The Town of *Lingen* is situate on the River *Ems*, forty Miles North of *Munster*, the Inhabitants generally *Calvinists*.

Tecklenburg County and Town.

The County of *Tecklenburg* lies on the West of *Osnabrug*, extending about sixteen Miles in Length and eight in Breadth, and is subject to the Counts of *Bentheim*. The Capital of the same Name is a large open Town, ten Miles to the Westward of *Osnabrug*, said to be the antient *Tesselia*, the City of the *Angriveri*, but not very considerable at present.

Dortmond City.

Dortmond, said to be an Imperial City under the Protection of the King of *Prussia*, is sometimes stiled the Capital of the County of *Marck*, but being omitted there, I take the Opportunity of mentioning it in this Place: It is a small, but populous City on the River *Empster*, thirty five Miles to the Southward of *Munster*, and about as much to the Northward of *Cologn*, and however it may pretend to be a Free Imperial City, the King of *Prussia* claims the Sovereignty of it, and is in effect Master of the Place.

Corbey Abbey and Territory.

With the Abbacy of *Corbey* I shall conclude this tedious, but necessary Description of the *German* Territories, which lies between the Bishoprick of *Paderborn* on the West, and the River *Weser* on the East, extending about sixteen Miles in Length and eight in Breadth. The Town of *Corbey*, in which the Abbey is situated,

ituated, ſtands on the River *Weſer*, twenty five Miles to the Eaſtward of *Paaerborn*, and with the whole Territory, is ſubject to the Abbot, who is a Prince of the Empire. The Town of *Hoxter*, or *Huxer*, ſituate on the Banks of the *Weſer*, five Miles to the Southward of *Corbey*, is ſubject alſo to this Abbey, a handſom City, and a Place of ſome Trade. Weſtphalia. *Hoxter* City.

THE Circle of *Burgundy*, which made the tenth Circle of the Empire, conſiſting of the ſeventeen Provinces of the *Netherlands* and the *Franche County*, being now ſubject to other Princes, and independant of the Empire, I ſhall deſcribe hereafter in its preſent State; in the mean time I ſhall add ſome Things in relation to *Germany* which have been but lightly touch'd upon, and may need ſome Explanation, and firſt the Matriculation Book ſo often mention'd, which is a Regiſter kept by the Chancellor of the Empire the Elector of *Mentz*, containing the Names of all the Princes and States who are Members of the Empire, with the Time of their Inveſtiture, the Forces and Treaſure every one is oblig'd to contribute for the Defence or Support of it. Here alſo are entred the Admiſſion of all Perſons to Honours or Offices in the Empire, which is call'd a Matriculation, and gives them the Poſſeſſion of their Eſtates and Dignities. *Circle of Burgundy.* **The Matricula of the Empire.**

By

By this Matricula every Circle was at first oblig'd to contribute the following Forces, or a Sum of Money in lieu of them, *viz.*

	Horse	Foot	or Florins
The Circle of *Austria*	174	907	5714
The Circle of *Bavaria*	231	1060	6934
The Circle of *Franconia*	249	1219	8100
The Circle of *Upper Saxony*	278	1167	7972
The Circle of *Lower Saxony*	321½	1053½	8992
The Circle of *Swabia*	341	2100½	12623
The Circle of the *Upper Rhine*	433	1950	12280
The Circle of the *Lower Rhine*	190⅔	885⅗	5828
The Circle of *Westphalia.*	309	2019	8964
The Circle of *Burgundy*	180	831	5484
Total	2707	13192⅗	82891

N. B. Every *German* Florin is forty Pence, which is double the *French* Florin or Livre.

There

There is another Tax the States of the Empire are obliged to pay towards the Charges of the Imperial Chamber or Sovereign Courts of *Spire* and *Vienna*, amounting to 48925 Florins. Weſtphalia.

The Empire was at firſt divided into ſix Circles only, by the Emperor *Maximilian* I. *Anno* 1500, namely, into the Circles of *Franconia*, *Bavaria*, *Swabia*, the *Upper Rhine*, *Weſtphalia*, and *Lower Saxony*; and twelve Years afterwards he added the Circles of *Auſtria*, *Upper Saxony*, the *Lower Rhine* and *Burgundy*. This laſt Diviſion of the Empire was confirmed by *Charles* V. at the Diet of *Nuremburg*, *Anno* 1522. and by the *Matricula* above mention'd he appointed what each Circle and every Prince and Member of each Circle ſhou'd contribute towards the Defence and Support of the Empire; and thoſe who did not ſend in their Quota of Troops, inſtead thereof for each Horſeman were to pay twelve Florins, and for a Foot Soldier four Florins: Afterwards it was enacted, that ſixty Florins ſhou'd be advanced in lieu of every Trooper wanting, and twelve for every Foot Man; and theſe Payments obtain'd the Name of *Roman Months*, on account that the Forces or Money above-mention'd was at firſt apply'd towards the raiſing a Body of Horſe and Foot to guard the Emperor in his Progreſſes to *Rome*, and probably was rais'd Monthly. This Tax the States of the Empire at this Day augment or alter as they ſee occaſion. There are, as hath been intimated, in every Circle one or two Directors, who ſummon the States of their Circle, and have the Command of the above mention'd Militia, regulating their March, Quarters, *&c.* and putting the Decrees of the

The firſt Diviſion of the Empire into Circles.

The *Roman* Month.

Weſtphalia.

Empire in Execution, where any Prince or Member refuſes to comply with their Reſolutions. The States of each Circle, beſides a General, (who is uſually their Director), elect five Lieutenants to aſſiſt him, or ſupply his place in his Abſence. They chuſe alſo a Treaſurer, a Receiver, and a Secretary, for the Service of each Circle. When all the Circles meet it is call'd a General Aſſembly; but uſually the Circles which lie neareſt together meet every Year, from whence they are call'd the Correſponding Circles, of which there are three Claſſes, *viz.* 1. The *Upper Rhine*, *Lower Rhine*, and *Weſtphalia*. 2. The *Upper* and *Lower Saxony*. And, 3. *Franconia*, *Swabia* and *Auſtria*. That of *Upper Saxony* aſſembles uſually at *Leipſick*; that of *Franconia* at *Nuremburg*; and that of *Swabia* at *Ulm*. They treat of the Regulation of their Coin, the publick Peace, their Treaſure, Magazines, Fortifications and Commerce, rectifying the Matricula, putting the Decrees of the Empire in Execution, and appointing Judges of the Imperial Chamber of *Wetzlar*, or *Spire*, and of the *Aulick* Council at *Vienna*, and have a Power of enacting Laws which are not inconſiſtent with the Conſtitutions of the Empire.

The

The Forces each Prince and State in the Empire is able to raise.

As to the Forces which the several Princes of the Empire are able to maintain and pay, the Author of the *Atlas Historique* seems to have made a very moderate Calculation. Beginning with the Ecclesiastical Princes, he supposes that,

	Men
The Elector of *Mentz* may maintain	6000
The Elector of *Triers*	6000
The Elector of *Cologn*	6000
The Bishop of *Munster*	8000
The Bishop of *Liege*	8000
The Arch-Bishop of *Saltzburg*	8000
The Bishop of *Wurtzburg*	2000
The Bishop of *Bamburg*	5000
The Bishop of *Paderborn*	3000
The Bishop of *Osnabrug*	2500
The Abbot of *Fulda*	6000
The other Bishopricks of the Empire	6000
The Abbies and Provostships of the Empire	8000
Total of the Ecclesiastical Princes	74500

The Emperor, for *Hungary*	30000
—For *Bohemia*, *Silesia* and *Moravia*	30000
—For *Austria* and his other Dominions	30000
The King of *Prussia*	40000
The Elector of *Saxony*	25000
The Elector *Palatine*	15000
The Duke of *Wirtemberg*	15000
The Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*	15000
The Prince of *Baden*	10000
The Elector of *Brunswick*	30000
The Duke of *Holstein*	12000
The Duke of *Mecklenberg*	15000
The Princes of *Anhalt*	6000
The Prince of *Lawenburg*	6000
The Elector of *Bavaria*	30000
The Dukes of *Saxony*	10000
The Princes of *Nassau*	10000
The other Princes and Imperial Towns	50000
The Secular Princes	379000
The Ecclesiastical Princes	74500
Total	453500

If we reflect on the vaſt Addition which has been made to the Emperor's Hereditary Dominions ſince this Computation, on the Frontiers of *Turky*, in the *Netherlands*, *Italy* and *Sicily*, we may very well throw in fifty-thouſand Men more to his Share, and then the Forces of the Empire will amount to five-hundred-thouſand Men and upwards, two Thirds whereof are uſually kept in Pay, tho' they are in a profound Peace. A Body of Troops ſufficient to give Laws to the reſt of the World, if they were united under one Head; but a Country divided among ſo many petty Princes of different Religions and Intereſts, can never be formidable to the neighbouring Powers, or endanger the Liberties of *Europe*; they may ſometimes be unanimous in oppoſing foreign Invaſions, but will ſcarce ever unite in an Offenſive War.

THE

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE *NETHERLANDS.*

CHAP. I.

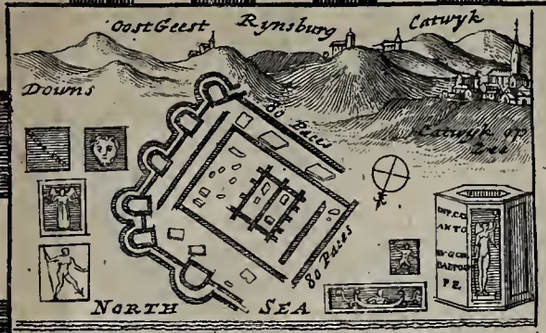
Treats of the Netherlands *in general, and shews how the Seven United Provinces came to be separated from the other Ten, and form a distinct State.*

Of the *Netherlands* in general.

FROM *Germany*, travelling Westward, we meet with the Seventeen Provinces of the *Netherlands*, or *Low-Countries*; so denominated from their low Situation, at the Mouths of several great Rivers; the Maritime Provinces whereof were almost one continu'd Moraſs, till drain'd of late Years by the Industry of the numerous People, who retir'd hither for Shelter, from the Persecutions and Oppressions of their respective Princes.

Their Situation and Extent.

These Provinces are bounded by the *German* Ocean on the North; by the Circle of *Westphalia*, the Bishopricks of *Triers* and *Liege*, and the Dutchies of *Juliers* and *Cleeve*, on the East: by *France* and *Lorrain*, towards the South;



A Draught of Arx Britannica or t'Huys te Brittain.

This Fortress was built by ẏ Roman Emperor Caligula, upon ẏ German Ocean at ẏ mouth of ẏ R. Rhine, then a Famous Port, but now quite choaked up with Sand. Ortellius says that ẏ very Fondation of it was seen in the Year 1552 and was found to be Square, it also was seen for 20 Days together in ẏ Year 1562. and lastly in ẏ Year 1588 when People went round it and Discovered several rare Pieces of Antiquity, and Many &c. About 1200 Paces from this Fort stood the Famous Town of Catwick, now a poor village inhabitted by Fishermen.

The UNITED PROVINCES or NETHERLANDS. Agreable to Modern History. By H. Moll Geographer. 1728.

0 15 30 English Miles

uth; and by the *Britiſh* Seas, and other ovinces of *France*, on the Weſt: and are uated between the fiftieth and fifty-third egrees, 30 Min. North Latitude; extening three hundred Miles in Length, *viz.* om the Confines of *Picardy* to the Mouth of e River *Ems*, in *Eaſt-Frieſland*; and 200 liles in Breadth, *viz.* from *Gravelin* to *Triers*, it in many Places they are not of half that readth. The antient Name of this Country as *Belgia*, ſo call'd from the *Bellovaci*; whom is ſuppos'd were the moſt conſiderable Peoe here when *Caſar* wrote, and probably ight have the reſt of the Provinces under eir Dominion: Theſe Provinces were anently divided between *Gaul* and *Germany*, as ey were ſituated South Weſt or North-Eaſt f the *Rhine*; thoſe of them which were ſituaed Southweſt of the *Rhine*, were with the reſt f *Gaul* reduc'd under the Obedience of the oman Empire by *Julius Cæſar*: afterwards he *Batavi*, the *Hollanders*, and *Zealanders* ſubnitted alſo to the *Romans*, but were look'd pon rather as Allies than Subjects. When he *Franks* of *Germany* eſtabliſh'd a new Kingdom in *Gaul*, theſe Provinces were at firſt nited to it; but when *Germany* was afterwards ſeparated from *France*, moſt of them ell to *Germany*. The Northern Nations (ſays celebrated Writer) having broken in upon he Roman Empire, and extended themſelves beyond the *Rhine*; by their Marches and Counter-marches, ſo waſted and harraſs'd that Tract of Land now call'd the *Low Countries*, as they paſs'd by them to greater Conqueſts, that the Inhabitants grew thin: and being ſecure of nothing, fell to ſeek the Support of their Lives, rather by Hunting or Violence,

The antient Name.

The *Batavi*.

lence, than by Labour and Industry: whereby the Grounds came to be uncultivated, and in a Course of Years either turn'd to Forests or Marshes *Flanders*, under which Name was comprehended most of the Provinces which belong'd to *Gaul*, was for many Years before the Reign of *Charlemain* one great Forest. And *Holland*, an Island made by the Branches of the *Rhine*, (then call'd *Batavia*) was only a great Marsh or Fenn, and esteem'd rather a Part of *Germany* than *Gaul*, in regard of its being planted by the *Cassi*, an antient People of *Germany*: This Island, says the same Writer, probably chang'd its Inhabitants, and Customs, upon the Irruptions of the Northern Nations; but chiefly of the *Normans* and *Danes*, from whose Countries and Language the names of *Holland* and *Zealand* seem to be deriv'd.

The *Franks*, having made an entire Conquest of *Gaul*, distributed most part of the Lands among their Generals and Officers; to one of whom great part of the Low Countries were given, under the Title of *Forrester* of *Flanders*, which Officer continu'd for several Descents: who having suppress'd the Robbers and Banditti who infested the Country, and in some measure civiliz'd the Inhabitants, *Charlemain*, or rather *Charles the Bald*, made *Flanders* a County, and chang'd the Title of *Forrester* into that of *Count*, or *Earl*, without interrupting the Succession. But what the Extent of this Country was, or how far the Jurisdiction of the Forrester reach'd, my Author says is very uncertain: It is generally agreed, however, that it bordered upon or included Part of that famous Forest of *Ardenne*, which in the time of *Charlemain* extended

The Forrester of *Flanders* had most of these Provinces under his Jurisdiction.

ded beyond the City of *Aix-la-Chapelle* in *Germany*.

The antient Forreſters (in Imitation of their Northern Anceſtors) ſubdivided the Country, and parcell'd it out among their Creatures and Dependants; reſerving certain Services from the Grantees, obliging them to bring into the Field a certain Number of Troops when requir'd, or to defend their Caſtles and Fortreſſes againſt the Invaſions of Enemies, or by ſome ſuch Military Tenure. Another Conſtitution which the Northern People eſtabliſh'd, 'tis obſerv'd, where-ever they came, was the erecting Three Eſtates or Orders; conſiſting of the Nobility, Clergy, and People, under the limited Sovereignty of one Perſon, ſtil'd *King*, *Prince*, *Duke*, or *Count*: which kind of Government had prevail'd for time immemorial in the Low Countries, before the *Spaniards* endeavour'd to ſubvert it. Several other Privileges were granted to the Cities and inferior Diſtricts of this Country by their Princes, ſuch as the Choice of their Magiſtrates, Civil Judicature, and Excluſion of all Foreigners from Places of Truſt and Profit, and an Exemption from all Taxes and Impoſitions but what were conſented to by the States. Their Princes alſo agreed, never to introduce foreign Troops among them.

The 17 Provinces, govern'd by as many Princes antiently.

The Provinces which enjoy'd theſe great Privileges and Immunities were Seventeen in number, and were long govern'd ſeparately by diſtinct Princes under various Titles: The Provinces of *Brabant*, *Limburg*, *Luxemburg*, and *Guelderland*, had each of them a Duke for their Sovereign; *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Hainault*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Namure*, and *Zutphen*, were Earldoms; *Friezland*, *Mechlin*, *Utrecht*, *Overyſſel*,

sel, and *Groningen*, had the Title of Lordships; and *Antwerp*, that of a Marquisate of the *Holy Roman Empire*. These in a long Series of time, by Inheritance, Marriages, or Contracts, became united under one Head, and first in the House of *Burgundy*: *Philip the Good*, about the Year 1430, enjoy'd the Titles of Duke and Earl of *Burgundy*, Duke of *Brabant*, *Limburg*, and *Luxemburg*; Marquis of the *Holy Roman Empire*; Earl of *Flanders*, *Hainault*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Artois*, and *Namur*. *Charles the Warlike*, his Son, succeeded him *Anno* 1467, on whom devolv'd the Dutchy of *Guelderland*, and *Zutphen*: who being kill'd in a Battle against the *Switzers Anno* 1475, left Issue only one Daughter, *Mary*, who married *Maximilian* of *Austria*, Son to the Emperor *Frederick* III, to whom he succeeded *Anno* 1482: *Philip*, the Son of the Emperor *Maximilian* and *Mary*, married *Joan* the Daughter and Heir of *Ferdinand* and *Isabel* King and Queen of *Spain*, the first Monarchs of that whole Kingdom: *Charles* their Son, afterwards elected Emperor, by the name of *Charles* V. succeeded to the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, of which the Low Countries were Part, in the Right of his Father, *Anno* 1506, to which he added *Overyssel* and *Utrecht*; and succeeded to the Kingdom of *Spain*, in the Right of his Mother, *Anno* 1516; and to the Empire (as hath been mention'd already) *Anno* 1519: constituting the Countries above mention'd one of the Circles of the Empire, by the name of *The Circle of* Burgundy.

They are united again, in the House of *Burgundy*.

Possess'd afterwards by the House of *Austria*.

Made Part of the Circle of *Burgundy*.

The Trade of *Europe* center'd here.

These Provinces being extremely well situated for Trade, and the Natives living under a mil'd and gentle Government, extended their Commerce far and near, *Bruges*, *Ghent*,

Ghent and *Antwerp* were the great Marts of *Europe*; when *Charles* the Warlike or Hardy, as he was call'd, being engaged in the War againſt *France*, and the *Switzers* demanding larger Taxes and Contributions of his Subjects than they had been us'd to pay, gave ſome interruption to their Proſperity, and occaſion'd Diſcontents amongſt them. In the Reign of the Emperor *Maximilian* their Privileges were again invaded by the bringing *German* Troops into the Low Countries on pretence of defending them againſt *France*: and in the time of *Charles* V. greater Forces, conſiſting of *Spaniards* and *Italians*, as well as *Germans*, were introduc'd into *Flanders* on the like Occaſion, which was a thing ſcarce ever practis'd in preceding times; but the Emperor *Charles* V. being a Fortunate Prince, and belov'd by the People for his generous Actions; and having the Advantage of being born amongſt them, and vers'd in their Cuſtoms and Language, and conferring on them many Poſts of Honour and Profit throughout his large Dominions; there was ſcarce any murmuring either at the Numbers of Foreign Troops kept up in the Low Countries, or at the Taxes levied to maintain them, in his Reign; and upon the Reſignation of his Dominions he left the Low Countries to his Son *Philip* II. in as peaceable and ſettled a Condition as could be wiſh'd; but *Philip* determining to retire into *Spain*, and leave the Low Countries under the Government of a Vice-roy, which had till *Charles* the Fifth's Time been the conſtant Reſidence of their Princes, being alſo a *Spaniard* born, and partaking of the Severity and Gravity of his Nation, which the *Flemmings* denominated Pride and Reſer-

The Cauſes of the Revolutions in the *Netherlands*.

vedneſs, and taking only *Spaniards* into his Councils even in *Flanders*, continuing alſo the *Spaniſh* and *Italian* Forces on foot, and inſiſting on Supplies to maintain them even after the Peace with *France* was concluded, he ſoon ceaſed to be belov'd, ſays my Author, and became dreaded by his *Flemiſh* Subjects: while he thinking it beneath him to attend to the Grievances and Diſcontents of ſo inconſiderable a People, or to be limited by their antient Forms of Government, created in them ſuch a Diſguſt to his Perſon and Adminiſtration as render'd that People ripe for a Revolt. Nor did *William* Prince of *Orange*, a Crafty and Ambitious Man (according to *Puffendorff*) a little contribute to foment their Diſcontents. For when King *Philip* had reſolved to go into *Spain*, and to commit the Adminiſtration of the *Netherlands* to a Governor; the Prince of *Orange* propoſed the making *Chriſtina* Dutcheſs of *Lorrain* Regent, hoping to marry her Daughter, and to have the Direction of all Affairs of State; but miſcarrying in both his Deſigns by King *Philip*'s conſtituting his Natural Siſter the Dutcheſs of *Parma* Regent of the *Netherlands*, and refuſing his Conſent to the Match with the Duke of *Lorrain*'s Daughter, the Prince of *Orange* became a Malecontent, and only waited for an Opportunity of being reveng'd. The Counts *Egmont* and *Hoorn*, and many others of the Nobility, were extremely diſſatisfied alſo on account of the *Spaniards* being preferr'd to the moſt beneficial Employments, and influencing all their Councils. Nor were the Clergy leſs offended with the King for taking away the Revenues of the Abbies, and Endowing ſeveral new Biſhopricks which he had erected, with their Revenues.

Revenues. For before this time it ſeems there were but three Biſhopricks in all the Low Countries, to which King *Philip* added fourteen more, making the Number of Sees equal to the Number of Provinces. But what contributed more than any thing to inflame this People, was the great Change of Religion which happen'd about this time: Many of the *Flemings* had forſaken the Popiſh Communion, ſome profeſſing the *Lutheran* Doctrine, ſome that of *Calvin*, and others the Errors of the Anabaptiſts, *&c.* which *Charles* V. had endeavour'd to check by ſevere Proclamations, that ſerv'd only to exaſperate the Minds of the People; and his Son *Philip* determin'd by ſtill more violent Methods to root out theſe Hereſies, as they were call'd. In Order to which he reviv'd his Fathers Proclamations, and was about ſetting up a Court of Juſtice, reſembling that of the *Spaniſh* Inquiſition; the very mention whereof created the utmoſt Horror in the Minds of the *Flemings*; for in this Court they underſtood the Lives, Eſtates and Reputations of every Subject were to be put into the Hands of unmerciful Prieſts, who gloried in the inhumanity and rigour of their Proceedings, and might puniſh any Man on Suſpicion without producing his Accuſer, or acquainting him with the Charge againſt him. While they were under theſe diſmal Apprehenſions a Religious War breaking out in *France*, compell'd great Numbers of *Calviniſts* to fly that Kingdom and retire to the *Netherlands*, as great Numbers of *Lutherans* had already done from *Germany*, and *Engliſh* from *Britain* on Account of the Perſecution there in Queen *Mary*'s Reign. Theſe Accidents filling the *Netherlands* with ſwarms of Proteſtants;

teſtants; the Admiration of their Zeal, Compaſſion for their Sufferings, or the Humour of the Age, gain'd them many Proſelites Daily among the Nobility, as well as the meaner Sort of People, but principally in the Cities, where Trade and Riches were much encreas'd by theſe new Inhabitants, who brought their Fortunes with them. This gave frequent Opportunity to the Judges of the Inquiſition to exert their Authority, and inflict the ſevereſt Puniſhments on the unhappy Proteſtants; with which Proceedings the *Flemmings* were the more terrified, becauſe in this Court none of their Privileges, the Indulgence of the King, or Interceſſions of the Grandees could avail them, and they were conſcious they had given a great deal of Liberty to their Tongues, and thereby rendred themſelves obnoxious to their Enemies. The *Spaniards*, 'tis ſaid, were not ill ſatisfied to find the *Flemmings* oppoſe theſe violent Proceedings, whereby they were furniſh'd with a Handle to reduce them under their abſolute Dominion, and by ſurpreſſing their Liberties and Privileges propos'd to make them Sub-ſervient to their Deſigns againſt *England* and *France*, which King *Philip* had determin'd to invade. Whereupon Queen *Elizabeth* of *England*, who had diſcover'd his Intentions, 'tis ſaid, fomented the Diviſions of the Low Countries in order to find the *Spaniard* Employment, and divert him from his intended Deſcent upon *England*; for *Spain* was at this time arriv'd to that height of Power as to become terrible to all her Neighbours; and Univerſal Monarchy, as generally dreaded from this Quarter, as it was afterwards in the Reign of *Lewis* XIV. from the ſide of *France*.

Thus,

Thus, says Monsr. *Puffendorff*, were the Seeds of Civil Discord sown among the *Flemmings*, when *Philip* II. went into *Spain*, having left the Government in the Hands of the Regent and Council of State, whereof the Prince of *Orange*, the Earl of *Egmont*, and others were Members: but Cardinal *Granville*, a *Burgundian*, a subtle Statesman, was most rely'd on by the King: And the Regent had positive Orders to govern solely by his Advice, which the rest of the Lords of the Council observing, oppos'd the Cardinal in whatever he mov'd, especially when he press'd the putting in Execution the King's Orders concerning the establishing the new Bishopricks, and extirpating the Protestant Religion; the *Flemish* Lords ever advising a Toleration, and that the People might be treated in a milder manner; and so universal was the hatred of the People against the Cardinal, that the Earls of *Egmont* and *Hoorn* wrote to the King, that unless he was remov'd it was impossible to preserve the Peace of the Country. 1559.

Whereupon his Majesty so far comply'd with them as to remove the Cardinal, but at the same time directed the Regent to be guided by the President of the Council *Vigilius* and the Earl of *Barlemont*, who in every respect pursued the Cardinal's Rules: insomuch, that it was commonly said, tho' the Body of the Cardinal was remov'd, his Spirit still remain'd in the Council; and Proclamations and Acts of State still continued to be publish'd against the new Religion, which the People oppos'd, and would not suffer them to be put in Execution; the Earl of *Egmont* thereupon was sent into *Spain* by the Regent and the Senate, to represent the State of Affairs to his Majesty: 1564.

Majesty : but the King would remit nothing of the Severities he had directed to be us'd in Relation to Religion ; and it was given out in the Low Countries, that he had agreed with *Charles* IX. of *France* to extirpate all Hereticks (Protestants) out of their Dominions, which put the *Flemmings* in the utmost Consternation, and occasion'd their coming to a Resolution to oppose the *Spanish* Court with all their Might.

Several of the Nobility enter'd into an Association, which they stil'd a Compromise,
1566. whereby they engaged to suppress the Inquisition, and stand by each other in the Defence of their Religion : protesting however at the same time, that they had no other End in view but the Glory of God, the Grandeur of the King, and the Peace of their Native Country. This Association was subscrib'd by four hundred Persons of Quality, among whom the chief were the Lords *Henry Bredrode*, *Lewis* Earl of *Nassaw*, Brother to the Prince of *Orange*, the Earls of *Culenbergh* and *Berg*, *&c.* who met at *Brussels*, and deliver'd a Petition to the Regent, desiring that the Proclamations concerning Religion might be re-call'd. She answer'd them in courteous and general Terms ; but promis'd no more than that she would know the King's Pleasure in the Matter ; and it was commonly reported that the Earl of *Barlemont*, who stood near the Regent, acquainted her that they were a parcel of Beggars, and that she had nothing to fear from them ; which rendred the Name of *Guesen*, or Beggars, very famous afterwards, the Malecontents taking for their Arms a Beggars-Pouch.

In

In the mean time several Pamphlets were publish'd on the Subject, which still more exasperated the People, who finding the King inexorable in the Point of Religion, assembled in a tumultuous manner, plunder'd the Churches, and broke down the Images they found there; and tho' the Prince of *Orange* and the Earl of *Egmont* did their utmost to appease the Tumult, King *Philip* could never be persuaded but that they were at the bottom of it, who finding themselves suspected, held several Consultations for their own Safety, but came to no Resolution. The Regent in the mean while having rais'd some Troops either by Threats or fair Words, prevail'd with most of the Malecontents to submit and reconcile themselves to the King, others fled into Foreign Nations, and some few were exemplarily punish'd, whereby the Country was restor'd to its former Tranquility, and the Prince of *Orange* retir'd into *Germany*.

The Regent hereupon advis'd his Catholick Majesty to come into the *Netherlands* in Person without many Forces, and endeavour to reconcile his *Flemish* Subjects to him: but his Majesty being influenc'd by the Duke of *Alva*, determin'd to take this Opportunity of reducing the *Netherlands* entirely under his Power, and accordingly sent D' *Alva* with a Body of *Veteran* Troops from *Italy* into the *Netherlands*, where he was no sooner arriv'd but he took the Earls of *Egmont* and *Hoorn* into Custody, whom he charg'd with being the Authors of the late Insurrection, declaring all that had been concern'd in the late Association, and the demolishing of Images, to be guilty of High Treason.

He proceeded also to erect a Court of Judicature, consisting of twelve Judges, for the Trial of these Matters, from the Severity of whose Proceedings this Court obtain'd the Name of *The Bloody Council*. Before this Tribunal the Prince of *Orange*, and some other Lords who had fled, were summon'd, and on their not appearing were declar'd Traytors, and their Estates confiscated; nor were the common People treated with less Severity, which so terrify'd the Inhabitants, that they quitted their Dwellings in Crouds, and fled to Foreign Countries; while Duke *D'Alva* erected Citadels in several great Cities, the better to awe the People and prevent any future Insurrection.

The Prince of *Orange* in the mean time assembled a considerable Force in *Germany*, with part of which he detach'd his Brother *Lewis* to fall into *Friesland*, where he defeated Count *Aremburg* the Governor of the Province; but Duke *D'Alva* having caus'd the Earls of *Egmont* and *Hoorn* to be beheaded, march'd against him in Person, and having routed his Troops, fell upon the Prince of *Orange*, who had invaded *Brabant*, and entirely dispers'd his Forces. Upon which Success *D'Alva* erected a magnificent Statue of himself at *Antwerp*, in Memory of his Victories, where he was represented trampling on the States of the *Netherlands*; and having form'd a Design of subduing this People with their own Money, he levied a Tax upon them of the Hundredth Penny of their whole Estates, the Twentieth Penny of their Immoveables, and the Tenth of all Moveables, as often as they were sold, which provok'd the *Netherlanders* to the last Degree; and while he was busy

busy in raising these Taxes by Force on the Inhabitants of *Brussels*, who refus'd to pay them, he receiv'd Advice that the exil'd *Flemmings*, denominated the *Sea Gueſen*, being turn'd Privateers, had with twenty four Ships under the Command of the Earl of *March*, surpriz'd the City of *Briel* in *Holland*, and that many other Towns in *Holland* had revolted from the *Spaniards* ; and it is look'd upon to be one of the greatest Errors in the Duke of *Alva*'s Conduct, that he did not in four Years of his Regency make any Provision for the Security of the Sea Coasts. 1571.

But to return, the revolted Towns having chosen the Prince of *Orange* for their General, and sworn Allegiance to him as the King's Stadtholder, were join'd by many Privateers from *England* and *France*, insomuch, that in the Space of four Months they encreas'd to a Fleet of an hundred and fifty Sail, who had their Rendezvous at *Flushing* in *Zealand*, and distress'd the *Spaniards* more than all the Forces of the Malecontents by Land.

About the same time the Earl of *Bergh* took several Places in *Gelderland*, *Friezland*, and *Overyssel* ; and *Lewis* of *Nassaw*, with the Assistance of the *French*, surpriz'd the City of *Mons*, which the Duke *D'Alva* soon after retook, notwithstanding the utmost Efforts of the Prince of *Orange* to relieve it, who found himself oblig'd to retire into *Holland*. *D'Alva* afterwards repossess'd himself of *Mecklin*, which City had declar'd for the Prince. He also retook *Zutphen*, and having made himself Master of *Naerden* and *Haerlem*, treated the Citizens with the utmost Barbarity ; and if *D'Alva* be not misrepresented, he us'd to boast that besides the Numbers he had destroy'd by

the Sword during his six Years Administration, he had caus'd eighteen thousand of the Natives to be executed by the Hangman; but the *Spanish* Court finding that the *Netherlands* were never like to be reduc'd by these violent Methods, thought fit to recal *D'Alva* in the Year 1573. and to appoint *Lewis Requesenes*, a Man of a milder Temper, to succeed him.

1573. *Requesenes* at his Entry on the Government of the *Netherlands*, finding the City of *Middleburgh* besieg'd by the Prince of *Orange*, sent a Fleet to its Relief, but had the Misfortune of seeing it destroy'd, and the Town soon after surrender'd to the Prince. On the other hand, the Princes *Lewis* and *Henry* of *Nassaw*, Brothers to the Prince of *Orange*, bringing a Reinforcement of Troops to the Confederates from *Germany*, were attack'd and defeated by the *Spaniards* near *Grave*, and both of them kill'd in the Field of Battle. The *Spaniards* afterwards sat down before *Leyden*, and reduc'd the Place to great Extremities; but the Besieg'd cutting their Dykes overflow'd the Country, and oblig'd the *Spaniards* to rise from before it. About the same time the *Spanish* Troops mutiny'd for want of Pay, and liv'd upon free Quarters at *Antwerp* and other Places, which still more incens'd the *Netherlanders* against the Government; and the following Year 1576. *Requesenes* dying, the Council of State took the Administration into their Hands, when the Outrages of the *Spanish* Soldiers continuing, they were declar'd Enemies, and the *Flemmings* were permitted to take up Arms against them, which however could not prevent *Maestricht* and *Antwerp*'s being plunder'd by them.

These

These Distractions induc'd the Council to enter into a Treaty of Pacification with the Prince of *Orange* at *Ghent*, wherein it was agreed, that Peace should be restor'd, and the Proclamations issued during the Regency of the Duke of *Alva* revok'd, and the *Spanish* Troops be withdrawn out of the Country; which Treaty was ratified by the King, and he soon after constituted his natural Brother *Don John* Governor of the *Netherlands*; of whose Administration the Prince of *Orange* was extremely jealous, and caution'd the *Netherlanders* against admitting him amongst them; but upon his subscribing the Treaty of Pacification made at *Ghent*, and engaging to dismiss the *Spanish* Soldiers, he was receiv'd as their Viceroy by a great Majority.

The Prince of *Orange* hereupon retir'd with his Friends into *Holland* and *Zealand*, and *Don John* soon discover'd that their Fears were not altogether groundless, by his surprizing the Castle of *Namur*. The *Flemmings* endeavour'd to retake the City, and sent for the Prince of *Orange* to command their Forces, constituting him Grand Bayliff of *Brabant*, which created the Prince some Envy among his Confederates, and particularly the Duke of *Arschot* seem'd to be highly offended at the conferring on him this Mark of Distinction; whereupon they invited *Matthias*, Arch-Duke of *Austria*, to be their General, who was receiv'd as well by the Party of the Prince of *Orange* as the rest of the Confederates, as their Governor, upon Condition that the Prince should be his Lieutenant, and that the Arch-Duke should not transact any thing of moment without the Consent of the States.

In

In the mean time *Alexander*, Duke of *Parma*, being sent into the Low Countries to the Assistance of *Don John*, defeated the Army of the Confederates near *Gemblours*, and afterwards took the Cities of *Louvain*, *Limburgh*, *Philippville*, and several other Places, whereby the Allies were reduc'd to great Extremities, and finding themselves an unequal Match for the Veteran Troops lately arriv'd from *Spain* and *Italy*, they offer'd to put themselves under the Protection of *Henry* III. King of *France*; who refusing to be concern'd with them, they next offer'd to submit to the Duke of *Alencon* his Brother, who thereupon immediately repair'd to the *Netherlands*, and took upon him the Government of the Confederated States, but found such Divisions and Misunderstandings among the Chiefs of the Party, who seem'd unwilling to be under any Command, that he could effect nothing of moment. There appear'd also an irreconcilable Enmity between the Protestants and Papists at this time, the one being for allowing Liberty of Conscience to all Persuasions, and the other opposing it, particularly the Provinces of *Artois* and *Haynault*, and some other Cities, appear'd so very zealous for establishing of the *Roman* Catholick Religion, that they set up a new Faction, which obtain'd the Name of the Malecontents, about which time *Don John* of *Austria* died, leaving the Regency to the Duke of *Parma*, who was confirm'd therein by the King of *Spain*.

The Duke began his Regency very successfully, with the taking of *Maestricht*, and by Treaty prevail'd with the Provinces of *Artois*, *Hainault*, and the *Walloon Flanders* to submit to the King of *Spain*. Whereupon the Prince of *Orange* finding from the Difference of Religion

gion, and the Factions among the Heads of the Party, that it was not practicable to unite all the Provinces of the *Netherlands* in one Confederacy, apply'd himself chiefly to the Provinces of *Holland*, *Friezland*, *Zealand*, *Guelderland* and *Utrecht*, over whom he had the greatest Influence, and having procur'd an Assembly of their Deputies, or Representatives at *Utrecht*, in the Year 1579, form'd an Alliance or Confederacy amongst them, which afterwards obtain'd the Name of *The Union of Utrecht*, and was the Foundation of that State which is at present known by the Name of *the United Provinces*; and in this Union were afterwards included the Provinces of *Overyssel* and *Groningen*.

The Original of the United Provinces. 1579.

The principal Terms of which Confederacy were, That these seven Provinces should unite themselves, as if they were but one Province, never to be divided by Testament, Donation, Exchange, Sale, or Agreement, reserving however to every particular Province, all their respective Rights, Liberties and Customs, in determining whereof, or any other Differences which should arise in any of the Provinces, the rest should not intermeddle further than by their Intercession for an Agreement. They also mutually bound themselves to assist each other with their Lives and Fortunes against all Attacks made upon them on Pretence of Sovereignty, Religion, *&c.* And it was agreed, that all Frontier Towns belonging to the Union should by fortified at the Charge of the Province where situated, but where new Fortresses should be erected the generality should bear the Charge. That all Duties and Customs shou'd be farm'd out to the best Bidder, and the Royal Revenues employ'd in their common

The first Terms of their Union.

common Defence. That all the Inhabitants of the Provinces from eighteen to sixty shou'd be muster'd and disciplin'd; and neither Peace or War be concluded, or Taxes levy'd without the Consent of all the Provinces; and all Differences that should arise thereon should be submitted to the *Stadtholder*. As to Religion, the respective Provinces might regulate it as they saw fit, provided a free Toleration were allow'd, and no Person examin'd or call'd in Question for his Persuasion in that Point. The States, it was agreed, should be assembled as heretofore; and if any Differences should arise in the Interpretation of these Articles, they should be determin'd by the States, and in case they could not agree, by the *Stadtholder*.

Distress of the United Provinces.

These Confederated Provinces were reduc'd to that Distress at this time, that on a Medal which was struck on Occasion of their Union, they represented their new State as a Ship without Sails or Rudder, left to the Mercy of the Waves, with this Inscription, *Incertum quo fata ferant*. In the mean time a general Peace was treating of at *Cologn* by the Mediation of the Emperor, which the Prince of *Orange* endeavour'd by all possible means to obstruct, being assured that if it took place, the *Spaniards* would sooner or later revenge themselves upon him and his Party. As his Fortune therefore wholly depended on establishing the abovesaid Union, his first Endeavour was to render a Reconciliation with their Sovereign, the King of *Spain*, impracticable; whereupon he prevail'd with the Provinces to renounce all Allegiance to his Catholick Majesty, who he put them in mind had violated their Privileges which he had sworn to observe, and put them

them upon making choice of the Duke of *Alençon* for their Sovereign, with whom 'tis ſaid he had made a ſecret Treaty to ſhare the *Netherlands* between them. And the judicious *Puffendorff* aſſures us, that the States of *Holland*, *Zealand* and *Utrecht* were at this time for making the Prince of *Orange* their Sovereign, and would certainly have effected it afterwards, if his unexpected Death had not prevented it.

In the mean time the *Spaniards* continued very ſucceſsful in the *Netherlands*, taking the Cities of *Bois le Duc*, *Breda*, *Tournay*, *Valenciennes*, *Mechlin*, &c. which induc'd ſeveral great Men among the Malecontents to go over to their Party; but the Duke of *Alençon* having the Sovereignty thus conferr'd upon him, was ſo fortunate as to raiſe the Siege of *Cambray*, which was beſieg'd by the *Spaniards*, and cauſed himſelf the next Year to be proclaim'd Duke of *Brabant* at *Antwerp*, and Earl of *Flanders* in *Ghent*; but his Power being limited within very narrow Bounds by the States, he was adviſed by his Friends to endeavour to render himſelf abſolute; whereupon he took a Reſolution of ſurprizing *Antwerp*, and ſome other Cities of the Confederates; but notwithſtanding ſeveral thouſands of his *French* Troops had privately gotten into *Antwerp*, they were driven out again by the Burghers with conſiderable Loſs. The like Attempts were made by the *French* the ſame Day on ſeveral other Towns, but they had not the Fortune to ſucceed any where except at *Dunkirk*, *Dendermonde* and *Dixmude*: But by this ill concerted Attempt, the *French* having loſt all their Credit in the *Netherlands*, the Duke of *Alençon* in the utmoſt Confuſion at his Diſappointment, return'd to *France*, where he died not long 1581.

after, and the Duke of *Parma* retook the Towns of *Dunkirk*, *Newport*, *Winoxbergen*, *Menin*, *Aloſt*, and the reſt of the Places in *Flanders* which had declar'd for the Confederates, and *Ypres* and *Bruges* ſubmitted to him without ſtriking a Stroke.

The Prince of *Orange* aſſaſſinated. 1584.

The ſame Year (*Anno* 1584) the United Provinces receiv'd a fatal Blow by the Death of the Prince of *Orange*, who was aſſaſſinated by *Balthazar Gerhard*, a *Burgundian*, in his Palace at *Delft*, whereupon the States of *Holland* made his younger Son, Prince *Maurice*, their *Stadtholder*, who being then but 17 Years of Age, the Earl of *Hohenloe* was conſtituted his Lieutenant. But ſuch was their Diſtreſs, that they offer'd the Sovereignty of their Provinces again to the King of *France*, who being involv'd in a Civil War, could not aſſiſt them; and the Duke of *Parma* taking Advantage of their Confuſion, reduc'd *Antwerp*, *Dendermond*, *Ghent*, *Bruſſels*, *Mechlin* and *Nimeguen* to the Obedience of King *Philip*, which ſo terrified the Confederated States, that they implor'd the Protection of Queen *Elizabeth* in the moſt abject Terms.

An Alliance between *England* and the United Provinces.

The Queen, notwithſtanding ſhe did not think fit to accept the Sovereignty of the *Netherlands*, which was offer'd her, enter'd into a Treaty with the Confederate States, whereby ſhe ſtipulated to aſſiſt them with five thouſand Foot and a thouſand Horſe, which together with the Forces of the States were to be commanded by an *Engliſh* General: that the *Engliſh* Forces ſhould be paid by the Queen during the War, but the Charges ſhe ſhould be at ſhould be repaid upon a Peace in manner following, *viz.* In the firſt Year of the Peace ſhould be repaid the Expences of the

irſt Year of the War, and the reſt within four Years afterwards, and that in the mean time, *Fluſhing*, the Iſland of the *Briell*, with the City and two Forts upon it, with the Caſtle of *Ramekins* in *Walcheren*, ſhould be deliver'd up to the Queen as Cautionary Towns. That the ſaid Places, after the Money repaid, ſhould be reſtor'd again to the States, and not deliver'd to the *Spaniards*, or any other Enemy of their State. That the *Engliſh* General and two others of the ſame Nation ſhould be admitted into the Council of the Confederate Provinces: And that the States ſhould not enter into any League with any other Power without the Concurrence of her Majeſty; nor the Queen, on the other hand, enter into any Treaty without their Approbation. That Ships for their common Defence ſhould be fitted out by both Nations in equal Numbers, to be commanded by the Admiral of *England*; and that the Ports of both Countries ſhould be open to either Party, with ſome other leſs material Articles. In memory of which Treaty the *Zealanders* in a Tranſport of Joy coin'd Money ſtamp'd with a Lion (their Arms) riſing out of the Waves with this Inſcription, *Luctor & emergo*, and on the Reverſe were the Arms of the ſeveral Cities of *Zealand*, with this Motto, *Authore Deo favente Regina.*

The Queen's Declaration thereupon.

The Queen at the ſame time publiſhed a Declaration to juſtify her Conduct in aſſiſting the *Netherlanders*, wherein ſhe ſays, That notwithſtanding Sovereign Princes are only accountable to God for their Actions, ſhe choſe to acquaint the World, eſpecially her Friends and Allies, with the Juſtice of her Proceedings in relieving the Natives of the Low

Countries, who had been long oppress'd by Wars and Persecutions, and were now in danger of being brought into perpetual Servitude by the *Spaniards*.

She sets forth, that for time immemorial, *England* and the Low Countries had constantly traded together and enter'd into Alliances for their mutual Advantage, even when the Country was govern'd by distinct Sovereigns, and every Province had its peculiar Lord. That when they became united in the House of *Burgundy*, Treaties of perpetual Amity and for mutual Commerce were enter'd into between the Kings of *England* and the Dukes of *Burgundy*, and the Subjects of either side had ever entertain'd the greatest Kindness and Friendship for each other, and traffick'd together to their mutual Advantage, and the enriching of their respective States, till the *Spaniards* and other Foreigners being introduc'd into the Country, contrary to the Constitution of the Government, had in a tyrannous manner, without any Colour of Law or Justice, banish'd, murder'd or destroy'd the Nobility and principal Inhabitants, and tho the Beginning of these Persecutions proceeded, as was pretended, from a Zeal for the *Romish* Religion, yet they spar'd not the Catholicks, or even Ecclesiasticks, particularly they had executed Count *Egmont*, a Gentleman well affected to the Popish Religion, and the Glory of his Country, who had been often victorious in the Service of the King of *Spain*, and deserv'd another kind of Treatment at his Hands. That the *Spaniards* and other Foreign Troops had render'd the Country desolate, and destroy'd those wealthy Trading Towns, which in the Time of *Charles* V. were held

held to have yielded him as great a Treasure as his *Indies*.

That the *French* King observing the Oppressions of this People, had promis'd them his Protection; and when he was diverted from it by the succeeding Civil Wars, had recommended them to the Care of her Majesty. That she had frequently represented to the King of *Spain* the ill Consequences of treating his Subjects in that barbarous manner, which must unavoidably compel them to look out for another Sovereign to protect them; which they might be justify'd in by the Laws and Constitutions of the Country, that absolv'd the Inhabitants of the *Netherlands* from their Allegiance in Cases of such general Injustice and notorious Breach of their Privileges.

That the Queen was oblig'd in Point of Policy to prevent the *Spaniards* making a Conquest of the *Netherlands*, which must very much endanger her own Kingdoms, especially since his Catholick Majesty had already thought fit to foment and encourage the Rebels of *Ireland*, and join'd them with his own Troops, which was alone sufficient to justify her Conduct in assisting the *Dutch* upon their continual and lamentable Requests for Succour, to defend them against the Rage and Cruelties of the *Spaniards* and other Foreigners.

The first Troops sent to their Assistance.

Sir *John Norris* commanded the first Troops which were sent over to the Low Countries; but the Earl of *Leicester*, then the great Favourite in the *English* Court, soon procur'd that Command to be conferr'd upon himself, with the Title of General of the Queen of *England*'s Auxiliary Forces. The *Dutch* receiv'd

ceiv'd him with joyful Acclamations, erected Trophies to his Honour, and pretended to esteem him their Deliverer, constituting him Supreme Governor of the Confederate Provinces, and Generalissimo of their Armies, and swore Obedience to him. They also gave him the Title of his Excellency, an Honour till then never bestow'd upon a Subject of *England*. *Leicester* looking upon the *Dutch* to be sincere in their Professions, and that they really intended he should have the sole Government of their State, assum'd a suitable Authority, but soon found the great Titles they had given him to be little more than Compliment, being in all Matters of moment controul'd and oppos'd by a Deputation of th States; which when he resented they apply'd themselves to the Queen of *England*, insinuating that he design'd to render himself absolute, and usurp the Dominion of their Country.

The Earl of *Leicester* made Governor of the *Netherlands*.

Thus while the *English* General drew one way, and the Chiefs of the *Dutch* another, it was not to be expected that their Affairs should be manag'd to any great Advantage, which gave frequent Occasion for Complaints on both sides; but this good Effect however the sending the *English* Auxiliaries into *Holland* had, that their People were now no longer under Apprehensions of being subdued by the *Spaniards*, and were at leisure to improve their Foreign Trade. The Squadrons the Queen sent to the *West-Indies* also, diverted the *Spaniards* from sending their Fleets to the Coasts of *Holland*, and gave the *Dutch* great Opportunities of encreasing their Shipping and extending their Commerce.

Complaints

Complaints againſt *Leiceſter* coming over daily from *Holland*, her Majeſty thought fit to reprehend him for attempting a Power ſhe never intended him: And expoſtulated with the *Dutch*: for that without her Knowledge, they had conferr'd the abſolute Government of the confederated Provinces upon *Leiceſter*, her Subject, which ſhe had refus'd herſelf; and by her *Manifeſto* declar'd, that ſhe intended no more than to relieve her Neighbours in Diſtreſs, and not to take the Sovereignty upon her: But however ſhe might pretend to be angry both with the one and the other, *Leiceſter* was ſoon reſtor'd to her Favour, and the States were effectually ſupply'd from Time to Time both with Money and Troops, to oppoſe the *Spaniards*: who having diſcover'd their Intentions of invading *England*, ſhe apprehended the *Dutch* might be of great Uſe to her in oppoſing a Deſcent; as they afterwards really were, in the Year 1588, by ſending their Ships to join her Fleet, when the invincible *Armada*, as 'twas call'd, was upon the *Engliſh* Coaſt. As to *Leiceſter*, finding that he had only an Appearance of an Authority, and that in effect he muſt be ſubject to a Clowniſh People, whom he infinitely contemn'd, he choſe to reſign his Command, and return to *England*.

Upon *Leiceſter*'s laying down his Commiſſion, the States thought fit to create Prince *Maurice*, Son to the late Prince of *Orange*, their Generaliſſimo; who being a good Soldier, and ſupply'd from *England* with Money and Recruits, and entirely confided in by the *Dutch*, began to act with great Advantage againſt the *Spaniards*: *Breda* he took by Stra-

1588. Prince *Maurice*, Generaliſſimo.

tagem

tagem *Anno* 1590, and in the following Year he reduc'd *Zutphen*, *Deventer-Halst*, and *Nimeguen*, under the Power of the States. In the Year 1592 died that fortunate General the Duke of *Parma*, whereupon the *Spanish* Troops grew mutinous: and the *Dutch* advanc'd their Conquests, almost without Opposition, taking *Stenwick*, *Coeverden*, and *Gertrudenburgh*; and in 1592 *Groningen* was reduc'd, which made the United Provinces intire and secure.

In the Year 1596 *Albert*, Arch-Duke of *Austria*, was made Governor of the *Spanish Netherlands*: And in the Year 1598 King *Philip* gave his Daughter *Isabella-Clara-Eugenia* to him in Marriage; and with her, as a Dowry, *Burgundy* and the Low Countries: in Hopes that the *Netherlands*, being thus, in Appearance at least, freed from a foreign Subjection, by having a Prince of their own, *Holland* and the other confederated Provinces, wou'd be the easier induc'd to return to their Allegiance. But the *Hollanders*, who had now tasted the Sweets of Sovereignty, and from the Condition of Distress'd Subjects was become a High and Mighty State, were not to be wrought upon by any Artifice, but remain'd unmovably determin'd to maintain the Dominion they had acquir'd; to which they were the more encourag'd, from the vast Successes they met with in their Attacks of the *Spanish* and *Portugueze* Settlements in the *Indies* at this Time, where they found so immense a Treasure, that their State grew incredibly rich, even while they were engaged in a War with the most potent Monarch of *Europe*.

The

The Losses the *Spaniards* sustain'd at Sea, and the Apprehension of further Mischief to to their Plantations in the East and West, made them at this time very desirous of Peace, to which the Confederated Provinces seem'd no less averse; nor wou'd they enter into a Treaty with *Spain*, or the Archduke, till he declar'd he wou'd acknowledge them as free Independant States, and condescended so far as to send his Plenipotentiaries to the *Hague*, where they were received by the States with much Coldness and Arrogance: The Success of their Arms by Land for thirty Years, the vast Increase of their Trade and Naval Power, made their People in general averse to Peace: they cou'd never expect to meet with greater Advantages by a Treaty, than they reap'd from their Prizes and daily Acquisitions in the East; by which many of the Natives had made their Fortunes, and many more were in Expectation of raising them, if the War continu'd.

There were some Considerations however which prevail'd with the wisest amongst them at length to entertain more pacifick Thoughts, one whereof was the growing Greatness of the *French* King; who, if he shou'd make a Conquest of the *Spanish Netherlands*, was likely to become an uneasy Neighbour to them: and the *Spaniard* was in no Condition to prevent it, while he was engaged in a War with *Holland*: Another was a Jealousy that Prince *Maurice*, who had the chief Command of their Armies, and was become exceeding popular, as well by his own personal Merit as the Memory of his Father, who was assassinated for his Services to the States, shou'd aspire to make himself Sovereign of the Coun-

try; which he wou'd not want an Opportu nity of effecting, if he remain'd at the Hea of so considerable an Army of Veterans, de voted to his Service.

Such Considerations as these, even in th midst of their Victories, prevail'd with thi cautious People to listen to Terms of Accom modation: And in the Year 1609 a Truc was coucluded between *Spain* and the Confe derate Provinces for Twelve Years; by whic the latter were to be treated as free States and each Party to remain in Possession of wha they had taken.

A Truce between *Spain* and the States. 1609.

Thus much seem'd necessary to premise before I enter'd upon the Description of th United Provinces, to shew the Original o this mighty State; which arose to that Gran deur in the Space of Fifty Years, as to riva the most formidable Powers in *Europe*; t dispute the Dominion of the Sea even wit *Britain*, which rais'd them from Obscurit to engross almost every valuable Branch o Trade.

A full Account of these Provinces will 'ti presum'd afford an agreeable Entertainmen to the *British* Reader, and in some measure make him amends for the tedious Description of the petty Principalities and States of *Ger many* that preceded i:; which could not how ever be avoided in a Work of this nature, the Design whereof was to give the Modern Histo ry of all Nations and People on the Face o the Globe, and especially those of *Europe*.

CHAP

CHAP. II.

Treats of the Situation and Extent of the United Provinces of the Netherlands: *Of their Seas, Harbours, Lakes, Rivers, Dikes, and Canals; and of the Air, Winds, Seasons, and Diseases.*

The Extent and Limits of the Seven United Provinces.

THE Seven United Provinces, consisting of *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Friezland*, *Groningen*, *Overyssel*, *Gelderland* with *Zutphen*, and *Utrecht*, are bounded by the *German Ocean* on the North and West; by the Circle of *Westphalia* on the East, and by *Flanders*, *Brabant*, and the Dutchy of *Cleve* towards the South, extending from 51 Degrees, 35 Minutes, to 53 Degrees, 40 Minutes N. Lat. and from 3 Degrees 20 Minutes, to 6 Degrees 30 Minutes in Longitude, reckoning from the Meridian of *London*, being about an Hundred and fifty Miles in Length, and as many in Breadth; but then the *Zuidersee*, which separates *North Holland* from *Friezland* and *Overyssel*, takes up a great part of this Space; and perhaps if all their Seas and Lakes within the Limits above described were excluded, the whole Country could not appear to be above an Hundred Miles over either way. Indeed those Parts of *Flanders* and *Brabant*, which they have made themselves Masters of, and lye contiguous to these Provinces, are a considerable Enlargement of their Dominion; but these will be treated of in another Place.

The Face of the Country and the Changes it has undergone.

These Countries according to some Writers have great part of them been gain'd out of the Sea, by casting up Banks and draining them. Others are of Opinion that there has been a great deal of them lost by Inundations of the Sea and tempestuous Seasons; and both of them are certainly in the right, for their Seas and Rivers appear to be in many Places above the Land at High-water, and are only kept out by prodigious Banks of Earth; and there have been Inundations even in the Memory of Man that have laid great Tracts of Land under Water. The Tops of Steeples, or other high Buildings, where Towns and Villages formerly stood, have been seen upon their Coast at Low-water; and the *Zuidersee*, as Sir *William Temple* judiciously observes, never having been mention'd by any *Roman* Writer, makes it reasonable to believe that it was form'd by some great Inundation breaking in between the *Texel* and other Islands which lye near together in a Line, and look like the shatter'd Remainders of a continued Coast; and this is render'd the more probable, he further observes, from the Shallowness of that Sea, and Flatness of the Sands upon the whole Extent of it. Other Changes, he supposes, have happen'd in the Face of these Countries since the Time of the *Romans*, by the Sands which have gather'd at the Mouths of their three great Rivers, *viz.*

Chief Rivers.

The *Rhine*, the *Maes*, and the *Scheld*; for the antient *Rhine* divided it self into two Branches where the Fort of *Skenk*, or *Skenkinscoure*, now stands, whereof one preserv'd the Name of the *Rhine*, and running by *Leyden*, discharg'd it self into the Ocean at *Catwick*, where may still be seen at Low-water the Ruins of an antient

antient *Roman* Caſtle, which commanded the Mouth of that River; but this Branch is now choak'd up, a great Canal where the River once ran, only preſerving the Name of the *Old Rhine* at preſent. The *Maes* ſeems to have kept its antient Courſe, which running by *Dort* and *Rotterdam* diſcharges it ſelf into the Ocean near the *Briel*, as it did antiently, with a mighty Torrent of Water; but the Sands thrown up for three or four Leagues upon this Coaſt, make the Harbour too dangerous to be entred without a Pilot, and my Author thinks it probable that theſe Sands obſtructing the Courſe of that River, have ſometimes occaſion'd or encreas'd thoſe Inundations by which ſo many Iſlands have been form'd in this part of the Country. The *Scheld* the ſame Writer thinks formerly fell into the Sea near *Walcheren* in *Zealand*, which was an Iſland in the Mouth of that River, till the Waters of the *Maes* and *Scheld* were united together by ſome Inundations of the Sea, by which the whole Country was laid under Water and form'd that Inland Sea which waſhes the Coaſts of *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Flanders* and *Brabant*, and ſerves for a Paſſage between them. It is obſerv'd alſo that the Sea for ſome Leagues from *Zealand* lies upon ſuch Banks of Sand as are found at the Mouth of the *Maes*, but divided by deeper Channels.

The Occaſion of ſtopping up or obſtructing the Paſſages of theſe Rivers is held to proceed from the Weſterly Winds, which generally ſit upon theſe Shores; for one Year with another it is obſerv'd they blow Weſterly here three parts of the Year, and are much more violent than the Eaſt Winds, which uſually

usually bring calm fair Weather, and settled Frosts: But to return to their Rivers, that of
The *Rhine*. the *Rhine* has been described already in the State of *Germany* as far as *Skenkenschaus*, where it enters this Country, and divides it self into two Branches, one whereof retains the Name of the *Rhine* and continues its Course to *Arnheim*, and so to *Duester de Wyck*, where it
The *Leck*. mixes with, 2. the *Leck*, which afterwards continues its Course to *Schonhoven*, and unites its Waters with the *Maes* a little above *Rot-*
The *Waal*. *terdam*. 3. The *Waal*, the other Branch of the *Rhine*, which begins at *Skenkenschaus*, runs by *Nimiguen* and *Brommel* to *Gorcum*, and ha-
Meruwe. ving join'd the *Meruwe*, or *New Maes*, passes by *Dort*, and uniting with the *Leck* and the smaller *Issel*, runs on to *Rotterdam*, where it
The *Maes*. is call'd, 4. the *Maes*, from a River with which it joins there, whose Source is in *Burgundy*, from whence it runs to *Namur*, where it receives the *Sambre*, and then passing by *Liege*, *Maestricht*, *Venlo* and *Grave* to *Worcum*, joins with the *Waal* and runs in an united Stream to *Dort*, where they divide again and form an Island, but meet afterwards at *Vlardigen*, and discharge themselves into the O-
The *Issel*. cean near the *Briel*. 5. The *Issel*, which rising in *Westphalia* passes by *Doesburgh*, where it is vastly augmented by a Canal cut from the *Rhine* by the Order of *Drusus Nero*, as 'tis said, from whence it runs by *Deventer*, separating the Provinces of *Gelderland* and *Overyssel*, and falls into the *Zuidersee* near *Campen*.
The lesser *Issel*. There is, 6. another small River call'd the *Issel*, which is rather a Branch of the *Leck*, dividing from it near *Vianen*, and running towards *Rotterdam* falls into the *Maes*. 7. The
The *Scheld* and *Lis*. *Scheld*, which rising in *Picardy*, runs by *Cambray*,

ray, *Valenciennes*, and *Oudenard* to *Ghent*, where it joins the *Lis* and passes on to *Dendermond* and *Antwerp*, which was once a good Harbour and one of the greatest Marts in the *Netherlands*. A little below *Antwerp* it divides it self into two Branches, one whereof is call'd the *Westerscheld*, or the *Hont*, which divides *Flanders* from *Zealand*, and discharges it self into the Sea at *Flushing*. The other call'd the *Osterscheld*, dividing from the *Westerscheld* at *Santoliet*, runs by *Bergenopzoom*, and afterwards between *Tolen* and *South Beveland*, falls into the Sea with a violent Torrent. The *Hont*.

The Seas which border on the Seven Provinces are either the *German* or the *British* Ocean which wash the Northern and Western Shores; the *Zuidersee*, enclos'd almost on every side, having the Islands of *Schelling*, *Ameland*, &c. on the North, the Provinces of *Friezland* and *Gelderland* on the East, *Utrecht* and part of *Holland* on the South, with another part of *Holland* and the Islands of the *Texel* and *Flie* upon the West, being about Seventy Miles in Length, and half as much in Breadth, exceeding shallow and full of Sands, as has been intimated already, so that the Entrance of it at the *Texel*, and the Passage over it, according to a late Writer, is more dangerous than a Voyage to *Spain*. And such is the Violence and Rage of the Sea when the Wind blows a storm at North-West, if it happens to be a Spring-Tide, that their strongest Dikes sometimes give way, and threaten the Destruction of all the Maritine Provinces; for the Land lies so exceeding low and flat that the Flood often appears above it; and were it not for the Islands of the Seas.

the *Vlie*, the *Texel* and *Schelling*, and some Sand-hills which break the Force of the Sea. Inundations would be much more frequent than they are. Their Dikes to keep out the Sea are generally seventeen Ells thick at Bottom, and seven Ells high, made as strong to the Landwards as Wood and Stone can make them; and towards the Water they cover them with Matts, Rushes and Sea-weed, and sometimes with Sail-cloth; but the raging Waves often force their Way thro' all. In the Year 1530. the Sea broke in and overflow'd great part of *Zealand*; and in 1568. it rose to that Height that it cover'd some of the Islands of *Zealand*, drown'd great part of the Coast of *Holland*, and almost all *Friezland*, swallowing up Seventy two Villages, and destroying Twenty Thousand People in *Friezland* only; but many People however were sav'd by getting up Trees, the Tops of Houses, or rising Grounds, who were afterwards brought off in Boats. Another Inundation happen'd in 1655. and a much greater in 1665. when the Sea broke in with such Violence between the *Texel* and the *Helder*, that it carried away part of the Village of *Huysdunen*, laid all the Country under Water between *Wiring* and *Zyp*, broke the Dike of *Horn* in pieces at two Places, and came up to the Gates of *Medenblick*, drowning many Villages and turning a large Tract of Land into a continued Sea, whereby Numbers of People and Cattle were destroy'd. The Dike of *Muydenberg* was also broken down, and all the Country round *Naerden*, *Myden* and *Wesop*, as far as *Loren* in *Goyland*, and *Balecorn* in the Province of *Utrecht*, were laid under Water. The Gates and Fortifications of *Naerden* were ruin'd

Dikes.

Inundations.

ruin'd, and that ſtrong Rampart of Stone call'd the *Aſſes Back* driven away in a moment, and a Hole left where it ſtood 36 Foot deep. In *Amſterdam* the *Newen* Dike, with the Street upon it, and the adjoining Market-place was oveflow'd. The Dike betwixt *Amſterdam* and *Haerlem* broke in the Middle 30 or 40 Rods, ſo that there was 33 Foot of Water in thoſe Parts, and a great part of *Waterland* was entirely ſwallow'd up. Other Inundations happen'd in the Years 1682 and 1717. which 'tis ſaid did as much Miſchief as any of thoſe mention'd already. The Banks of their Rivers are alſo broken down ſometimes by Shoals of Ice and Land-Floods, as it happen'd in 1638. when the *Iſſel* Dike near *Utrecht* giving way, moſt part of *Holland* was laid under Water; but the Dike was ſpeedily repair'd, and the Country drain'd by their Windmills, of which they have great Numbers on purpoſe for carrying off the Winters Rain and melted Snow, which in the Spring overflows the Country, and makes it appear like a Sea, the Towns and Villages built upon the riſing Grounds looking like ſo many Iſlands: And indeed after the greateſt Inundations from the Sea, when part of the Coaſt ſeems to be irrecoverably loſt, they will by their Mills throw out the Water and repair their Dikes, and in a few Months the Country recovers much the ſame Face as it had before.

Harbours.

Notwithſtanding this Country is ſo famous for its Trade and Multitude of Shipping, there is ſcarce a good Harbour upon the Coaſt, the beſt are ſaid to be *Fluſhing*, *Helvoetſluys* and *Rotterdam*. As for *Amſterdam*, which has in a manner engroſs'd the Trade of the World, there cannot be a more incommodious

Haven, being seated in so shallow a Water that ordinary Ships cannot come near it, unless at High-water, nor Vessels of Burthen without unlading.

Lakes. After the Seas, already mention'd, their Lakes may deserve to be remember'd, which are only lesser Seas surrounded by the Land, of which there are a great many in the United Provinces, the chief whereof is *Haerlem-Meer*, extending almost from *Amsterdam* to *Leyden*, being sixteen or eighteen Miles long, and about half as broad, but grows larger every Day, encroaching on the Lands contiguous to it, which has occasion'd some to project the Draining of it, as other Lakes have been, and prov'd to be a very good Soil when laid dry; particularly one of two Leagues broad Sir *William Temple* mentions in *North Holland*, which has been made firm Land, being that part of the Country call'd the *Bemster*, now the richest Soil in the Province, lying upon a Level divided by Canals, and the Ways thro' it planted with Rows of Trees, which make a most agreeable Summers Landskip. Indeed the whole Country is cut thro' with Canals which lead to every Town and Village, and even to every Farm-house almost, and we see such an infinite Number of Sails, says my Author, steering every way thro' the Land, that one would be tempted to think there were as many People live upon the Water as on Shore, which he observes is a great Advantage to their Trade, and not to be imitated by any other Country where there is not the same Level and Softness of Earth, which makes the cutting of Canals so easy as to be attempted by almost every private Man.

Their

Their Seas, Rivers and Canals afford them plenty of Fish; but there are some kinds which they are oblig'd chiefly to the Coast of *Britain* for, particularly Herrings, Oysters, and many other kinds of Shell-fish; but I design to treat particularly of their Fisheries hereafter, and therefore content my self with the bare mention of them here, and proceed next to enquire into the Air and Seasons.

The Air, Winds and Seasons.

The Air of this Country, says Sir *William Temple*, would be all Fog and Mist if it was not purified by the Sharpness of their Frosts, which never fail to visit them with every East Wind for about four Months in the Year; and are much severer than with us, tho' there be scarce any Difference in the Latitude, because this Wind comes to them over a long Tract of frozen Continent, but is moisten'd by the Vapours, or soften'd by the Warmth of the Seas Motion before it reaches us. This, says the same Writer, is the greatest Disadvantage of Trade occasion'd by their Situation, tho' it be extremely necessary for their Health, for their Harbours are frequently shut up two or three Months together in Winter by the Ice, when ours are open, especially those in the *Zuidersee*. The Spring is much shorter and less agreeable in the United Provinces than in *England*. The Winter colder, and some parts of the Summer much hotter; nor is it uncommon for the Violence of the one to give way to that of the other, without any intermediate temperate Season. The Moistness of the Air, the same ingenious Writer is of Opinion, was originally the Occasion of that great Neatness observ'd in their Houses; and the Cleaness of their Streets, for without this their Country would scarce

be habitable, the Air would corrupt upon every hot Seaſon, and expoſe the Natives to infectious Diſtempers, which they ſeldom eſcape three Summers together as it is, eſpecially at *Leyden*, where the Waters ſtagnate more than in any other part of the Country, and this is ſuppos'd to be the Reaſon why *Leyden* is one of the cleaneſt Towns in *Holland*. This Moiſture of the Air alſo cauſes Metals to ruſt, and Wood to mould ſooner than in other Places, which occaſions their perpetual rubbing and ſcouring; and this is the Reaſon of that Brightneſs and Cleaneſs which ſeems affected in their Houſes. *De Witt* their Countryman obſerves, that the Winters in *Holland* are ſharp and long, and conſequently that they have more Occaſion for Light, Firing, Cloathing and Food, than in warmer Countries: That their Cattle are forc'd to be hous'd and fed with dry Meat great part of the Winter; when in other Countries in the ſame Latitude they remain all Winter in the Field. The Seaſons alſo are ſo ſhort, that they muſt be punctually obſerv'd if they expect their arable Lands ſhould yield them any Profit. And the Neighbourhood of the Sea does not only occaſion unwholſome Weather in Spring and Autumn, but the cold Winds blaſt moſt of the Fruit; and in Autumn great part of their unripe Fruit is blown down by furious Storms of Wind.

Diſeaſes. The Diſeaſes of the Country are chiefly the Gout and the Scurvy, but in hot and dry Summers they are viſited with malignant Fevers, eſpecially at *Amſterdam* and *Leyden*. Theſe Diſtempers lye moſt in the Head, and frequently occaſion ſudden Death. If the Patient recovers he continues a great while in

in a languiſhing Condition. The Plague is ſeldom known here, or at leaſt all Talk of it is ſuppreſs'd, and no Diſtinction made, as with us, what Diſtemper every one dies of. Nor do they take much care of their Sick, which my Author aſcribes either to their firm Belief in Predeſtination, or to their preferring Trade and Buſineſs even to Life it ſelf. Foreigners, 'tis obſerv'd, are frequently ſubject to the Spleen in this Country, which the Natives ſeldom are, being too buſy a People, 'tis ſuppos'd, to be affected by this Diſtemper; this ſeeming to be the Diſeaſe of the Idle, or of thoſe who think themſelves ill entertain'd, who are never out of humour or diſcompos'd but they attribute it to a formal Diſeaſe: whereas ſuch dull Fits frequently happen from the Changes of the Wind or Weather, which affect the finer Spirits of the Brain before they grow ſenſible in other Parts, and are apt to alter the Shapes and Colours of whatever is repreſented to us by our Imaginations while we are ſo affected. Yet this Effect is not ſo ſtrong but Buſineſs or Intention of Thought will either reſiſt or divert it, in the Opinion of my Author, who obſerves further, that this is a Diſeaſe too refin'd for this heavy People, who are well when they are not ill, and pleas'd when they are not troubled; content becauſe they think little of it, and ſeek their Happineſs in the common Satisfactions and Conveniences of Life, or the Encreaſe of Riches, not amuſing themſelves with more ſpeculative Entertainments, or Refinements of Pleaſure. But to return: Long Life is a Bleſſing ſeldom known in this Country, both Men and Women begin to decay very early, eſpecially at *Amſterdam*; and Sir

Sir *William Temple* seems to remark it as an uncommon thing, that he had seen at the *Hague* (the best Air in *Holland*) two Men above seventy, which may possibly proceed from their Diet, and want of Exercise, as well as from the badness of the Air; for dry'd and salted Flesh and Fish are their usual Food, and Brandy and Geneva very commonly drunk. They scarce know what Rural Sports mean, neither do they ride on Horse-back, or walk from one Town to another about their Business, but are drawn along by a Horse in a cover'd Boat upon a smooth Canal, scarce sensible of any Motion, which too I take to be the Occasion that they are generally Corpulent and full of gross Humours.

CHAP. III.

Contains a Description of the particular Provinces, and of their chief Towns, with their Publick and Private Buildings and Furniture.

Holland Province, the Situation and Extent.

THE most considerable of the seven Provinces is that of *Holland*, in many respects equal to the other six: bounded by the *Zuidersea* on the North: by the same Sea and the Province of *Utrecht* and *Betawe* on the East: by *Brabant* and *Zealand* on the South: and by the *British Ocean* on the West: Extending in Length from North to South about eighty Miles; and in Breadth from East to West forty Miles, in some Places, but in others not above twenty; and is usually divided into *South* and *North Holland*. *South Holland* contains all that Country between *Zeland* and *Brabant*, and that

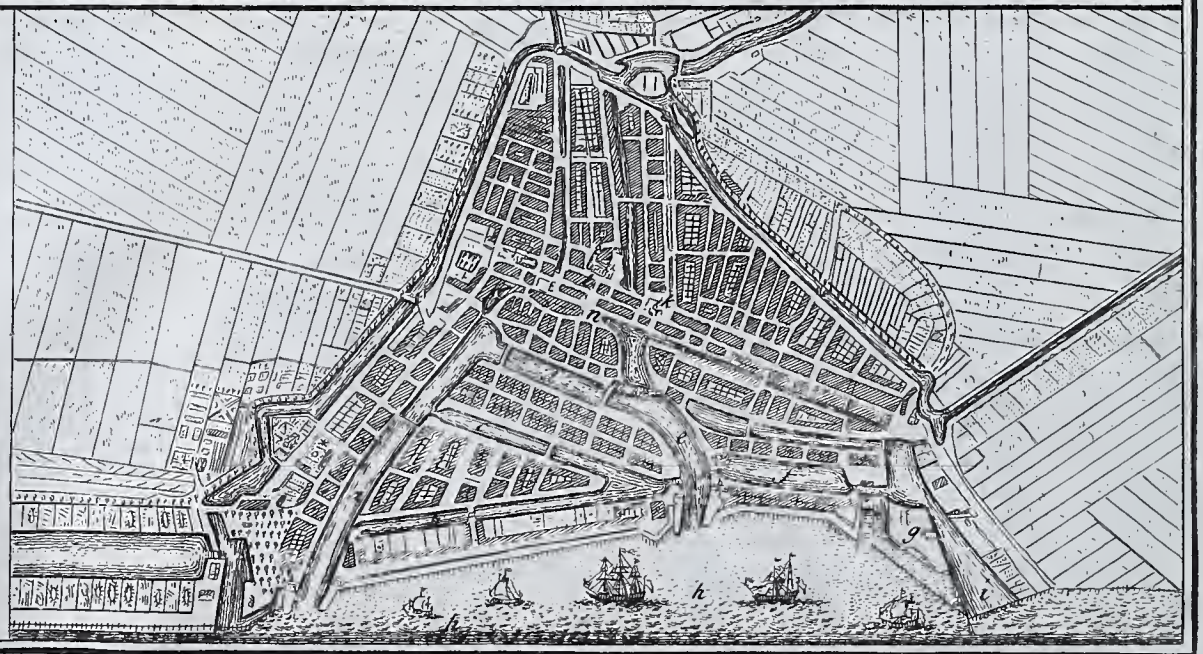
Divided into South and North *Holland*.

Arm

AMSTERDAM

ROTTERDAM

a. Leeve Haven
b. Scheep makers Haven
c. Wyn Haven
d. De Blaeck
e. De Oude Haven
f. Harinck vliet
g. Staten Timmerwerf
h. De Maes River
i. De Nieve Haven
k. t' Stadt Huys
l. St Laurents Kerck
m. De Beurs
n. De Koperen Erasmus



Henry Burgh Sculp.

Arm of the Sea which uſually goes by the Name of the River *Y* or *Ty*: And *North Holland* reaches from the ſame River *Y* to the Ocean.

The Principal Towns in *South Holland* are *Amſterdam*, *Haerlem*, *Rotterdam*, *Dort*, *Delft*, *Leyden*, *Goude*, *Gorcum*, *Schiedam*, *Schoonhoven*, *Graveſand*, *Gertrudenberg*, *Hueſden*, *Worcum*, *Vianen*, *Woerden*, *Oudewater*, *Yſelſtein*, *Aſperen*, *Hockelem*, *Leerdam*, *Naerden*, *Weſep*, *Muyden*, *Klundert*, *Williamſtadt*, the *Hague*, *Catwyckopzee* and *Nortwick*. The Iſlands belonging to South *Holland*, are thoſe of *Voorn*, *Goree*, *Overflaikee*, *Putten*, *Beverland*, *Korndyck*, and *Iſelmond*; the chief whereof I ſhall endeavour to deſcribe. Chief Towns of South *Holland*. Iſlands.

1. *Amſterdam*, the Capital of *Holland*, and of the ſeven Provinces, is ſituate on the little River *Amſtel*, which runs through it, and falls into that Arm of the Sea call'd the *Y*, that lies on the North ſide of the Town, and Forms a large Harbour. It is in the Latitude of fifty-two Degrees twenty Minutes, four Degrees and a half to the Eaſtward of *London*, twelve Miles Eaſt of *Haerlem*, and about thirty N. E. of *Rotterdam*. This City is almoſt in the Form of a Creſcent, the Foundations laid upon vaſt Piles of Timber, drove into the Earth at a prodigious Expence, the Place where it ſtands being a perfect Moraſs or Bog. The firſt mention of this Place in Hiſtory is about the Year 1300. when it was a poor Fiſher Town, in 1342. the Buildings were pretty much encreas'd on the Eaſt ſide of the *Amſtel*, and in 1400. ſome Buildings were added on the Weſt ſide of the River. In 1482. their Princeſs *Mary* of *Burgundy* encompaſs'd it with a ſtrong Brick-Wall of extraordinary Workmanſhip, as ap pears *Amſterdam* the Capital City.

appears by two Gates ſtill remaining. In 1585, we find it ſtill further enlarg'd, and become the chief Town of Trade in theſe Provinces. In 1656, a large Space of Ground was taken in and built upon, and the whole ſurrounded with a new Wall of Brick and Gates of Stone, which gave it the preſent Form of a Creſcent, and its Circumference is now computed to be about half as much as *London* and *Weſtminſter*: Others aſſure us that it ſtands upon two thouſand Acres of Ground. A great Addition was made to the Fortifications in the Year 1672. when *Lewis* XIV. invaded their Country, which occaſion'd the Diſtruction of ſeveral fine Gardens, but the Town was thereby made as ſtrong as it was capable of being by Art. Three parts of it are defended by a ſtrong Wall, Baſtions and Outworks, and a large Graff or Ditch, and the fourth ſecur'd by that Arm of the Sea already mention'd, call'd the *Y* or *Ty*. The Houſes are generally well built with Brick and Stone, the Streets broad and neatly pav'd, with Canals in the middle of many of them, planted with rows of Trees, and handſom Stone Bridges over their Canals.

Their fineſt Streets are the *Heer-graff*, the *Keyſergraff*, and the *Princes-graff*, where many of the Houſes are of Free-Stone, and adorn'd with Columns of the *Corinthian Order*. The Street of *Harlem* alſo is admir'd for its Length and Breadth, and three Stone Bridges laid croſs the Canal: The Harbour always contains an infinite Number of Ships, eſpecially in the Spring, when may be ſeen fifteen or ſixteen hundred Veſſels ſetting ſail for the *Baltick* only. There are not however in this great City more than thirteen Churches for thoſe of the eſta-

bliſh'd

bliſh'd Religion, which is that of *John Calvin*, or the Presbyterian, with two *French*, one *High-Dutch*, and one *Engliſh* Church, all Preſbyterians, theſe only are allow'd Bells, and their Preachers maintain'd by the Government. Thoſe of this Sect are computed to make one third of the Inhabitants of the City. The Papiſts, who have upwards of fourſcore Chapels or private meeting Houſes, are ſuppos'd to make another third. Theſe have a Square in the Town inhabited by Nuns, who are at Liberty however to leave their Cloyſters and marry if they pleaſe. The *Roman* Catholicks are leaſt in favour with the Government of any of the Inhabitants, and their Chapels are ſometimes ſhut up by the Scout or Sheriff, and open'd again upon Application made to the Magiſtrates. The *Lutherans*, *Arminians*, *Jews*, *Engliſh* Independants, Anabaptiſts and Quakers take up another third part of the Town, and all theſe, except the Diſciples of *Calvin*, are reſtrain'd from celebrating their Marriages according to their reſpective Rites till the Parties have been firſt married before a Magiſtrate, nor are any admitted to Offices or Places of Truſt but Presbyterians.

Their Churches are generally handſom Structures, that of St. *Katherines* is eſteem'd the fineſt, having been burnt down in the Year 1645, and ſince magnificently built: In the Paintings of the Windows is repreſented the Emperor *Maximilian* giving them an Imperial Crown, as a Creſt to their Arms. The Pulpit is ſaid to be a Maſter-piece of its kind, adorn'd with the moſt exquiſite Carvings; and the Organ the largeſt and beſt in *Europe*, at leaſt at the time it was ſet up, and is ſupported by Marble Pillars. The Partition which

separates the Church from the Chancel is of polish'd Brass, kept as bright as possible; but to say the Truth, we must not expect to find the Churches of the *Dutch* Presbyterians comparable to those in *Roman* Catholick Countries, either for the Elegancy of the Building, Paintings, Carvings, Ornaments, or the richness of the Materials, and therefore I shall not tire the Reader with a further Description of this or the rest, but proceed to the Stadthouse or Guild-Hall, on which Building alone the *Dutch* seem to have laid out much more Money than on all the Churches in this great City.

The Stadthouse is a handsom oblong Square Building of Free-Stone; the Front, which is the Length of it, extending two hundred and eighty-two Feet, the Breadth two hundred thirty two Feet, and the Heighth of the Roof one hundred and sixteen Feet: The Pillars are of the *Corinthian Order*; and it is founded upon above thirteen thousand vast Piles of Wood driven into the Earth with incredible Labour. In the middle of the Front over the Cornice, is a noble Piece of Carving in Marble, eighty-two Feet in Length, and eighteen in Heighth, where the City of *Amsterdam* is represented by a Woman with *Neptune* on her Right-hand and two Sea Nymphs offering her the Fruits of the Earth, and on her Left are two *Naides* presenting her with Laurels and Palms, and before her are two *Tritons* dancing and sounding their Horns; over these is a Statue of Brass representing Peace, with Justice on one side and Providence on the other; each Figure twelve Foot in Height. On the back part of the Building is a piece of carv'd Workanswerable to that in the Front; in the middle where-

of

The Stadthouse of Amsterdam

of ſits a Woman with the Wings of a *Mercury* and a Hat on her Head, behind her are ſeen the Maſts, Sails, Yards and Tackling of Ships, with all kind of Mathematical Inſtruments us'd in Navigation, round about her and at her Feet lies that Arm of the Sea call'd the *Y*, and the River *Amſtel*, and on each ſide the Inhabitants of the four Quarters of the World offering her Fruits, over theſe alſo are plac'd three Images of Braſs of the ſame Dimenſions with thoſe in the Front, one whereof is an Atlas bearing a large Globe of Copper ten Feet Diameter, having on the Right a Statue repreſenting Temperance, and another perſonating Juſtice on the Left. Over the four corners of the Building ſtand four Eagles of Braſs finely gilt, ſupporting an Imperial Crown, and in the middle of the Building is a handſom round Tower, which riſes fifty Foot above the Roof, ſupported by Pillars, and adorn'd with Statues, and in it is a fine Chime of Bells, on which are plaid all manner Tunes on their Feſtivals and rejoycing Days: But the Bells in the *Low Countries* are never rung out as they are in *England*. The *Portico*, which is not anſwerable to the magnificence of the Building, is enter'd by ſeven little arch'd Doors; within the *Portico* are two large Gates or Doors, which lead into the Houſe. At the Entrance on the Right-hand is a noble Hall, where a Tribunal is held for the Tryal of Criminals, adorn'd with Marble Statues, whoſe dejected Looks ſeem to expreſs a Concern, ſay ſome, for the unhappy Wretches that are brought before this Court; or as others, that they repreſent the Priſoners themſelves full of that Confuſion, which is natural to Perſons in their Circumſtances, expecting their Doom. The Cornices

and Cielings of most of the Rooms are finely carv'd, painted and gilded, and the Floors laid with Marble. Below Stairs is the Office of the Bank, and the Prisons both for Debtors and Criminals, with a Guard Chamber, where the Citizens have their main Guard, and where the Keys of the City are lock'd up every Night. From hence a handsom broad Pair of Stairs, but something dark, leads into the Burghers Hall, which is an hundred and twenty Foot Long, 57 Broad, and 98 Foot in Heighth: The Marble Floor whereof is so laid as to represent, without any other Lines than the Veins of the Stone, the Celestial and Terrestrial Globes, the Constellations in the Heavens, and the Situation of every Country upon Earth. Each of these Marble Maps, as they are stil'd, being two and twenty Feet Diameter. At the end of this Hall is the *Schepens*, or Aldermens Chamber, where Civil Causes are try'd: and in the Galleries, which surround two Square Courts, are several other Chambers and Offices belonging to the Government, as the Chamber of their Senate or Council, the Burghomaster's Chamber, the Treasury, The Chamber of Accounts, *&c.* over these Chambers in the second Story, is a large Magazine of Arms, and on the top of the Building are eight large Cisterns of Water, which are convey'd to any Room in the House by Pipes in Cases of Fire, and the very Chimneys by way of Prevention are lin'd with Copper. On a Pedestal of Black Marble, whereon is plac'd a Statue of the Blessed Virgin, is a *Latin* Inscription, importing that the first Stone of this noble Structure was laid on the 28th of *October*, 1648. when the War which the States had maintain'd in almost every

very part of the World, above fourſcore Years, in Defence of their Religion and Liberties, againſt the three *Philips* of *Spain*, was happily concluded. Their Magiſtrates firſt aſſembled in it in the Year 1655. but it is not yet entirely finiſh'd, which ſome Conjecture proceeds from an old Propheſy, that from the time their Stadthouſe is finiſh'd their State ſhall begin to decline.

Other Publick Buildings in *Amſterdam* which Travellers take Notice of, are the Admiralty Office, the *Eaſt-India*-Houſe, the Arſenal, the Hoſpitals for Widows and Orphans, from which Baſtards are not excluded, for Madmen, Sick and Aged, the Houſe of Correction, Spin-Houſe, or Work-Houſe, the Publick Schools, where Lectures are read on ſeveral Faculties, and the Exchange. In their Hoſpitals of all kinds, 'tis ſaid, there are not leſs than twenty thouſand Souls maintain'd: and 'tis obſerv'd of them, as of thoſe in *England*, that they reſemble Princes Palaces rather than the Habitations of poor People. There are Houſes alſo where a Perſon may have his Diet and Lodging for Life on the Advancement of a ſmall Sum of Money, which are call'd the Proveniers Houſes: And at every Houſe almoſt in the City there hangs a Poors Box by a Chain, in which People put Money as they are diſpos'd, eſpecially on a Sale of Goods, or any conſiderable Bargain; and the Deacons go once a Quarter round the City and take the Money out of theſe Boxes: There are alſo twice a Week Men that belong to the Hoſpitals who go round the City with a Bell, and ask relief at every Houſe, and are ſeldom diſmiſs'd without ſome Pence. They have ſeveral other ways of raiſing Money for their

their Poor, as by the Play-Houses, that pay half their Gains to this use: Every Rope-Dancer, Puppet-Player, and Person pretending to divert the People at Fairs by any means whatever also pays a third part of his Gains to the Poor. Every Person who passes through a Gate after Candle-light pays a Penny to the use of the Poor: and what these, and some other little Taxes fall short of maintaining their Hospitals, is supplied out of the Publick Revenue. As to the Government of this City I shall have Occasion to enlarge upon it hereafter under another Head, and proceed next to describe some other considerable Towns in this Province.

Haerlem. 2. *Haerlem*, a large populous City, twelve Miles to the Westward of *Amsterdam*, and four to the Eastward of the Ocean, surrounded with a Wall, and other Fortifications, but of no great Strength. The Buildings are of Brick, the Streets wide and strait, and Canals in the middle of several of them, as at *Amsterdam*. It was made a Bishop's See in the Year 1559. but lost that Honour soon after, on the States throwing off their Allegiance to the *Spaniard*, and embracing *Calvinism*. The Cathedral Church, now call'd the Great Church, is esteem'd the largest and most beautiful in *Holland*. Their Manufactures consist chiefly in Silks, Velvet and Linnens: The Linnen they make here is esteem'd the finest and whitest of any in the Province. They have also a considerable Trade in Thread and Tapes. Here the famous *Lawrence Coster* dwelt, to whom the *Dutch* ascribe the Invention of Printing *Anno* 1440. which is disputed with them by the Citizens of *Mentz* in *Germany*. This Town is famous also for the brave Defence it made against

againſt the *Spaniards* in the Year 1573. when the Women form'd themſelves into Regiments and Companies to aſſiſt the Burghers; but being oblig'd to ſurrender after ten Months gallant Defence, the *Spaniard* exercis'd great Cruelties on the Inhabitants, deſtroying many of them in cold Blood. To the Southward of the Town lies the Lake call'd *Haerlem-Meer*, which extends Eaſtward almoſt as far as *Amſterdam*, and Southward to *Leyden*, a ſhallow, but dangerous Water for the Paſſage-Boats, which was probably the Occaſion of cutting Canals from this City to *Amſterdam* and *Leyden*, on which People travel with all the Safety and Eaſe imaginable.

3. *Rotterdam*, eſteem'd the chief Town in *Holland* next to *Amſterdam*, ſituate on the North ſide of the *Maes*, about thirty Miles to the Southward of *Amſterdam*, and fifteen to the Eaſtward of the *Briel*, is a large City of a Triangular Figure, and very populous, lying mighty convenient for Trade, the Canals, which run thro' the Town, bringing up their Shipping to their Doors. Another great Advantage they have, is, that the *Maes* is open, and the Paſſage free from Ice much ſooner in the Spring than in the *Y* and *Zuider-ſee* that lead to *Amſterdam*, which is the Reaſon that the *Britiſh* Merchants frequent this Port much more than that; inſomuch, that after a Froſt, when the Sea was open, there hath been ſeen three Hundred Sail of *Britiſh* Veſſels ſteering out of this Harbour at once. The Town is handſomely built of Brick, the Streets wide and well paved; and there are four Churches beſides that of the *Engliſh* (where the Service is perform'd according to the Rites of the Church of *England*) and a Kirk *Rotterdam.*

Kirk for the *Scots*. Here are constantly resi ding great Numbers of the Subjects of *Britain*, who live in much the same Manner as on this side the Water, not being confin'd to *Dutch* Diet, as in some other Towns. The publick Buildings taken notice of by Travellers are, the great Church of St. *Lawrence*, the *Stadthouse*, the *Exchange*, the *Admiralty-Office*, and the *East-India-House*, which are handsom Structures, but not thought worth a particular Description: Upon the great Bridge in the Market-place is a noble Brass Statue of *Erasmus*, in a furr'd Gown and a round Cap, with a Book in his Hand. The Situation of this Place is pleasant, and from the Top of the Great Church may be seen the *Hague*, *Delft*, *Leyden*, *Dort*, and most of the Towns of *South Holland*. But the Canals in *Rotterdam* having little or no Current in Summer, the stagnated Water proves very offensive as well as unhealthful.

Leyden. 4. *Leyden*, or *Leyda*, the *Lugdunum Batavorum* of the *Latins*, four Miles to the Eastward of the Ocean, and eighteen Miles South of *Amsterdam*, stands on the old Channel of the *Rhine*, the Mouth whereof being now choak'd up, occasions the Waters to stagnate, which renders the Air unhealthful. It is however esteem'd one of the neatest and pleasantest Towns in the *Low Countries*, and the largest in *Holland* next to *Rotterdam*: The Buildings beautiful and magnificent, the Streets broad and exceeding clean, with Canals in the Middle of them planted with Rows of Trees. This City is surrounded with a Wall, and regularly fortified, and endured a Siege of five Months in the Year 1574. when finding themselves in danger of being taken by the *Spaniards*,

niards, they laid the Country about it under Water, and compeli'd the Enemy to riſe from before it. In the Middle of the Town is a round Stone Tower, ſix hundred and ten Feet in Circumference, aſcended by fifty Steps, and according to the Tradition of the place, was built by the *Romans*, but of no great Strength at preſent. Thoſe who give a particular Deſcription of the Place obſerve, that it hath eight Gates, that there are twenty three Wards in this City ſubdivided into ninety leſſer parts; that there are thirty Iſlands, twenty four Canals, an hundred and eighty Streets, ninety five Bridges, and forty Towers on the Walls. The principal Churches are thoſe of St. *Peter*, St. *Pancras*, and the *New Church*, the laſt of which is of a circular Form. Their Hoſpitals are many and large, that of the Orphans only maintaining nine hundred Children. A Univerſity was founded here by the States General in the Year 1575. The Schools conſiſt of a large Pile of Brick Building three Stories high, in the uppermoſt whereof the famous *Elzevir* had his Printing Room. The Students of this Univerſity are computed to be about two Thouſand; but there are only two endowed Colleges, moſt of the Lads boarding in the Town. Adjoining to the Schools is a Phyſick Garden, where the Profeſſor in Botany reads his Lectures. The Profeſſors never wear Gowns but at Lectures, and when they preſide in publick Diſputations. Nor are the Students at all diſtinguiſh'd by their Habit. The Rector, who is choſen out of three preſented to the States, is elected annually; there are beſides three Curators, and twelve Profeſſors, three in each Faculty. The Rector

with the four Burgomaſters, his Aſſeſſors, and ſome of the Aldermen, determine all Cauſes Civil and Criminal. Their Library is in great Eſteem for its Manuſcripts; and the Anatomy Theatre is ſaid to exceed that of *Padua*, or the Surgeons-Hall in *London*, having a vaſt number of Skeletons of all Kinds and Sizes, ſeveral Mummies, and particularly one of an *Egyptian* Prince eighteen hundred Years old, with Pagan Idols and Relicks, and Habits of People of the moſt diſtant Countries. The principal Manufacture in *Leyden* is Woollen-Cloth and Camblets; and their Gardens yield them a conſiderable Profit, their Garden Stuff being ſo much valued as to be carried as far as *Amſterdam*. Theſe Gardens are ſaid to have four or five Crops in one Year, and an Acre of Garden Ground to be worth two hundred and fifty, or three hundred Pounds, an Acre of arable two hundred, and an Acre of Meadow an hundred and forty Pounds. In the *Rhineland-Houſe* the Dikegrave, one of the moſt conſiderable Officers in this Country, and his Aſſociates, meet in Conſultation about the Repair of the Dikes, Banks and Canals in the Diſtrict of *Rhineland*, of which *Leyden* is the Capital. In the Church of St. *Mary*'s is a Monument of *Joſeph Scaliger*, and another of *Cluſius* the Herbaliſt, with a Latin Inſcription, importing, that he was call'd hither to adorn the Academy, where he liv'd ſixteen Years, and died *Anno* 1609. in the 84th Year of his Age, under which is this Diſtich;

Non

Non potuit plures hic quærere Cluſius herbas,
Ergo novas Campis quærit in Eliſiis.

Engliſh'd thus by a late Writer;

Since no more Herbs the Earth to Cluſius *yields,*
He's gone a Simpling to th' Elyſian-Fields.

5. The *Hague*, or *Gravenhague*, i. e. the *Earl's-Grove*, eſteem'd a Village becauſe it has no Walls, but the moſt conſiderable of the kind in *Europe*, ſituate nine Miles South-Weſt of *Leyden*, fourteen North-Weſt of *Rotterdam*, and two Miles to the Eaſtward of the Ocean, encompaſſed with fine Meadows and pleaſant Groves, in the midſt whereof is a Pleaſure-Houſe belonging to the Princes of *Orange*. The Place is govern'd by its own Magiſtrates, and enjoys all the Privileges of a City of *Holland*, but the ſending its Repreſentatives to the States. In this Village alſo the States-General and the Council of State always aſſemble. Here are held the ſupreme Courts of Judicature. Foreign Miniſters are admitted to their Audience, and reſide here; and all publick Affairs are tranſacted, which draws a Multitude of People hither, and occaſions its being a very flouriſhing Town. The Palace is a handſom Brick Building, making two Angles of a Square, in the middle whereof is a large Hall, equal to that of *Guildhall* in *London*. In this Palace was an Apartment for the late Princes of *Orange*; the Chambers of the States-General and Provincial, and of the Council of State. And adjoining to it is a noble Stone Building, call'd the Palace of Prince *Maurice* of *Naſſaw*, who built it. On

The Hague.

the North ſide is a large ſquare Pond call'd the *Vivier*, and on the Weſt the Palace opens to a large Plain ſurrounded with magnificent Houſes, and regularly planted with Trees, which have made ſome compare it, not improperly, to St. *James's-Park*: And every City of the United Provinces has a Houſe here for their reſpective Deputies. Notwithſtanding it is evident from what hath been already obſerv'd, that the Place muſt be large and extremely populous, yet are there but two Churches in it, one of them call'd the *Old Church* is a handſom Fabrick of the uſual Form. The other a new Building of a round Figure without a Pillar, which ſeems to be a kind of Building that the modern *Dutch* affect, for there are other Temples lately built in *Holland* of the ſame Form. On the North ſide of the *Hague*, is a Walk paved with Bricks, and ſhaded with Lime-Trees for two Miles, extending as far as *Scheveling*, a Village on the Sea-Shore, where King *Charles* the Second took Shipping for *England* at his Reſtauration. *Scheveling* was once a conſiderable Town, but lying upon a tempeſtuous Sea, has been extremely leſſen'd by the Waves beating on its Shores. About ten Miles South-Weſt of the *Hague* lies *Houſlaerdyke*, a magnificent Palace of the late Prince of *Orange*, having noble Gardens adorn'd with Fountains and Statues, ſome of which 'tis ſaid were taken from a Palace on this ſide of the Water, as well as the Furniture within Doors. Here are two Galleries full of beautiful Paintings, and the Cloſet of the late Princeſs is wainſcotted with Japan-work. Within two Miles of the *Hague* lies the Village of *Ryſwick*, where the Prince had another Palace.

The

The Treaty of Peace between the Confederates and the *French* was concluded here in the Year 1697. This Palace also is admir'd for its stately Front of Free-Stone, its Marble Stair-Case, Marble Floors, exquisite Paintings, *&c.* Another Village call'd *Losdun*, about six Miles North West of the *Hague* cannot be omitted mentioning in this Place, since every Traveller is full of the monstrous Birth said to have happen'd here: The Account we have of this Occurence is, That *Margaret* Countess of *Henneberg*, Daughter of *Florence* Count of *Holland* and *Zealand*, and Sister to *William* King of the *Romans*, having reproach'd a poor Woman as guilty of Adultery on Account of her having Twins, insinuating that she could not have two Children by one Man at a time, the Woman provok'd at this Usage wish'd that the Countess might have as many Children as there were Days in the Year, which 'tis said happen'd accordingly in the Year 1276. in the fortieth Year of the Lady's Age, when she was deliver'd of three hundred and sixty five Children, equally divided as to Sex, only the odd one was a Boy. They were afterwards christned in the Parish Church in two Brass Bosons (which they pretend still to shew to Travellers) the Boys by the Name of *John*, and the Girls by the Name of *Elizabeth*; and in the Church-wall there is a Stone with an Inscription, giving the abovesaid Relation; but it is observ'd by Travellers to be a modern Writing, and different from the Inscription given us by Historians an hundred and fifty Year ago, which was much shorter than the present. The Ceremony of Baptism was perform'd, according to

A monstrous Birth.

to Tradition, by *Guido* Suffragan to the Bishop of *Utrecht*.

Delf. 6. *Delf*, call'd by the *Latins Delphum* and *Delphi*, six Miles South-East of the *Hague*, and eight North-West of *Rotterdam*, pleasantly situated among the Meadows, the Streets spacious, with Canals running thro' them, planted with Trees. It is about two Miles in Circumference, and surrounded by an old Wall and Ditch. The Earthen-ware of this Place is esteem'd the best next to China-ware; and they had formerly a good Trade in Cloth and Beer, but it is more considerable for being a quiet Town, the Retreat of wealthy Merchants who have left off their Business, than for its Trade at present. The publick Buildings taken notice of are, the *Stadthouse* and the Arsenal of the States, the Magazine of Powder belonging to which accidently blew up and destroy'd great part of the Town in the Year 1654. but it has been since rebuilt to great Advantage. There are but two Churches in the Place, the Old and the New; in the latter whereof is the Tomb of *William* I. Prince of *Orange*, who was assassinated in this City: His Statue in Marble is upon the Tomb, and another in Brass arm'd *Cap-a-pe* standing by it, and a Fame sounding over him with this Motto, *Te vindice tuta Libertas*. At his Feet lies a Dog, which according to Tradition dy'd of Grief on the Murder of his Master. There are also many other Brass and Marble Statues about the Tomb, which serve to adorn it. *Delphs-Haven*, which belongs to this City, lies within two Miles of *Rotterdam*, and has a Communication both with *Delf* and *Rotterdam* by a Canal It is strongly

ſtrongly fortified, and has three Dams to defend it againſt Inundations.

7. *Dort*, or *Dordrecht*, an antient City, the firſt in Dignity of thoſe which compoſe the States of *Holland*, and the Capital of a ſmall Country call'd the *Bailiwick* of *Dort*, is ſituate on the River *Meruwe*, forty Miles South of *Amſterdam*, and fourteen South-Eaſt of *Rotterdam*. This City, with the Diſtrict about it, became an Iſland by an Inundation which happen'd in the Year 1421. throwing down the Banks of the *Maes* and *Meruwe*, and laying a large Tract of Land under Water between *Dort* and *Brabant*, deſtroying near fourſcore Villages, and twenty or thirty thouſand People. Its Situation between the *Maes* and *Meruwe* make it naturally ſtrong; and the Natives pretend that it was never yet taken; but the Waters are its greateſt Security; for beſides the Rivers above-mention'd, which are of a very great Breadth near this City, a large Lake call'd the *Biesbos* encloſes it on the South and Eaſt. The Place is large and populous, the Streets broad and well pav'd, and the Houſes high and built of Brick. Here was held a Synod in the Year 1619. for examining the Opinions of the *Arminians* and *Calviniſts*, and it is eaſy to imagine which ſide had the beſt of it, when the Magiſtracy was in the Hands of the Diſciples of *Calvin*. The Room where this Synod was held is ſtill ſhewn to Travellers as a Curioſity, tho' it does not ſeem to deſerve a particular Deſcription. The *Britiſh* Merchants have two Churches in this City, and particular Privileges, it being the Staple for their Cloth, as well as for Rheniſh-Wines, Corn, Wood, and other

Dort.

other Commodities, brought down the *Rhine* and the *Maes*.

Gertrudenburg. 8. *Gertrudenburg*, so nam'd from St. *Gertrude*, situate in the District of *Dort*, on the South side of the Lake call'd *Biesbos*, twelve Miles South-East of *Dort*, and ten North of *Breda*, and belongs to the House of *Orange*. It is strong by Nature as well as Art, having a Marsh on one side, and the River *Meruwe* on the other, which in this Place looks like a Sea.

Goude. 9. *Goude*, or *Tergow*, the sixth City in Dignity of those which compose the States of *Holland*, situate on the Rivers *Gow* and *Issel*, twelve Miles North-East of *Rotterdam*, and twenty four South of *Amsterdam*, a handsom large City, and a Place of Strength, especially on Account of its low Situation, the Country about it being liable to be overflow'd by their Sluices whenever they apprehend any Danger.

Naerden. 10. *Naerden*, a small, but strong Town, situate in a Moras near the *Zuidersee*, twelve Miles to the Eastward of *Amsterdam*, and fifteen North of *Utrecht*. It was taken by the *Spaniard* in 1572. when the Enemy, in Revenge for their having submitted to the Prince of *Orange*, summon'd all the Inhabitants to the Market-pacle, and there cut them to Pieces in cold Blood; which did the *Spaniards* no Service, for the *Hollanders* thereupon became desperate and irreconcilable; and 'tis to such Acts of Cruelty as these that the Loss of the Seven Provinces is generally attributed.

Williamstadt. 11. *Williamstadt*, a little fortified Town belonging to the House of *Orange*, having been built by *William* I. *An.* 1583. from whom it receiv'd its Name. It is situated on the Water

Water call'd the *Roo Vaert*, which ſeparates the Iſland of *Voorn* from the Continent, and ſecures the Communication between *Holland* and *Zealand*. The Iſlands above-mention'd to belong to *South Holland*, lye at the Mouth of the *Maes*, the principal whereof is *Voorn*, or the Land of *Voorn*, as it is call'd, on which ſtands,

12. The City of the *Briel*, a fortified Town, twelve Miles to the Weſtward of *Rotterdam*. The Buildings are old, but regular; the Streets broad, and the Walls planted with Trees. It has a pretty good Harbour, and a tolerable Trade, but not comparable to *Rotterdam* or *Dort*, which lye higher up the River. This was the firſt Town on the Coaſt of *Holland* which the *Gueſe's*, or Malecontents, took from the *Spaniards*, and occaſion'd the Revolt of the reſt; and this was one of the Cautionary Towns which the States deliver'd into the Hands of Queen *Elizabeth*, for repaying the Expences ſhe was at in defending them againſt the King of *Spain*, and was afterwards reſtor'd to them, with the reſt, by King *James* in his Neceſſities, for a very ſmall part of the Money that remain'd due to *England*. The Iſland whereon it ſtands is about twenty Miles in Length, and ſix in Breadth, and is generally fruitful in Corn. *The Briel.*

13. *Helvoetſluice*, on the ſame Iland of *Voorn*, ſtands about four Miles to the Southward of the *Briel*, and is eſteem'd the ſafeſt Harbour in the Country. Here are uſually ſome of the States largeſt Men of War, which come up into the middle of the Town; and hither the *Engliſh* Paquet-Boat comes and takes in the Mail; and tho' it be one of the moſt convenient Places to embark at, yet has the *Helvoetſluice.*

Place but little Trade, Merchant-men choosing to go higher up the River before they unlade. To the Southward of the Land of *Voorn* lies the Island of *Overflackee*, about fifteen Miles long and five broad, on which are several Towns and Villages, the chief whereof is,

Overflackee Island.

Summerſdyke.

14. *Summerſdyke*, ſituate on the North ſide of the Iſland, formerly a Town of ſome Trade, but upon the Decline at preſent. To the Weſtward of *Overflackee* lies the little Iſland of *Goree*, the chief Town whereof is of the ſame Name, but not conſiderable for its Trade or any thing elſe at this Day. This is uſually the firſt Land we make on the Coaſt of *Holland* in a Voyage from *England* to *Helvoetſluice*. Between the Land of *Voorn* and *Rotterdam* lies the Iſland of *Iſſelemond*, or *Overmaes*, about ten Miles in Length and four in Breadth, the chief Town of the ſame Name ſtanding almoſt over-againſt *Rotterdam*. As for *Putter* and *Byerland*, I comprehend them under the Title of the Land of *Voorn*, from whence they are ſeparated but by a ſmall Stream.

Goree Island and Town.

Iſſelemond Island and Town.

Byerland and *Putter.*

The chief Towns and Iſlands of *North Holland.*

I come next to *North Holland*, being that part of the Province which lies North of that little Arm of the Sea call'd the *Y*, or *Ty*, the Towns whereof are *Hoorn*, *Enckhuyſen*, *Alekmue*, *Edam*, *Munickedam*, *Medemblick*, *Purmerendt*, *Beverwick*, *Wormer*, *Schermer*, *Beemſter*, *Egmont*, *Petten*, *Scagen* and *Nimckel*: And the Iſlands belonging to *North Holland* are, the *Texel*, *Eyerlandt*, *Flielandt* or *Vlieland*, *Schelling*, *Grind*, *Vieringen*, *Urek*, *Ens*. The chief of which Towns and Iſlands I am now to deſcribe, and,

Horrn.

1. *Hoorn*, twenty Miles North of *Amſterdam*, a large wealthy City, pleaſantly ſituated

on

on the *Zuiderſee*, almoſt ſurrounded by Gardens and Paſture Grounds, and ſecur'd againſt the Fury of the Sea by a vaſt Dam. The Produce of the Country about it is chiefly Butter and Cheeſe, which they export to ſeveral parts of *Europe*.

2. *Enchuyſen*, ſituate alſo on the *Zuiderſee*, ten Miles North-Eaſt of *Hoorn*, and as many South-Eaſt of *Medemblick*, a large handſome City with a capacious Port, from whence great Numbers of Ships yearly ſet ſail for the *Baltick* and Herring Fiſhery, by which, and Ship-building, the Town is grown very rich. *Enchuyſen.*

3. *Medemblick*, an antient City, once the Capital of *North Holland* now but a little Town ſituate on the *Zuiderſee*, ten Miles North of *Hoorn*, is ſtill a commodious Harbour, and defended by an old Caſtle. Here are the ſtrongeſt Dams and Banks of the Country to defend it from the Fury of the Waves, which beat violently on theſe Shores when the Wind blows a Storm from the Northwards. The Country about this Place is taken notice of for its rich Paſtures. *Medemblick.*

4. *Alcmaer*, twenty Miles to the Northwards of *Haerlem*, an antient Town, but one of the beſt built in this part of the Country, and pleaſantly ſituate in the midſt of Gardens, Groves, and paſture Grounds, which laſt produce vaſt Quantities of Cheeſe and Butter, which enriches the Natives. *Alcmaer.*

5. *Saenredam*, or *Sardam*, ſituate on the *Y*, or *Ty*, ſeven Miles North-Weſt of *Amſterdam*, and almoſt oppoſite to it, very conſiderable on account of the Numbers of Ships which are annually built here, tho' it be but an open Town. *Sardam.*

Edam. 6. *Edam*, situate on the *Zuiderſea*, ten Miles South of *Hoorn*, a ſmall Town, but conſiderable alſo upon Account of the Ships that are built here. 7. *Purmer*, a neat fortified Town, five Miles Weſt of *Edam*; the Country about this place and *Edam* was formerly a Lake, which having been drain'd, makes a pleaſant fruitful Country, that goes by the Name of the *Purmerent*; and to the Southward of this lies the *Beemſter*, already mention'd, which was formerly a Lake, but now a fine Country, containing ſevenor eight thouſand Acres of Ground. Of the like kind are the *Wormer*, which lies ſtill further Southward; the *Schermer* and the *Huygen Waert* to the Weſtward of the *Beemſter*; as alſo the *Zype*, the moſt Northerly part of this Province, the Sea being kept out by a vaſt Mole form'd by Beams of Timber driven into the Ground, and the Spaces fill'd up with huge Stones and Cement.

Purmer.

Between the Ocean and the *Zuyder Sea* lie the Iſlands above mention'd to belong to *North Holland*; and firſt, the *Texel*, a fruitful Iſland, about ſix Miles Long, and five Broad, lying a little to the Northward of the Continent of *Holland*, between which and this Iſland is one of the principal Paſſages out of the *Zuyder Sea* into the Ocean: The chief Town is *Burch*, ſituate on the Eaſt ſide of the Iſland, ſtrongly fortified and garriſon'd; the Natives apply themſelves pretty much to the Herring Fiſhery. To the Northward of the *Texel* lies the *Vlie*, or *Flie* Iſland, nine Miles Long, and two Broad; and North-Eaſt of this the Iſland of *Schelling*, in which was a Village containing about a thouſand Houſes, burnt by Sir *Robert Holmes*, who commanded an *Engliſh* Squadron in the *Dutch* War, with near an hundred Sail of

Texel Iſland.

Flie Iſland.

Schelling Iſland.

of Merchant Ships. These Islands, and some Banks of Sand that lie at the Entrance of the *Zuyder Sea*, a little break the Fury of the Ocean when the Wind sits North-West, or the whole Province of *Holland* would be very much in danger of being laid under Water every Storm that happens from that Quarter. The *Wierrings* are several small Islands which lie in the *Zuyder Sea* within the *Texel*; to the Eastward of which lies the Island of *Vieringen* or *Wieringen*. The Island of *Eyerland* lies between the Islands of the *Texel* and the *Flie*, but of these I meet with nothing particular, I shall only add that there is a tolerable Harbour in the *Texel*, and another in the *Flie*, in the first of which the Ships bound to the Southward usually Rendezvous, and in the latter those bound to the North, and when the Homeward bound Vessels can recover either of these Ports they look upon themselves to be secure from the Enemy.

The *Weirings*. *Wieringen* Island. *Eyerland*.

Zealand, the second of the seven Provinces I propos'd to describe, consists of several Islands, and is held to have obtain'd the Name *Zealand*, or rather *Sealand*, from the *Danes* when they over run this part of the World, as resembling some Islands of their own Country surrounded in like manner by the Sea, and carrying the Name of *Zealand*. The Islands which compose this Province are eight in Number, four whereof are said to belong to the Western Branch of the *Scheld*, and four to the Eastern branch of the *Scheld*. Those of the Western *Scheld* are *Walcheren*, *South Beveland*, *North Beveland* and *Wolferdyke*: And those of the Eastern *Scheld*, *Schowen*, *Duvelland*, *Tolen* and *Oresand*. The whole Province comprehending the Seas and Channels which divide

Zealand Province.

Compos. ed of 8 Islands.

Situation & Extent.

the

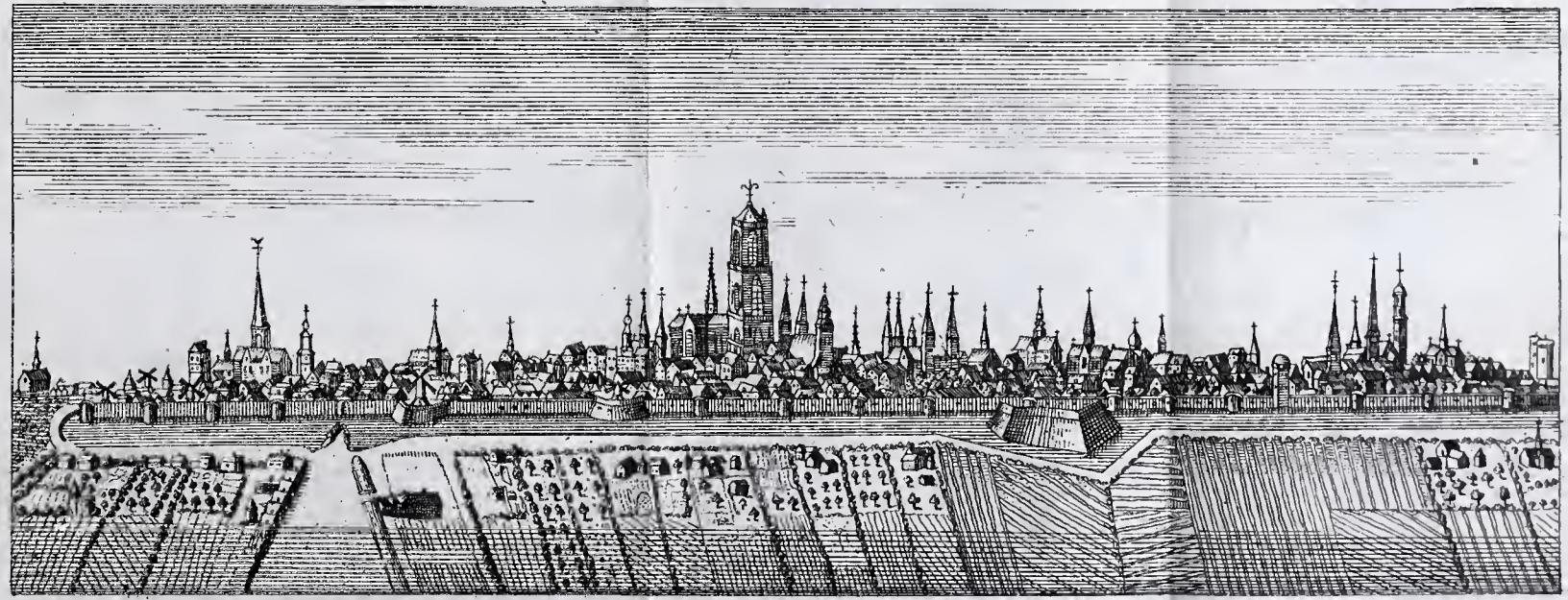
the ſeveral Iſlands, is bounded by the Ocean and the Iſlands of *Holland* on the North: by *Brabant* on the Eaſt: by *Flanders* on the South: and by the Ocean towards the Weſt: and extends thirty Miles in Length, reckoning from *Tolen* to the moſt Weſterly part of *Walcheren*, and twenty Miles in Breadth, *viz.* from the Southern Shoar of *South Beveland* to the North Shoar of *Schowen*. The principal of theſe Iſlands is that of *Walcheren*, lying at the Mouth of the *Scheld*, about nine Miles in Length, and eight in Breadth, almoſt of an Oval Figure. The chief Town of the Iſland of *Walcheren* is 1. *Middleburg*, the Capital of the whole Province; ſo nam'd, 'tis ſaid, from its Situation in the middle of the Iſland. It lies in the Latitude of fifty-one Degrees forty Minutes, forty Miles South-Weſt of *Rotterdam*, and as many Weſt of *Breda*, and twenty-five North-Eaſt of *Bruges*. The City is large and populous, and abounds in Wealthy Merchants: A Canal has been cut from an Arm of the Sea to the City, whereby they bring Merchants Ships into the middle of the Town. The Streets are broad and well pav'd; the Publick Buildings magnificent, particularly the Stadthouſe and Churches, of which laſt there are no leſs than twenty, That call'd the New Church, admir'd for its Beauty, is of an octogonal Figure, and has a noble Cupola over it; the whole Town is ſurrounded with a Wall, a Moat, and other Fortifications. King *Philip* II. made it a Biſhop's See in the fifteenth Century; but the *Dutch* Malecontents ſoon after gaining the Poſſeſſion of it, converted the Palace to ſecular uſes, and ſequeſtred the Revenues, as they did in other parts of the United Provinces where Biſhopricks were eſtabliſh'd.

Walcheren. Iſland.

Middleburg City.

The City of Middleburgh

The City of Utrecht



ſtabliſh'd. 2. *Rammekins*, or *Zeburg*, a Fortreſs, ſituate at the Mouth of the Harbour of *Middleburg*, and three Miles South-Eaſt of it, once a conſiderable Town, and one of thoſe Cautionary Places deliver'd up to Queen *Elizabeth*; at preſent an inconſiderable Village. 3. *Fluſhing*, or *Vliſſingen*, ſituate in the moſt Southerly part of the Iſland, five Miles South of *Middleburg*, a conſiderable City, and a Place of great Trade, having a good Harbour, and Fortifications for its Defence. This was another of the Cautionary Towns deliver'd to Queen *Elizabeth* by the *Dutch* as a Pledge of their Fidelity, and a ſecurity for the Money ſhe advanc'd them to reſiſt the *Spaniard*. 4. *Ter Vere*, three Miles North of *Middleburg*, a fortified Town, and a good Harbour, but lies pretty much expos'd to Inundations. 5. *Armuyden*, ſituate at the Mouth of the River which comes from *Middleburg*, and two Miles Eaſt of it. It had once a good Harbour, and was a Place of Trade, but the Harbour being choak'd up it is but an inconſiderable Town at preſent. The Iſland of *South Beveland* lies to the Eaſtward of *Walcheren*, and is the largeſt of the *Zealand* Iſlands; being about fifteen Miles Long, and ſeven or eight Broad, and was much larger till part of it, in the Year 1532, was laid under Water by an Inundation. The only Town of any Conſequence in it is, 4. *Ter Goes*, on the North part of the Iſland, twelve Miles Eaſt of *Middleburg*, and fifteen Weſt of *Bergen opzoom*. There are beſides above thirty Villages, and ſeveral Gentlemen's Seats. The Iſland of *Wolferdyke* lies between *North* and *South Beveland*; and is about five Miles in Length, and one in Breadth; having at preſent only three

Rammekins.

Fluſhing.

Ter Vere.

Armuyden.

South Beveland Iſland.

Ter Goes.

Wolferdyke Iſland.

or

or four Villages upon it, great part of it has been laid under Water by Inundations. To the Northward of *Wolferdyke* lies *North Beveland*; about five Miles in Length, and two in Breadth, great part whereof also has had the Misfortune to be swallow'd up by the Sea, before which the Country was so pleasant, that it was call'd the Garden of *Zealand*. There is no Town of any Note upon it at present. To the Northward of *North Beveland* lies the Island of *Schowen*, the largest of those on the side of the *Eastern Scheld*; being fifteen Miles in Length, and six in Breadth, and was much larger till worn away by Inundations; the chief Town whereof is, 5. *Zirickzee*, said to be the most antient in *Zeland*, situate on the Channel which divides *Schowen* from *Duvell*, and fifteen Miles North-East of *Middleburg*. It has a tolerable Harbour, and is, a Place of some Trade. 6. *Brouwershaven*, situate on the North side of the Island, five Miles North of *Zirickzee*; the Natives whereof subsist chiefly by Fishing and Husbandry. 7. *Bommenee*, two Miles to the Eastward of *Brewershaven*, over-against *Goree*, esteem'd a strong Fortress. To the Eastward of *Schowen* lies *Duvelland*, separated from it by a very narrow Stream; there are several Villages upon it, the chief whereof is of the same Name with the Island, but not one considerable Town. The Island of *Tolen* is separated from *Brabant* by a very narrow Channel, call'd *Het Slaeck*; being about six Miles in Length, and five in Breadth: The chief Town whereof is *Tolen*, esteem'd a strong Fortress, situate four Miles North-West of *Bergenopzoom*, and twelve Miles South-East of *Zirickzee*. The small Island of *Oresand* lies between *Schowen* and *North Beveland*, and has some

North Beveland Island.

Schowen.

Zirickzee.

Brouwershaven.

Bommenee.

Duvelland Island.

Tolen Island & Town.

Oresand Island.

ſome Villages upon it, but no Town of any Note.

Theſe Iſlands of *Zealand* were antiently ſubject to the Earls of *Holland*, and afterwards to the Houſes of *Burgundy* and *Auſtria*; but enjoy'd very ample Privileges all that time till *Philip* II. invaded their Rights, which occaſion'd the Civil War above mention'd, and *Fluſhing* was the next Town to the *Briel* which was ſeiz'd by the *Sea Gueſes*, or Malecontents upon the Coaſt. The Land, as has been intimated already, is very low in all theſe Iſlands, and ſubject to Inundations, which puts the Inhabitants to vaſt Expences in repairing their Banks. Their low Situation and the neighbourhood of the Sea occaſions alſo an unwholeſom Air; but on the other Hand, the Country is generally fruitful, abounding in good Corn and Paſture Grounds; and the Natives many of them being employ'd in the Fiſheries, and other Branches of Foreign Trade, are a wealthy and flouriſhing People, tho' they have ſcarce any Manufactures among them.

Frizeland Province.

The third of the United Provinces I propos'd to treat of is *Friezland*; bounded by the Ocean on the North; by the Province of *Groningen* on the Eaſt: by the Province of *Overiſſel*, and part of the *Zuyiderſea* towards the South; and by other part of the *Zuyderſea* towards the Weſt. This was the Country of the Antient *Frizons*, and formerly, 'tis ſaid, lay contiguous to *North Holland* (ſometimes call'd Weſt *Friezland*) from which it is now ſeparated by the *Zuyderſea*, form'd not many Years ſince by an extraordinary Inundation. *Groningen* with *Eaſt Frizeland*, or the County of *Embden*, was alſo part of the Country of the

Antient *Frizons*; and ſome affirm that it was ſtill of a larger Extent, but the preſent Bounds of this Province are as above deſcrib'd; extending about forty Miles in Length from North to South, and twenty-five in Breadth from Eaſt to Weſt, and is uſually ſubdivided into *Weſtergo*, *Oſtergo*, and *Seven Wolden*. In *Weſtergo*, or the Weſtern part of, it are the Towns of *Franker*, *Harlingen*, *Bolſwaert*, *Sneek*, *Worcum* and *Staveren*. In *Oſtergo*, or the North-Eaſt part of it, are the Towns of *Leuwarden* and *Dockum*, and in *Seven*, *Wolden*, the South-Eaſt part of the Country, a barren Soil, and meanly inhabited, is only the Town of *Sloot*, beſides Villages.

Subdiviſion. Chief Towns.

Francker City.

1. *Francker*, *Franequera*, ſituate in fifty-three Degrees ten Minutes North Latitude, four Miles to the Eaſtward of the *Zuiderſea*, and eight to the Weſtward of *Leuwarden*, a little handſom City, and a place of ſome Trade. Here a Univerſity was founded by the States in the Year 1585. and well endow'd out of the Abby Lands which were ſequeſtred about that time.

Harlingen.

2. *Harlingen*, ſituate on the *Zuyderſea*, five Miles Weſt of *Francker*, it has a pretty good Harbour for ſmall Veſſels, and carries on a Trade to *Norway*. The place is fortified, and naturally ſtrong, the Country about it being eaſily laid under Water in caſes of Neceſſity.

Leuwarden.

3. *Leuwarden*, a fortified Town, eight Miles to the Eaſtward of *Francker*, the beſt City of the Province in all reſpects, and the Reſidence of the Stadtholder and Sovereign Council. It is a place of Trade, and admir'd for its fine Buildings, its handſom Streets and Bridges, and the pleaſant Gardens about it.

4. *Doccum*,

4. *Doccum*, situate ten Miles North-East of *Leuwarden*, in a fruitful Country, a place of some Strength, and tolerably well built; most taken Notice of for a fine Bridge, under which Vessels may pass with their Masts up. *Doccum.*

5. *Sloot*, or *Sloten*, situate upon a navigable Canal; a League from the *Zuydersea*, nine Miles North-East of *Staveren*. It has but one Church, and no other Building of any Note, but the Stadthouse. *Sloot.*

6. *Bolswaert*, formerly one of the Hans Towns, about seven Miles South of *Francker*. Its Harbour at present choak'd up, but carries on a Trade however in small Vessels along their Canals. *Bolswaert.*

7. *Staveren*, situate on the *Zuidersea* on the South-West Point of *Friezland*, four Leagues North-East of *Medemblick* in *North Holland*. It had formerly a good Harbour, and a brisk Trade, and was the third of the Hans Towns, more antiently the Capital City, and Residence of the Kings of the *Frisons*; but the Harbour being choak'd up, it is fallen to decay, and but an inconsiderable Town at present. *Staveren.*

The Islands of *Ameland* and *Schiermonikoogc* lie in the Ocean to the North of *Friezland*, and both belong to this Province; but here are only seven or eight Villages which do not seem to merit a Description. Islands of *Friezland.*

The Air of *Friezland* is cold, but more healthful than the Southern Provinces, and tho' the Land lies under Water great part of the Winter, insomuch, that they are forc'd to go from Town to Town by Banks and Causeways, it is all driven out either by Art or the hot Weather which succeeds, and their ap-

pears to be a great deal of good Arable and Paſture in the Summer Seaſon. Their beſt, and almoſt only Firing is Turf, which burns as white, and gives as good a heat as Wood: Theſe Turf Meadows being mix'd with a bituminous Matter, have, as Hiſtory relates, taken fire at certain times, and burnt up the Country for ſeveral Leagues, till a ſtop has been put to the Conflagration by ſome Lakes or Rivers which happen'd to interpoſe and extinguiſh it. The Natives of this Province, 'tis obſerv'd, are martially enclin'd, and chooſe to follow the Camp rather than apply themſelves to Trade. Their Nobility and Gentry avoid matching into the Families of Merchants, or Mechanicks, and delight in rich Clothes and Equipages much more than their Southern Neighbours. In their Faſhions they follow the Mode of *France*, and in drinking the *German*, good Fellowſhip prevails.

Groeningen Province.

The fourth Province I ſhall deſcribe, is that of *Groeningen* and the *Omlands*; which is bounded by the Ocean on the North; by the River *Ems* and the *Dollart Bay*, which ſeparates it from *Embden*, or *Eaſt Friezland* in *Germany*, on the Eaſt; by the Province of *Overyſſel* on the South; and by *Dutch* or *Weſt Friezland*, the Province laſt deſcrib'd, towards the Weſt: Extending upwards of thirty Miles in Length from Eaſt to Weſt, and twenty Miles in Breadth from North to South, and is uſually divided into *Groeningen Proper* and the *Omlands*.

Chief Towns.

In the former of which the chief Towns are *Groeningen* and *Winſcheten*; and in the *Omlands*, *Dam*.

Groningen City.

Groningen, formerly one of the Hans Towns, ſituate at the Confluence of the two Rivers *Aha* and *Huneſus*, in the Latitude of fifty-three

three Degrees odd Minutes, thirty Miles to the Eaſtward of *Leuwarden*, and twenty South-Weſt of *Embden*; a fortified Town, about two Miles in Circumference; and beſides the Rivers above mention'd, it is water'd with ſeveral Artificial Canals, by which it has a Communication with the River *Ems*, the Ocean, and the neighbouring Countries, by means whereof they carry on a brisk Trade to *Germany*, *&c.* They have two or three ſpacious Market-Places, and about ſeven and twenty handſom Streets; and formerly there were twelve Churches in the Place, but the *Dutch* have converted nine of them to ſecular Purpoſes. All the Ground within the Walls is not built upon, but there are ſeveral large Gardens and Orchards belonging to the principal Citizens, which with the Canals render it a pleaſant Town in Summer.

2. *Dam*, the Capital of the *Omlands*, twelve Miles North-Eaſt of *Groningen*, ſituate on the Canal call'd the *Damſter Diep*, three Miles Weſt of the River *Ems*; a large well-built Town, but without Walls, the States of *Groningen* being Jealous of the *Omlanders*, who ſometimes Diſpute their Authority, and pretend to an Independency. *Dam* City.

3. *Winſchoten*, a Fortreſs, ſituate between the *Dollart Bay* and an impaſſable Moraſs, which commands one of the Paſſes out of *Eaſt Friezland* into the United Provinces; is ſeventeen Miles Eaſt of *Groningen*, and twelve South of *Dam*: There are alſo the *Billingworder Schaus*, and the *Bourtanger* Fort, with ſeveral others which lie upon the Frontiers, and ſecure the United Provinces againſt any Attacks on the ſide of *Germany*: and indeed the *Dutch* are in a manner Maſters of *Embden* in *Eaſt Friezland*, that City *Winſchoten*

ty having put it self under their Protection, and admitted a Garrison of the States Troops. The Soil of this Province is generally barren, and the Air sharp, but more healthful than that of the Southern Provinces.

Overyssel, Province. The fifth Province of the United *Netherlands* which I am to describe is, that of *Overyssel*, so nam'd from its Situation beyond the River *Yssel*: This Province is bounded by *Groningen* and *Friezland* towards the North; by the Bishoprick of *Munster* in *Germany* on the East; by *Gelderland* and *Zutphen* on the South; and by the *Zuydersea* on the West: Extending near sixty Miles in Length from North to South, and forty in Breadth from East to West; and is usually divided into three parts, *viz. Iseland*, or *Salland*, *Twente* and *Drente*. Of which 1. *Iseland*, lies about the River *Issel*; the chief Towns whereof are *Deventer*, *Swoll*, *Campen* and *Hasselt*. 2. *Twente*, which lies to the Eastward of *Salland*, on the Confines of *Munster*; the chief Towns whereof are *Oldensael*, *Otmersan* and *Enscheden*. 3. *Drent*, the most Northerly part of *Overyssel*; the chief Towns whereof are *Coverden*, *Mepple*, *Vollenhaven*, *Steenwick*, *Swarte Sluce* and *Blockzyl*.

Subdivision.

Chief Towns

Deventer. 1. *Deventer*, or *Daventer*, situate on the River *Issel*, seven Miles North of *Zutphen*, and thirty to the Eastward of *Amersfort*, a large populous City, elegantly built, and well fortified, formerly an Imperial City, and one of the Hans Towns, and still a place of good Trade. The Inhabitants are many of them Noblemen and Persons of Distinction. There were in it formerly ten or twelve Churches, which the States since their being Masters of it have reduced to three: *Philip* II. also made it a Bishop's See in the Year 1559. but the *Dutch*

Dutch aboliſh'd the Biſhoprick and ſequeſtred the Revenues in 1580. The moſt remarkable Structure here is the Tower of *Norembeg*, of a round Figure, built with Brick and Stone, the Walls ſeventeen Feet thick, and of ſuch large Dimenſions, 'tis ſaid, as to require a Garriſon of ſeveral Thouſand Men to defend it. 2. *Swoll*, or *Zwoll*, ſituate between the two Rivers *Iſſel* and *Vecht*, eighteen Miles North of *Daventer*. Another River runs thro' the Town, by which the Tide brings up Veſſels from the *Zuiderſee*, and makes it a Place of tolerable Trade. The Fortifications which ſurround the Town are well planted with Trees, the Streets regular, and the Buildings good, all which contribute to make it a very deſirable Place. 3. *Campen*, pleaſantly ſituated near the *Zuiderſee* on the South ſide of the River *Iſſel*, eighteen Miles Weſt of *Swoll*, a large well built City, in which the publick Buildings, ſuch as the Stadthouſe, the Churches, and the Cuſtom-houſe, are ſaid to have an Air of Magnificence; but the Trade of the Town is much diminiſh'd ſince the Mouth of the River *Iſſel* has been choak'd up with Sand. 3. *Coverden*, the Capital of the Diſtrict of *Drente*, ſituate on the Confines of *Bentheim* in *Germany*, thirty Miles to the Eaſtward of *Swoll*, a Fortreſs ſtrong by Nature as well as Art, ſituate in an unpaſſable Moraſs, and as it commands a Paſs out of *Munſter* in *Germany* into *Groningen* and *Friezland*, is a Place of great Importance.

Swoll.

Campen.

Coverden.

The next Province we come to is that of *Gelderland*, formerly divided into *Dutch Gelderland* and *Spaniſh Gelderland*; but by the late Treaty of Peace a Partition was made of the *Spaniſh Gelderland* between the Emperor, the

Gelderland Province.

the *Dutch*, and the King of *Prussia*, of which I shall give a particular Relation after I have describ'd that part of the Province formerly call'd *Dutch Gelderland.*

Dutch Gelderland.

Dutch Gelderland, of which the County of *Zutphen* is deem'd a part, is bounded by the *Zuiderſee* and the Province of *Overyſſel* on the North, by the Biſhoprick of *Munſter* on the Eaſt, by *Brabant* and the Dutchy of *Cleve* towards the South, and by the Provinces of *Holland* and *Utrecht* towards the Weſt, extending about fifty Miles in Length from North to South, and is not much leſs in Breadth from Eaſt to Weſt, being uſually ſubdivided into three leſſer Parts or Diſtricts, *viz.* The *Veluwe*, the *Betuwe* or *Betawe*, antiently *Batavia*, and the County of *Zutphen.*

Subdiviſion and chief Towns.

The *Veluwe.*

1. The *Veluwe* is the Northern part of this Province, and ſituate between the *Zuiderſee*, the *Iſſel*, and the *Rhine*, in which the principal Towns are, *Arnheim*, *Wageninge*, *Harderwick*, *Hattem*, and *Elberg.* 2. The *Betuwe* is almoſt encompaſs'd by the Rivers *Rhine*, *Leck*, *Maes*, and *Meruwe*, in which Diſtrict the principal Towns are *Nimeguen*, *Tiel*, *Sckenkenſcaus*, *Bommel*, *Buren*, and *Culenburg.* 3. The County of *Zutphen*, bounded by the Province of *Overyſſel* on the North, by the River *Iſſel*, which ſeparates it from the *Veluwe*, towards the Weſt, by the Dutchy of *Cleve* on the South, and by the Biſhoprick of *Munſter* on the Eaſt, extends about thirty Miles in Length from Eaſt to Weſt, and twenty four in Breadth from North to South, in which the principal Towns are *Zutphen*, *Doesburg*, *Groll*, and *Brevoort.*

The *Betuwe.*

Zutphen County.

Arnheim.

1. *Arnheim*, pleaſantly ſituated on the Banks of the *Rhine*, about thirty Miles South of the *Zuiderſee*,

Zuiderſee, and ten to the Northward of *Nimeguen*; a large fortified Town, antiently the Reſidence of the Dukes of *Gelder*. The Air is more healthful here than in moſt of the Provinces we have paſs'd thro', for here they begin to get out of that mooriſh Soil, which is too common in the Maritime Provinces, and aſcend the Hills, eſpecially on the ſide of the *Veluwe*, which occaſions it to be inhabited by People of the beſt Quality. The Buildings alſo are neat and elegant, which makes it in every reſpect a very deſirable Place. The Church of St. *Euſebius* is taken notice of by Travellers as a handſome Structure; but there were many more Churches as well as Monaſteries in this City, while it remain'd under the Dominion of the *Spaniard*, which are now run to ruin, or converted to ſecular Uſes. However, it muſt be acknowledged, that the *Dutch* have in this, and moſt of their Cities, erected ſeveral fine Hoſpitals in the room of them. Ten Miles North-Eaſt of *Arnheim* ſtands the Palace of *Dieren*, belonging to the late King *William*; and about ſeven Miles further Northward, the Palace of *Loo*, ſituate in the middle of the *Veluwe*, in a healthful Air, the Country about it abounding with all manner of Game: This therefore was the favourite Palace of that Prince, and his uſual Reſidence when Affairs of State would permit him to retire. The Gardens are much admir'd for their fine Walks, Grotto's, Fountains and Caſcades, and whatever may render ſuch a Retreat deſirable. 2. *Harderwick*, ſituate on the Coaſts of the *Zuiderſee*, thirty Miles North of *Arnheim*, a well built Town, and a Univerſity erected in the Year 1648. by the States of this Province. The

Palaces of Dieren and Loo.

Harderwick.

Rector, who is the chief Magistrate of the Place, is chosen annually by six Curators. The great Church of St. *Mary*'s is said to be a magnificent Structure, but I don't find any other publick Buildings taken notice of. The *French* half ruin'd the Place when they invaded the United Provinces, *Anno* 1672. and the *Zuidersee* daily encroaches upon it, so that it is now in a very declining Condition. *Nimeguen.* 3. *Nimeguen*, pleasantly situated on the River *Waal* (a Branch of the *Rhine*) ten Miles South of *Arnheim*, eight North of *Grave*, and twelve to the Westward of *Skenkenschonce*, a large populous City, built in Form of a Crescent on five small Hills, by the River side. The Streets are wide, the Houses neatly built, and there are still ten Churches remaining in it, of which, that of St. *Stephen*'s is esteem'd a very handsom Structure. Here are two Hospitals also for the Maintenance and Education of poor Orphans, two others for antient People, one for Lepers, two for other infirm People, and one for Lunaticks. The Stadthouse is a magnificent Pile, adorn'd with the Statues of several Emperors. The Castle call'd *Valckhoff*, or *Waalhoff*, signifying a Palace upon the *Waal*, was antiently esteem'd a Place of great Strength, from whence there is one of the finest Prospects of the neighbouring Country that can be imagin'd. In the Year 1608. a navigable Canal of ten Miles in Length was dug from hence to *Arnheim*, at the joint Charge of those Cities. Upon the *French* Invasion, *An.* 1672. this City surrender'd to them after a Siege of six Days, and the Garrison were made Prisoners of War; but the *French* abandon'd it again in 1674. And here afterwards was that famous Treaty of Peace negotiated between

between *France* and the Confederates in the Years 1678 and 1679. call'd the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. 4. *Schenkenſconce*, or *Schenckſconce*, ſo nam'd from the Engineer *Schenck*, who projected this important Fortreſs, which ſtands on that Point of the *Betuwe* where the *Rhine* divides it ſelf into two Branches, one whereof takes the Name of the *Waal*, and the other retains its antient Name: Thus ſituated, the Fort commands both thoſe Rivers, and is one of the principal Paſſes between *Germany* and the *United Netherlands*. 5. *Tiel*, ſituate on the South ſide of the *Waal*, twelve Miles Weſt of *Nimeguen*, in a marſhy Soil, which renders it very unhealthful; but the Place is reaſonably ſtrong, and the Capital of a Diſtrict call'd the *Tieler Waert*. 6. *Bommel*, ſituate on the South ſide of the *Waal*, ten Miles to the Weſtward of *Tiel*, a pleaſant well built City, ſurrounded with good Fortifications, and the Capital of a Country call'd the *Bommel Waert*, which is an Iſland form'd by the *Waal* and the *Maes*, about twelve Miles long and four broad. On the Weſt Point of which Iſland ſtands the Caſtle of *Loveiſtein*, and on the Weſt the two ſtrong Fortreſſes of Fort *St. Andrew*, and Fort *Voorn*, or *Naſſaw*, which command the Rivers *Maes* and *Waal*. Theſe are the chief Towns of the *Betuwe*, or *Batavia*, the Seat of the antient *Batavi*, ſo often mention'd in *Roman* Hiſtory, who, according to *Tacitus*, deſcended from the Tribe or Nation of the *Catti*. The Extent of antient *Batavia* is ſuppos'd to have been from *Rhinburg* in the Dutchy of *Cleve* to *Catwick* near *Leyden* on the Coaſt of *Holland*, which Town is thought to have deriv'd its Name from the *Catti*. The preſent *Batavia*, or *Betuwe*, extends from *Skenkenſcans*.

Skenkenſconce.

Tiel.

Bommel.

Loveiſtein. Fort St. *Andrew* Fort *Voorn.* *Batavia.*

kenſcans in the East, to *Worcom* in the West, being a Tract of about forty Miles in Length, but the greateſt Breadth from *Arnheim* on the *Rhine* to *Grave* on the *Maes*, is not much above ſixteen Miles.

Zutphen City. In the County of *Zutphen*, the third Subdiviſion of *Gelderland*, the chief Towns are, 7. *Zutphen*, or *South Fen*, ſuppos'd to have obtain'd this Name from its Situation, when the *Frizons* were Maſters of the whole Country, *viz.* of *Friezland*, *Groningen*, &c. as well as of the Provinces to the Southward of them. This City lies on the River *Iſſel*, fifteen Miles North-East of *Arnheim*, and twenty four Miles almoſt North of *Nimeguen*. The River *Berkel* runs thro' the middle of the Town and divides it into two Parts, call'd the Old and New Town, and then falls into the *Iſſel*, over which there is a handſome Bridge, beſides two others which join the Old and New Town together. The City is generally well built, and being in a good Air, is inhabited by People of Condition. The admir'd Sir *William Sidney* was mortally wounded in an Engagement with the *Spaniards* near this Place, in the Year 1586. It was taken by the *French* in 1672. but quitted again two Years after, which was the Fortune of moſt of the Towns of this Province. The great Church dedicated to St. *Peter* is a noble Building, and the Brazen Font in it much admir'd for the curious Workmanſhip. Here is alſo a handſom old Monument of Count *Otho* the Third, who by ſome is ſuppos'd to have founded this Church. There is ſtill the Ruins of a Palace, which, according to the Tradition of the Place, belong'd to the antient Counts of *Zutphen*, and near it a high Brick Tower of a Pyramidal

Pyramidal Form, one of the greateſt Ornaments to the City. The Monaſteries and Religious Houſes which were formerly here are part of them demoliſh'd, and the reſt converted into Hoſpitals or other ſecular Uſes. 8. *Doesburg*, on the *Iſſel*, eight Miles South of *Zutphen*, ſtrongly ſituated by Nature, having the River on one ſide and a Moraſs on the other, and only to be approach'd by a narrow Neck of Land, and yet was ſurrender'd to the *French*, *Anno* 1672. in three Days, who demoliſh'd the Fortifications when they quitted it the next Year. This Town is ſuppos'd to have been built by *Druſus*, lying near the Place where he cut the Channel to bring the *Rhine* into the *Iſſel*. 9. *Groll*, about ſixteen Miles to the Eaſtward of *Doesburg*, another conſiderable Paſs from *Germany* to the *Low-Countries*, taken by the Biſhop of *Munſter* in the Year 1672. but yielded to the States again not long after. The Air of *Dutch Gelderland*, as hath been intimated already, is much better than that of the Maritime Provinces, great part of the Country being a gravelly Soil and Heath Ground, and riſing gradually into Hills, eſpecially the *Veluwe*. *Zutphen* however has good meadow and paſture Ground, where great Herds of lean Black Cattle, brought from *Denmark* and the North of *Germany*, are fatted for the Market; and other Parts of the Province yields good Corn. I proceed next to the Deſcription of that part of the Country till lately denominated *Spaniſh Gelderland*.

Doesburg.

Groll.

Auſtrian and *Pruſſian Gelderland*, &c. formerly *Spaniſh Gelderland*

This Diſtrict lies at a little Diſtance from the *Dutch Gelderland*, the Weſtern part of the Dutchy of *Cleve* interpoſing, and is bounded by the ſaid Dutchy of *Cleve* towards the North, by

by part of the same Dutchy and the Electorate of *Cologn* on the East, by the Dutchy of *Juliers* on the South, and by the Bishoprick of *Liege* towards the West, extending upwards of thirty Miles in Length from North to South, and twenty Miles in Breadth where broadest, but in most Places much less: The chief Towns whereof are *Gelder*, *Ruremond*, *Venlo*, *Wachtendonck*, *Stralen* and *Stevenswaert*: which with the respective Countries dependant on them, were thus parcell'd out by the last Treaty of Peace, *Anno* 1714. *viz.* 1. His Imperial Majesty surrender'd to the King of *Prussia* all that part of the upper Quarter of *Gelderland* which he was then possess'd of, namely, the Town of *Gelder*, the Præfecture Bailywick and lower Bailywick of *Gelder*, with all that belongs to it and depends upon it; as also the Towns, Bailywicks, and Lordships of *Stralden*, *Wachtendonck*, *Midelaer*, *Walbeck*, *Aertsen*, *Afferden* and *Wiel*, together with *Racy* and *Kieyn*, *Kevelhar*, with their Appurtenances; the *Ammanie* of *Kriekenbeck*, and its Appurtenances, and the County of *Kessel* and its Appurtenances and Dependancies, except only *Erkelin* with its Appurtenances and Dependancies; to be enjoy'd by his *Prussian* Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, in the same manner as the House of *Austria*, and particularly the late King of *Spain* possess'd them. 2. His Imperial Majesty surrender'd to their High Mightinesses the States General, for ever in full Sovereignty and Propriety, the Town of *Venlo* in the upper Quarter of *Gelderland*, with its Precincts and Jurisdiction, and the Fort of St. *Michael*: Also the Fort of *Stevenswaert*, with its Territory and Jurisdiction, and as much Land as was necessary to augment

Chief Towns.

Partition of *Spanish Gelderland*

augment the Fortifications on this ſide the *Maes*: And his Imperial Majeſty promis'd never to permit any Fortification to be built within the Diſtance of half a League from the old Fortreſs. His Imperial Majeſty alſo yielded up to their High Mightineſſes the *Ammanie* of *Montfort*, conſiſting of the little Towns of *Niewſtadt* and *Echt*, with the Villages of *Oke* and *Lack*, *Rooſtern*, *Bracht*, *Beſel*, *Belſeln*, *Vlodorp*, *Poſtert*, *Berg*, *Lin* and *Montfort*, to be poſſeſs'd by the ſaid States General in the ſame manner they were enjoy'd by *Charles* II. of *Spain*, provided always that this Surrender be made with this expreſs Clauſe, that the Statutes, antient Cuſtoms and Privileges, Civil and Eccleſiaſtical, as well with reſpect to Magiſtrates, as private Perſons; the Churches, Convents, Monaſteries, Seminaries, Hoſpitals, and other publick Places, with their Appurtenances and Dependances; as alſo the Dioceſan Rights of the Biſhop of *Ruremond*, and generally all that concerns the Rights, Liberties, Immunities, Functions, Uſages, Ceremonies, and the Exerciſe of Religion, ſhall be preſerv'd and ſubſiſt without any Change or Innovation, directly or indirectly, in all Places given up as aboveſaid, in the ſame manner as in the Time of King *Charles* II. And the Offices of Magiſtracy, or Policy, ſhall be given to none but ſuch as are of the *Roman*-Catholick Religion. The Right of Collation to Benefices, which has been hitherto in the Soverign, ſhall hereafter belong to the Biſhop of *Ruremond*, on condition they be not given to Perſons obnoxious to the States. And it was further agreed, that the Duties of Import and Export levied along the *Maes* ſhould not be encreas'd or abated

bated but by common Consent; of which Duties his Imperial Majesty should receive those paid at *Ruremond* and *Navaigne*, and the States those to be paid at *Venlo*. [A like Clause as to the Religion, Liberties, and Privileges of the Natives of those Countries, made over to the King of *Prussia* in *Gelderland*, is inserted in the Surrender of them by his Imperial Majesty.] As to the City of *Ruremond*, and all the rest of the Country lately call'd the *Spanish Gelderland*, this was left to his Imperial Majesty to possess, in the same manner it was enjoy'd by the late King of *Spain*, *Charles* II. It remains now that I give some Description of the principal Towns already mention'd, and, 1. of *Ruremond*, or *Roermond*, situate at the Confluence of the *Roer* and the *Maes*, about thirty Miles North-East of *Maestricht*, and twelve to the Southward of *Venlo*, a large populous City, well fortified and elegantly built, and the See of a Bishop, being one of those erected by *Philip* II. of *Spain*, a little before the Revolt of the United Provinces. The Cathedral is dedicated to the Holy Ghost, but I don't find the Building so much admir'd as the fine *Carthusian* Monastery here, a noble Fabrick, and richly endow'd. This City was seiz'd with the rest of the *Spanish Gelderlands* by the *French*, on the Death of the late King *Charles* of *Spain*, but taken from them by the Allies in the Year 1702. and is now in the Possession of the Emperor. 2. *Venlo*, situate on the *Maes*, twelve Miles North of *Ruremond*, a populous trading City, and well fortified, taken from the *French* by the Confederates in the Year 1702. and by the last Peace surrender'd to the States General by the Emperor, who are now

Ruremond to the Emperor.

Venlo to the *Dutch*.

Sovereigns

Sovereigns of it. 3. *Gelder*, a ſmall City, ten Miles North-Eaſt of *Venlo*, ſituate in the middle of a Moraſs, and by Conſequence naturally ſtrong, but was ſurrender'd to the Confederates in the Year 1703. and on the enſuing Peace, *Anno* 1714. was yielded by the Emperor to the King of *Pruſſia*, who is now Sovereign of it. 4. *Watchtendonck*, ſituate on the River *Niers*, in a marſhy Soil, eſteem'd one of the ſtrongeſt Towns in the Province, yielded by the Emperor alſo to the King of *Pruſſia* on the laſt Peace. 5. *Stevenſwaert*, a ſtrong Fortreſs, ſituate on the *Maes*, about 8 Miles to the Southward of *Ruremond*, taken from the *French* by the Confederates in the Year 1702. and yielded by the Emperor to the *Dutch*, who are now Sovereigns of it.

Gelder to the King of *Pruſſia*.

Watchtendonck to *Pruſſia*.

Stevenſwaert to the *Dutch*.

The laſt of the Seven United Provinces I am to deſcribe, is that of *Utrecht*, bounded by the *Zuiderſee* and part of *Holland* on the North, by *Gelderland* on the Eaſt, by other part of *Gelderland* towards the South, and by *Holland* on the Weſt, extending about twenty five Miles in Length, and near as much in Breadth; the chief Towns whereof are, 1. *Utrecht*, the antient *Antonina*, ſuppos'd to have been a *Roman* Colony, pleaſantly ſituated on the Channel of the *Old Rhine*, twenty five Miles South-Eaſt of *Amſterdam*, and about as many North-Eaſt of *Rotterdam*, a large, populous and well built City, with Canals in the principal Streets; and as it ſtands in an healthful Air, is much reſorted to by Perſons of Diſtinction, who have fine Houſes in the Place. The two principal Canals which run the whole Length of the City, are the *Vaert* and the *New Gracht*, over which there are no leſs than thirty five Bridges.

Utrecht Province and City.

The Buildings on the Banks of the *New Gracht* being very magnificent. The Market-place is large, and several handsom Streets center in it; and without the Town are beautiful Walks of Trees, to which the *English* have given the Name of the *Mall*, as resembling that in St. *James*'s Park: The Fortifications are not strong, upon which account, or as some insinuate a much worse, the Magistrates surrender'd the City to the *French* without striking a Stroke, in the Year 1672. They kept possession of it a Year and half, during which time the *French* King had prepar'd Materials to build a Citadel, but being oblig'd to withdraw his Troops, that Design was laid aside; but he extorted two hundred thousand Pounds first from the Inhabitants, notwithstanding their ready Submission. The great Church, formerly the Cathedral, is dedicated to St. *Martin*, and has a Tower of four hundred and sixty Steps, from whence there is a noble Prospect of the adjacent Country, no less than fifty wall'd Towns appearing at once in view. Their University, at first a publick School only, founded by *David* of *Burgundy*, Bishop of *Utrecht*, was in the Year 1636. converted into a University by the States, and is now in a very flourishing Condition, abundance of Foreigners, and among the rest some *English*, resorting hither for Education and Degrees, the latter being more easily obtain'd here than at home; but a *Dutch* Degree does not seem to be in any great Repute at present. This University is entirely subject to the Magistrates of the City, and has very few Privileges to boast of. The Students wear their ordinary Habits, and board in the Town, their being scarce any endow'd Colleges in *Holland* where they live

live in Societies and Common together, as in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*. 2. *Amersfort*, pleasantly situated on the River *Ems*, fifteen Miles North-East of *Utrecht*, and seven South of the *Zuiderſee*, about three Miles in Circumference. It stands in a fruitful Country, abounding in Corn and Pasture Grounds, Husbandry being the principal Employment of the Inhabitants. The Town is large and populous, and surrounded by a Wall, but the Fortifications are not considerable; the private Buildings are regular and handsom, and their Churches and Hospitals no mean Structures. To the Southward of *Amersfort* stands *Soesdyke*, a Hunting-Seat of the late King *William*'s, in a Country abounding with Game, the Forest where the Palace stands being near ten Miles in Length, and five in Breadth. 3. *Wyck de Duesterde*, the *Durostadium Battavorum* of the *Romans*, situate at the Confluence of the *Leck* and the middle Channel of the *Rhine*, twelve Miles South of *Amersfort*, a little Town, pleasantly situated and well built, and surrounded with a Wall, but retains little of its antient Grandeur. 4. *Rhenen*, another antient wall'd Town, situate on the *Rhine*, fifteen Miles to the South of *Amersfort*, which has scarce any thing in it that merits a particular Description at this Day. 5. *Montfort*, a little well built Town, eight Miles to the Westward of *Utrecht*, Capital of a small Territory in which it stands, and defended by a Wall and other Fortifications, but of no great Strength.

Amersfort.

Wyck de Duesterde.

Rhenen.

Montfort.

The Province of *Utrecht* is one of the most pleasant and healthful of the *United Netherlands*, for here they may be said to tread upon firm Ground, whereas the Maritime Provinces are almost all Quagmire and Bog,

made habitable by incredible Labour and Expence. This Province was entirely under the Dominion of the *French* in the Years 1672 and 1673. *Lewis* XIV. keeping his Court in the Capital City; but the *Germans* coming to the Assistance of the *Dutch*, he was oblig'd to withdraw his Garrisons from most of the Towns he had taken, and retire to defend his own Frontiers.

Buildings of the United Provinces.

As to the Buildings in the United Provinces, they are for the most part of Brick, and differ but little from those in *Britain*, only 'tis observ'd that the Ground-floor is usually of the largest Dimensions, and every Story in proportion to its Height grows less and less; the reason whereof may be, that their Foundations standing often upon a marshy Soil, will not bear a very weighty Roof. It is observ'd also that their Kitchins, and most ordinary Rooms, are frequently lin'd or wainscotted, if I may use the Phrase, with white *Dutch* Tiles, which makes them look exceeding neat. Their other Rooms they choose to adorn rather with Pictures than Hangings, and their Paintings are not bad. Stoves are us'd in many Houses instead of Chimneys, where a Man may be as hot as in a Bagnio in the coldest Weather without seeing a Fire. Their ordinary Lodging is in many Places very different from ours, for instead of Beds they have little Cabbins or Cupboards on the sides of the Room, plac'd so high that they are not easily mounted without a Ladder or Steps, and there are often six of these Cabbins close together, especially in their Inns, where a Gentleman's Quality must be something extraordinary if he be permitted the Favour of having a Room to himself: But I must confess their are some

Houses

Houſes where the Lodging and Furniture are much the ſame as with us. They do of late begin to imitate their politer Neighbours in theſe Particulars as well as in their Dreſs. Their Kitchin Utenſils, whether Pewter, Braſs or Iron, are as bright as poſſible, and many of them muffled up in Woollen to preſerve them from Ruſt; and the China, and other fine Earthen-ware, is marſhall'd in the exacteſt Order in their Houſes. Their Table-Linnen and Sheets are always clean and fine, a Man does not meet with a foul Napkin in the Country. Their Childrens Cradles are ſlung with four Ropes to a Beam in the middle of the Room, and hung above a Yard from the Ground, and their Children conſequently rock'd with a very eaſy Motion, without Noiſe or giving any Diſturbance to the Family.

CHAP. IV.

Treats of the Perſons and Habits, the Genius and Temper of the Dutch *; of their Vices and Virtues, and of their Diet, Entertainments, Diverſions, Roads, Carriages, and Way of Travelling.*

Perſons and Habits of the *Dutch*.

THE *Dutch* are generally tall ſtrong built Men, but both Men and Women have the groſſeſt Shapes that are to be met with any where, or rather no Shape at all. Nor is their Motion leſs diſagreeable than their Shape; they move heavily and aukwardly, inſomuch that it is not difficult to diſtinguiſh a *Hollander* from a Native of *England* or *France* almoſt

almoſt the Length of a Street by his Mien. Their Features or Complexion are not to be found fault with, except among the Boors and Seafaring Men, who are very numerous; but the Badneſs of their Complexions is to be aſcrib'd rather to their being expos'd to the Weather than any thing elſe. Their Garb is exceeding plain among all ſorts of People, except the Officers of the Army and ſome few others, which affect to follow the *French* Modes, otherwiſe they change their Faſhions as rarely as in *Spain*. I did not obſerve any thing very particular in the Dreſs of the Men, unleſs it were that their Coats had neither Shape nor Pleats, and their long Pockets were ſet as high as their Ribs; but that of the Women appear'd ſomething odd to us, their Coats coming no lower than the middle of their Legs: As to Head-Dreſſes they have little or none, many of them content themſelves with tying up their Hair and wearing three black Knots upon their Heads, one on each ſide, and the other on the hinder part of the Head, and perhaps a Hood over all when they go out; tho' I muſt confeſs I have ſeen ſeveral of them of late in a *French* Dreſs, which in time will be follow'd probably there as much as in *England*, and it ſeems ſtrange that they have continued their old Faſhions ſo long when there is ſuch a Multitude of Foreigners in the Country, eſpecially of the *French* Nation. The Ladies of Pleaſure who frequent their Muſick-houſes, are generally dreſs'd in a Coat and Jacket, pretty much reſembling the Riding-Habits which are worn at preſent by the Women of *England*, which is not the moſt becoming Dreſs to a *Dutch* Shape.

As

A Burghmaster & his Wife.

As to the Genius and Temper of the *Dutch*, I know my Readers will have a great Regard to the Opinion of Sir *William Temple* in this Particular, and therefore I shall give them the Substance of his Observations on this Head, but shall take Liberty where I see Occasion to make some Reflections on the Character he gives them, and add some things which he may have omitted. This Gentleman divides the Nation into five Classes, consisting, 1. of Boors, or Husbandmen. 2. Seamen and Watermen. 3. Merchants and Tradesmen. 4. Renteeners, or Men who live in their chief Cities on the Rents or Interest of their Estates acquir'd by their Ancestors; and, 5. the Gentlemen and Officers of the Army. Their Genius and Temper.

The first are a People industrious enough, but slow of Understanding; not to be dealt with by hasty Words, but easily manag'd by soft and fair, and yielding to plain Reason if you give them time to understand it. At a Distance from great Towns they appear plain and honest, and entirely content with what they have; and if you should give one of them a Shilling for what is usually sold for a Groat, and bid him take it, he would however give you the Change, and perhaps ask if you were not a Fool. They have no further Views than the supplying themselves with what Nature requires, and the making some small Addition to their Stocks. Their Food is chiefly Roots, Herbs or Milk, which my Author supposes is the Reason that their Strength and Vigour is not answerable to the Bulk of their Bodies. The Boors dull and obstinate, but honest.

The Sea-men are a plain, but a much rougher People, surly and ill manner'd, which is usually mistaken for Pride, but suppos'd by our The Seafaring Men rough and surly, and of few Words.

our Author to proceed chiefly from their conversing with Winds and Waves, that are not to be wrought upon by Language. They seldom use more Words than is necessary about their Business: And as for their Valour, it is rather passive than active, not being a very enterprizing People at present.

The Tradesmen better polish'd, but Crafty and Knavish.

As to the trading People in great Towns, whether Merchants or Mechanicks, their Wits are something sharper then those of either of the former Classes, improv'd by their Conversation with Foreigners who resort thither; but even these are much better at Imitation than Invention; and indeed sometimes they exceed the Original by their unwearied Industry, and constant Application to the Business they undertake. They make use of all their Skill to take Advantages of the folly and ignorance of those they deal with; and are great Extortioners where there is no Law to restrain them; but where they deal with Men of Skill, and apprehend themselves within the reach of the Laws, there indeed they are the plainest and best Dealers in the World.

Their Statesmen well educated and qualified for Government

Those who live on their Patrimonial Estates in great Cities resemble the Merchants and Tradesmen in the Modesty of their Dress and their parsimonious way of living, but there is a wide difference in their Education and Manners; for after they come from School they go to the Universities of *Leyden* or *Utrecht*, where they go through the Common Studies of those Places, but apply themselves chiefly to the Civil-Law, which is the Law of the Country, at least they are in a great measure govern'd by it. When young Gentlemen have finish'd their Studies at home, if their Relations are Wealthy, they are sent abroad

abroad to *England* or *France*; not often to *Italy*, and less to *Spain* and the Northern Countries, the whole Design of their Education being to fit them for the Magistracy in their Towns and Provinces; and of these Men are the Civil-Officers in the State generally compos'd, namely, of Men descended of Families who have constantly been in the Magistracy of their Native Towns for many Generations, and not of mean or Mechanick Tradesmen, as is sometimes suggested, tho' tis true, there are sometimes Merchants and Wholsale Tradesmen admitted into the Magistracy, and made Deputies of the States. And the Members of the States will sometimes employ their Money in carrying on a beneficial Trade; by Servants and Houses maintain'd for that purpose; but the generality of the States and Magistrates are of the other kind, whose Estates consist in the Pensions of their Offices, the Rents of their Lands, the Interest of their Money, Stocks in the *East-India*-Company, or in Shares upon the Adventures of great Merchants, and it is seldom that these Families, tho' they are continually in the Magistracy, get great Estates, the Salaries of their Offices being very mean, Interest but low, and the innumerable Taxes charg'd upon their Lands making the neat produce of them much lower, seldom exceeding the Profit of two in the hundred. They are contented with the Honour of being Useful to the Publick, and in the Esteem of their Country; and with the ease of their Fortunes, which they seldom fail of by their frugal Management, at first necessary, and since esteem'd honourable among them. The Men of mighty Wealth are their Merchants and Tradesmen, who apply themselves

Their Merchants Wealthy, but not many of them Magistrates,

ſelves wholly that way, and are content with a ſmall ſhare in the Government, provided they may have Security in what they Poſſeſs: They know no Cares but thoſe of their Private Fortunes, and the management of their Trades, and the reſt of their time is ſpent in their Recreations and Diverſions. Yet theſe, when they have acquir'd great Eſtates, chooſe to qualifie their Sons for Employments in the State, and marry their Daughters in the Families of the Miniſters, and great Officers, and thereby introduce their Poſterity to a ſhare in the Government, and Honours of their Country, which conſiſts not in Titles but in Publick Employments.

Their Gentry and Military Officers follow the *French* Modes.

Their Gentry or Nobility are not numerous (in *Holland* eſpecially) many of theſe Families having been extinguiſh'd in the Wars with *Spain*: thoſe that remain are uſually employ'd in the Military Service, and ſometimes in Civil Charges in their reſpective Provinces; and having liv'd much abroad, affect rather the Garb of the neighbouring Courts than the popular Air of their own Country, and value themſelves more upon their Nobility than Men do in other Places where 'tis more common. They look upon it as diſhonourable to marry beneath their Rank, and will ſcarce do it to make up a broken Fortune. They imitate the *French* in their Dreſs, their Mien, their Talk, their Diet, and in their Gallantry, or Debauchery, but mimick them very awkwardly. They are however an honeſt good humour'd Gentleman-like-ſort of Men, and uſually acquit themſelves with Honour in the Service of their Country. The Officers of the Army follow the Faſhions and Cuſtoms of their Gentry, as do many of the rich Merchants

chants Sons, who returning from their Travels ſcarce ever apply themſelves to the Service of their Country, but ſeem intent upon their Pleaſure and making a grand Appearance, in Imitation of what they have ſeen abroad; and ſometimes perhaps they will accept a Commiſſion in the Army. But there are ſome Cuſtoms and Diſpoſitions, my Author obſerves, which ſeem to run through every Claſs of Men, namely, a great Frugality and Order in their Expences: Their Riches conſiſting in always having more than they ſpend, or rather in every Man's ſpending leſs than he has coming in, be that what it will, it is a conſtant Maxim with them not to let the Courſe of their Expences equal their Revenue, and if this ever happens, they think they have liv'd that Year to no purpoſe, and their Reputation is in ſome meaſure affected by it, as if they had been guilty of ſome great Extravagance. Which Frugality enables them to bear the exceſſive Taxes laid upon them, and makes the People leſs ſenſible of the Burthern, and from hence proceeds the Beauty and Strength of their Towns, and the commodiouſneſs of travelling in their Country by Canals, Bridges, Cauſeys, and pleaſant Walks of Trees, and the noble Grafts, or Canals, in and near all their Cities, and even the Beauty, Convenience and Magnificence of their Publick Works, to which every Man contributes as willingly, and takes as much Pleaſure and Vanity in them, as People do in other Countries in Building and Planting on their Private Eſtates. What they can ſpare from their Domeſtick Expences, and the Publick Payments, and the common Courſe of ſtill encreaſing their Stock, is laid out in the Fabrick, Ornament and Furniture

All Degrees of Men frugal & exact in their Accounts.

They keep neither Tables nor Equipages,

of their Houses, rather than in keeping great Tables, fine Clothes, or Equipages, which end wholly in a Man's self, and the gratifying his Personal Humour, whereas the other is for the Advantage of his Posterity, and contributes much to the Beauty and Honour of his Country. The Order in casting up their Expences is so just, that no one undertakes any thing he is not prepar'd for, and Master of the Design before he begins; and 'tis very rare to hear of a Publick or Private Building which was not finish'd in the time it was intended; and so it is in their Canals, Causeys and Bridges, to which the Stadthouse at *Amsterdam* perhaps may be an Exception; but this seems to be designedly left to time without Limitation, either of that, or the Expence, that the Genius and Industry of their succeeding Magistrates might be employ'd in the Collection of all things that might add to the Beauty or Magnificence of it; and perhaps, says my Author, upon a Current Prediction, that the Trade of *Amsterdam* should begin to decline the same Year the Stadthouse should be finish'd, as it did at *Antwerp*.

Their Charity National.

Their Charity is rather National and regulated by the Orders of the State, than mov'd by the common Objects of Compassion, which is seen in the Admirable Provision that is made for all kind of People that can want, and ought to be reliev'd by any Government: but among the many and various kinds of Hospitals we meet with in the Low Countries, our Author admir'd none more than that at *Enchuysen*, for aged Sea-men, which is so contriv'd, he says, as if it was intended that those who had pass'd their Lives in the Hardships and Inconveniencies of the Sea should find a Retreat

Retreat, ſtor'd with all the Satisfactions and Conveniences that old Age was capable of enjoying.

Our Author is of Opinion, that all Appetites and Paſſions run lower and cooler here than in any other Country; Avarice excepted, Quarrels are very rare, Revenge ſeldom hear'd of, and Jealouſie ſcarce ever known. Their Tempers are not Airy enough for Joy, nor any unuſual ſtrains of pleaſant Humour, nor warm enough for Love. This is indeed ſometimes talk't of among young Fellows as a thing they have heard of, but never felt, and as a Diſcouſe that becomes them rather than affects them. It is very rare for any of them to be really in Love, nor do the Women ſeem to care whether they are or no; which our Author Accounts for in the following manner; either, he ſays, the Men are ſuch Lovers of Liberty as not to bear the Servitude of a Miſtreſs, or the dulneſs of the Air renders them leſs ſuſceptible of more refin'd Paſſions, or they are diverted from it by the Intention every Man has to his proper Buſineſs, and the ſame Cauſes may have had the ſame Effects among their married Women, who have the whole care and management of their Domeſtick Affairs, and live generally in good Fame; a certain ſort of Chaſtity being Hereditary and Habitual to them. The ſame dulneſs of Air, this Gentleman thinks, may diſpoſe them to that uncommon Aſſiduity, and conſtant Application of their Minds, with that perpetual Study and Labour upon every thing they undertake: one Man particularly he Inſtances in, who employ'd four and twenty Years in making and perfecting a Globe, and another thirty about the inlaying of a Table. Nor is it

Covetous, but not ſubject to Paſſion of any kind.

Very Induſtrious.

it to be conceiv'd how much may have been contributed towards the great things atchiev'd amongthem bythis one Humour, of never giving over what they imagine may be brought to pass; nor leaving one Scent to follow another they meet with, the Fault of Lighter and more Ingenious People. The same Quality of the Air may encline them, he thinks, to the Custom of Drinking, so much laid to their Charge; which probably may not only be Necessary to their Health, as they generally believe it, but to the Vigour and Improvement of their Understandings in a thick foggy Air, and such a coldness of Temper and Complexion; for tho' the use or excess of Drinking may destroy Men's Abilities who live in better Climates, and are of Warmer Constitutions: It may improve their Parts who are of cold Complexions and live in a dull Air, and perhaps be necessary to thaw and move the frozen or unactive Spirits of the Brain: Yet in *Holland*, he observes, that few of their Magistrates or Ministers of State are given to this Vice; or if they drink much it is only at Feasts, or great Entertainments, and then rather to comply with the Company than out of Choice: And as for the Merchants and Tradesmen, with whom it is customary, they never do it in a Morning, or till they come from the Exchange, where the Business of the Day is commonly dispatch'd; they scarce think it lawful to drink before that time, and will not so much as offer a Stranger Liquor at their Houses in a Morning, but excuse themselves on Account of the time of Day. The Afternoon, or at least the Evening, they give up to whatever may divert them; which this Gentleman is of Opinion is no more than is necessary, where the former

Drinking necessary to quicken a *Dutch* Man's Parts. As well as for his Health.

part

part of the Day has been spent in Cares and Business; thus far my Honourable Author Sir *William Temple*. I shall now proceed to make some Observations on that part of these Remarks which relates to the Government of their Passions, especially that of Love, in which they are represented as perfect Stoicks; but perhaps were the same Liberties allow'd by Publick Authority to the Youth of any other Nation as are to those of *Holland*, they might be guilty of as few Extravagancies in Love and Gallantry as the *Dutch*. For here are Musick Houses which pay a Tax to the States for a License to entertain as many Wenches as they please, and the Girls pay each of them another Tax every time they are admitted into these Venereal Schools, whither the People resort to them openly without Fear or Shame; the Scandal is as little in being found at one of these Houses as at a Play-House with us. When a sufficient Company is met, an Entertainment consisting of several nice Dishes, and the best of Wines are set before them, where after they have eat and drunk plentifully in a Publick Room, the Dishes are removed, and a Ball or Entertainment of Musick and Dancing succeeds. When they have rais'd their Desires sufficiently by these Incentives, any Gentleman that pleases takes his Nymph and retires into a little Closet furnish'd with a Bed and all Conveniencies, of which there are many on all sides of the Room, where having recreated himself as long as he sees fit, returns to the Company again with his Mistress, and no more notice taken of it than if he had gone out to speak with a Friend; and the Entertainment concludes with Dancing or Drinking, as the Company are disposed. Of these Houses

Remarks on their Chastity and Temperance.

Houſes there are of all Degrees, ſome for the better ſort, and ſome for the Vulgar, who reſort to the one or the other, as they are able to bear the Expence: And one related to me that he ſaw a *Dutch* Sailor in one of theſe Houſes who had not Patience to retire out of the Publick Room to cloſe Quarters, but laid his Miſtreſs down before them all, and gratified his Luſt, while numbers of People were looking on, and went out again without ſaying a Word. And indeed the States give that as one Reaſon for encouraging theſe Houſes, That conſidering the Numbers of Sailors that reſort to their principal Cities, who have been long kept on Board their Ships without Women, and fed with Salt Meats, if they ſhould not Indulge them in this particular, they could never keep their Wives or Daughters to themſelves, and of two evils therefore they chooſe the leaſt. Now thus far I will agree with Sir *William Temple*, that the *Dutch* are not a People that deal much in ſpeculative Love, or dwell much upon the Virtues or Accompliſhments of their Miſtreſſes; any Girl the Man thinks that may eaſe his Brutal Paſſion, and make a good Drudge in his Family, is a Wife fit for him, he is not very nice in other reſpects; and if his Miſtreſs ſhould prove unkind, he would go to one of the Muſick Houſes above deſcrib'd, and think no more of her. On the other Hand, the Women, whom ſome cry up ſo much for their Hereditary Chaſtity, if a Gallant attacks them that they like, and they intend him for their Husband, they make no manner of ſcruple of granting him the laſt Favours before Marriage. It is the commoneſt thing in the World for a Woman of any Quality to be married in *Holland*

and with a great Belly; so that if a Gentleman does succeed in his Addresses, there is no manner of Reason to run mad for Love, and if he does not, a Musick-House is his Remedy. And the indulging young Fellows in these Entertainments is thought to be one of the most effectual Remedies to prevent their Sons making disadvantagious Matches. As for the Religion of the matter in tolerating or establishing Whoredom by a Law, this Objection has been long laugh'd out of the *Low Countries*, where they have no other Religion but what is political, as will be shewn hereafter under another Head.

I shall here add a Word or two more out of Sir *William Temple*, which shews the extraordinary Neatness of the *Dutch* in their Houses, and the Ascendant the Women have over the Men on that side the Water, notwithstanding he has suggested in a former Volume, that there is very little Love between them: He relates, that being at the House of one of the chief Burgomasters of *Amsterdam*, while he was Ambassador in *Holland*, and having a great Cold, he obsery'd that every time he spit, a clever handsom Wench, who stood in the Room with a clean Cloth in her Hand, presently wip'd it up and rubb'd the Board clean, and Sir *William* expressing some Uneasiness at the Trouble he gave, the Master of the House told him, if his Wife had been at home indeed he would not have escap'd so well, for she would probably have turn'd him out of doors for daubing her House, notwithstanding he was an Ambassador; adding, that he had two Rooms which he durst never come into, and believ'd that they were never open but twice a Year to be clean'd; my Author

obſerving thereupon, that the Wives of *Amſterdam* generally govern'd their Husbands, an that this ſeem'd part of their Conſtitution The Burgomaſter replied, 'twas true, and tha all a Man could hope for there was an eaſ Governeſs. This occaſioning many Storie to be told concerning the extravagant Neat neſs of theſe *Holland* Ladies in their Houſes the Secretary of *Amſterdam*, who was in th Company, pointed to a Houſe over the way where he ſaid one of their Magiſtrates goin to pay a Viſit to the Miſtreſs of it, a ſtrap ping *North Holland* Laſs happening to ope the Door, as he was about to enter, the Wenc obſerving his Shoes were not very clean, too him by both Arms, threw him on her Back and carrying him croſs two Rooms, ſet hir down at the bottom of the Stairs, and puttin him on a Pair of Slippers, without ſpeaking Word to him before then, told him he migh walk up to her Miſtreſs, who was in he Chamber.

Their Diet.

The Diet of the *Dutch* Boors, or Husband Men, as has been intimated already, is bu mean; Roots, Herbs, ſowre Milk and Pulſe are a great part of their Food. In Town the People have ſomething better Diet. A bout *November* every Year they purchaſe a Ox, or more, according to the Largeneſs o the Family, and ſalt up or ſmoak-dry it t eat with Bread and Butter and Sallet. O Sunday a Piece of Salt-meat is uſually take out of the Powdering Tub, which comes e very Day to Table all the Week long, wit ſome other little Diſhes of Garden-Stuff ſowre Milk, *&c.* which the Peaſants feed o in the Country: Pickled-Herrings, *Bologn* Sauſages, and other ſavoury Diſhes, are muc admir'd

admir'd; when they have fresh Fish they generally eat them with oil'd Butter upon Choice, and I have heard some of our Countrymen say, when they have been us'd to this kind of Sauce a good while, they have really lik'd it better than well melted Butter. They have several other Ways of Dressing their Fish, which a little Use may reconcile an *English* Palate to, but seldom use Anchovies, or any savoury Ingredients, tho' they admire salted Flesh so much. Their Butter and Cheese is extremely good, and the Common People seldom take a Journey without a Butter box in their Pockets: This Box is made in the Shape of a Chirn, and holds half a Pound or a quarter of a Pound, being shut down close with a wooden Lid, the Butter never works out. As they travel upon their Canals in drawn Boats, a Man with a Roll and his Butter-box will make a very comfortable Meal; and so extravagantly fond of Butter are this People, that I have seen some of them take it up and eat it by Handfuls without Knife or Spoon. But the *Dutch* do not live now on that plain simple Diet they did formerly, they have introduc'd the Luxury of every neighbouring Nation: *English* and *French* Dishes may be had here with as much ease as with us. They ingross our Oysters every Year at *Feversham*, and carry them off in Fleets, scarce leaving the Natives of that part of *Kent* enough for their own Use. Puddings, which before King *William*'s Reign they were Strangers to, they make as rich and as good as we do in *England*. And as for Drinking, they had always the Advantage of us, for they have not only very good Beer, but Wine and Brandy in great Plenty, almost as cheap

as Beer. Their Geneva also is very good and cheap; I have seen an ordinary Fellow make a delicious Breakfast of half a Pint of Gin and a Roll. Sir *William Temple* observes, that it is necessary these People should tipple to improve their Understandings, as well as for the Preservation of their Healths, and by way of Excuse for the Drunkenness of the *Dutch*, intimates, that strong Liquor has different Effects on them to what it has upon other People, preserving their Healths, and brightning their Parts to a very great Degree.

Diversions. The Diversions of the *Hollanders* are Bowls, Biliards, Chess and Tennis, as with us; but they do not seem so much addicted to the Games of Chance, unless that of *Verheeven* or Trick-track revers'd: shooting Wild-Geese and Ducks in Winter, and Angling in Summer, make another part of their Pastimes. In the most rigorous Season of the Year Sledges and Skates are a great Diversion. It is incredible how swift some of them move in their Skates, no Running-horse can keep pace with them; and the Women as well as Men use them to carry their Goods to Market, as well as for their Pleasure. The Sledge is drawn by a Horse, or push'd along by a Man in Skates. When the Snow is upon the Ground and the Streets frozen, young Gentlemen and Ladies appear abroad in the most magnificent Sledges. The Person drives his Horse himself, which is cover'd with a rich Skin or Caparison, and a fine Tuft of Feathers, and the Gentleman or Lady wrapp'd up in Furrs, or a fine *Indian* Quilt. The Sledges are of various Shapes, finely painted, gilt, and varnish'd, and the Horses Harness rich and glittering; numbers of these being seen in the Streets together, especially

pecially at *Amsterdam*, make one of the most beautiful Shews we meet with any where; but of these Entertainments I have already had occasion to speak more largely in the Description of the more Northern Countries, who excel in these Diversions, I shall only observe further here, that there are little Machines of this kind, in which they put their Children, push'd along by their Fathers, as People of Fashion are by their Men or Maid Servants in Skates. Bandy is another Play much us'd when the Earth is cover'd with Ice and Snow, at which they are very dextrous: They seldom play for any thing but Drink, and the Tavern where they spend their Winnings always concludes the Diversion of the Day. *Hans* never cares to go to Bed without his Dose. In Summer we see Multitudes of People walking out of Town on the Banks of fine Canals, well planted with Trees, or by the Sea Shore, or perhaps in the publick Gardens; but the end of every Walk is the Tavern, where they do not fail to meet with a Thousand little Amusements and agreeable Entertainments, as cool Summer-Houses and Grotto's, excellent Wines and other Liquors, Fruit, Cakes, and relishing Meats; and here you meet with Musick of all kinds, Vocal and instrumental. Nor are these Pleasures dear here; ordinary Workmen indulge themselves in this manner, while in other Countries, 'tis observ'd, People of this Class generally want Bread to eat. Nor are there those Distinctions kept up between the wealthy Traders and the Mechanicks in *Holland* as in other Countries: They converse pretty much upon the Level, and it is not easy to know the Man from the Master, or the Maid from her Mistress, such Liberties do they allow

allow their Servants, who may not be ſtruck or corrected by them, but the Diſpute muſt be left to the Magiſtrate, where any ariſes between Maſter and Servant, it not being fit they ſay that any one ſhould be Judge in his own Caſe. They ſometimes take a Boat and their whole Family with them, and go a conſiderable Diſtance from home to eat River-fiſh at ſome Publick-houſe in the Country. And it muſt not be forgotten that the drinking of Tea has long been univerſal here among all ſorts of People, and eſteem'd none of the worſt of their Entertainments.

Way of Travelling.

Their uſual way of Travelling is in *Trecht-ſchutes*, or Cover'd-Boats, drawn by a Horſe at the Rate of three Miles an Hour, for which the Fare does not amount to a Penny a Mile, and you have the Conveniency of carrying a Portmantua, or Proviſions, ſo that you need not be at any manner of Expences at a Publick-Houſe by the way: You are not in the leaſt expos'd to the Weather in theſe Veſſels, and can ſcarce feel any Motion, ſo that a Man may read or divert himſelf upon his Journey, as he ſees fit; and there is ſcarce a Town but one may go to this way every Day, and if it be a conſiderable Place, almoſt every Hour at the Ringing of a Bell, but they will not ſtay a Minute afterwards for a Paſſenger, tho' they ſee him coming. The greateſt Inconvenience I found was the getting out of one Boat into another at every great Town, and paying a Tax at every Gate I paſs'd thro' with my Portmantua, which was wheel'd along from one Boat to another, in a Machine pretty like a Wheelbarrow. And as one often paſſes thro' many of theſe Towns in a Day, this muſt be allow'd to be ſome Trouble and Expence; but I think the Conveniencies of this way of Travelling

Travelling out-balance the Inconveniencies. That of an open Waggon inſtead of a Coach when we travel by Land, I muſt confeſs is not ſo agreeable; and Skating, which the Country People are dextrous at, is not ſoon learnt by Foreigners.

As to the Inns and Publick-Houſes on the Road, I have already ſaid we are ſure to meet with clean Linnen and ſoft Beds, but their Bedſteads, or rather Cabbins in the ſides of the Wall, are plac'd ſo high that a Man muſt infallibly lame himſelf if he happens to fall out of them; and we muſt be content to lye with half a Dozen People or more in the ſame Room, and be diſturbed all Night long by one or other if the Churl of a Landlord pleaſes to have it ſo. Sir *Roger L'Eſtrange* travelling into this Country, and having made Choice of a Room in an Inn, it ſeems was ſo unreaſonable to look upon it as his ſole Property while he ſtaid there, and would admit no Chamber-Fellows to be impos'd upon him, but the Governor of the Caſtle, to ſpeak in *Don Quixot*'s Phraſe, ſoon gave him to underſtand his Error, broke open the Door and introduc'd half a Dozen Strangers into his Apartment, whereupon Sir *Roger* drawing his Sword, they knock'd him down, threw him down Stairs, and drag'd him about the Street till they left him for dead, tho' he had the good Fortune to recover afterwards: And indeed there is no diſputing with a *Dutch* Innkeeper, either about the Reckoning or any other Particular, for he will enhance his Bill if you find fault with it, and procure a Magiſtrate to levy his Demands by Force if they are not paid readily. I obſerv'd alſo that a Man pays for his Paſſage always before he has well begun his Journey, for as ſoon

Their Inns.

ſoon as the Paſſengers are ſet down in the Boat a Fellow comes round with a Hat and collects the Money, ſo that if any Accident ſhould happen that he cannot carry you to your Journey's End, yet ſtill he is ſure of his Hire, and leaves you to procure another Conveniency. I ſhall conclude this Head with obſerving, that the Canals, Highways, Cauſeys and Bridges, are always kept in excellent Repair, which deſerves our Imitation; for the Cheapneſs of Carriage it is, which, in a great meaſure, renders all Commodities cheap, and enables the *Dutch* to carry on a Trade from one part of the Country to another, as well as with *Germany*, *France*, and other adjoining Countries, at a very eaſy Expence. And whoever can afford their Merchandizes upon the moſt reaſonable Terms, will infallibly have the greateſt Demand for them; but the Article of Trade is to be the Subject of another Chapter, and therefore I forbear enlarging upon it here.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Treats of the Government of the United Provinces.

JOHN *de Witt* in his Introduction to the Government of the *United Provinces* endeavours to shew, that that is the best Government where the well or ill Being of the Governors necessarily depends on the well or ill Being of the Subjects; and not where the well or ill Being of the Subjects depends on the Virtues or Vices of the Governors; for Self, he observes, is ever preferr'd in all Societies or Assemblies of Men; and all Sovereigns or supreme Powers will in the first Place endeavour to advance their own Interests; or else, abandoning themselves entirely to Ease and Pleasure, suffer their Government to fall into the Hands of Favourites and Courtiers, who finding themselves vested with sovereign Power, do for the most part rule for the Benefit of themselves, and to the Prejudice not only of such voluptuous and unwary Princes, but also of their Subjects: and infers, that a Republickan State is infinitely to be preferr'd to Monarchy; because the Governors of a Common-wealth in promoting the Welfare of the Subject promote their own Advantage, and while they study their particular Interests, must of necessity advance the People's, especially in a Country which depends upon Trade and Manufactures, where the Governors reap a proportionable Advantage with the Subject: Whereas a Monarch

Observations as to Government in general.

narch usually is solicitous to promote his own Grandeur or Pleasures, and finds it necessary frequently to oppress and impoverish his Subjects on a Prospect of false Glory or some selfish Designs: But when we have enquir'd into the Constitution of the several Republicks in the *United Provinces* we shall be better able to judge of the Justness of these Inferences.

The Government of the *United Provinces.*

The *United Provinces* are a Confederacy of many Independant States, for not only every Province is sovereign and independant of any other Power, but there are in each Province several Republicks independant of each other and which are not bound by the Decrees or Acts of the States of the Province until such Acts are ratified by each particular City or Republick, which sends Deputies or Representatives to the Provincial Assembly.

As the States-General can neither make War or Peace, enter into new Alliances or raise Money without the Consent of every Province, so neither can the States Provincial determine these Things without the Consent of every City or Republick, which by the Constitution of the Province hath a Voice in that Assembly: In some Civil Cases indeed there lies an Appeal from the Courts of Justice in Cities to the Provincial Court of Justice; but in Criminal Matters there lies no Appeal. Nor can the States of the Province exercise any Jurisdiction, punish an Offender, pardon an Offence, or execute any general Law within any of the Cities or Republicks of the Province, but by the Courts and Officers of the Place where it is to be put in execution.

The Form of Government in most of the Provinces and Cities being pretty near the same

ſame, I ſhall only give an Account of two or three of the chief of them, from whence the Reader will be able to make a tolerable Judgment of the reſt, and firſt of the Province of *Holland*, which in point of Trade, Riches, Forces and great Towns, may be eſteem'd equal to all the reſt.

The States of *Holland* are compos'd of the Deputies or Repreſentatives of the Nobility, and of eighteen Cities or great Towns, making in all Nineteen Voices, of which the Nobility or Gentry have only the firſt. The Cities which had Voices were at firſt but ſix, *viz. Dort*, *Haerlem*, *Delf*, *Leyden*, *Amſterdam* and *Tergow*, to which Prince *William* of *Naſſaw*, their firſt Stadtholder, added twelve more, namely, *Rotterdam*, *Gorcum*, *Scheidam*, *Schonhoven*, *Briel*, *Alcmaer*, *Horne*, *Enchuſen*, *Edam*, *Monnickdam*, *Medenblick* and *Permeren*. This is obſerv'd to be by no means equal, becauſe the little Town of *Permeren* has an equal Voice in the Aſſembly of the States of *Holland* with the potent and wealthy City of *Amſterdam*, which contributes as much to the publick Expences as all the reſt of the Cities of the Province.

The Government of the Province of *Holland*.

The great Power of the firſt Stadtholders.

The Nobility, who are not numerous in *Holland*, are repreſented in the States Provincial by eight or nine of their own Number; and when one of them dies they elect another to ſucceed him; but theſe have altogether but one Voice equal to the ſmalleſt of the above-mention'd Towns. They are however very conſiderable in the Government, poſſeſſing many of the beſt Poſts both Civil and Military, and having the Direction of all the Eccleſiaſtical Revenues which were confiſcated by the State upon the Alteration of

The Nobility of *Holland* have one Voice.

Religion for the Use of the Publick. As the Nobility vote first in these Assemblies, they influence in a great measure the Cities which give their Voices afterwards. The Pensioner of *Holland*, who sits with them, delivers their Vote and assists in all their Deliberations previous to the General Assembly. He is always a Person of great Credit, and seldom remov'd, tho' by their Constitution he ought to continue in that Post but five Years. His Place is behind all the Deputies or Representatives, being in reality but the Servant of the Province, tho' he has frequently the good Fortune to lead, or at least influence his Masters, for he proposes all Matters to be debated by the States, collects their Opinions, and digests their Resolutions, like the Speaker of an *English* House of Commons, and assumes a Power sometimes of delaying and postponing the most important Affairs, notwithstanding a Majority of the Assembly are for the Question, pretending it will be of ill Consequence to the Province: And he is always constituted one of their Deputies or Representatives to the States General.

The Towns of *Holland* 18 Voices.

The Representatives of the Cities are elected out of the Magistracy and Senate of each Town, and their number more or less according to the Pleasure of those they represent, tho' they have all but one Voice, and have a Salary from the Places which send them. One of the Burgomasters and the Pensioner are usually of the Number. The States of *Holland* generally assemble at the *Hague* four times a Year, *viz.* In the Months of *February*, *June*, *September* and *November*. In their three first Sessions they consider the filling up of vacant Offices, renewing the

Farms

Farms of the ſeveral Taxes, and other Matters relating to the general Good of the Province, or particular Differences between the Towns: And in *November* they meet on purpoſe to conſider of the Charge, Forces, *&c.* which have been allotted by the States General as the Proportion of this Province for the enſuing Year.

The States of *Holland* upon extraordinary Occaſions are ſummon'd by the *Ge committee rede*, or Council of State of the Province, conſiſting of ſeveral Deputies or Repreſentatives, *viz.* One from the Nobility, one from each of the chief Towns, and one from three of the ſmaller Towns; each of theſe chuſing a Repreſentative by Turns. This Council ſits conſtantly at the *Hague*, and propoſes to the States of the Province at their extraordinary Aſſemblies the Matters proper for their Deliberation, and executes their Reſolutions. One Negative Voice in the Aſſembly of the States of the Province hinders their coming to a Reſolution; but they are ſo united by their common Intereſt, or a View to the publick Good, that after things have been fully debated, 'tis obſerv'd, they are generally unanimous, the ſmaller Party ſeldom conteſting it long or violently with the Majority. When they are all agreed they ſend ſome of their Number to the reſpective Towns they repreſent to obtain their Conſent; and if it be a Matter of any Intricacy, and may take up time in debating in the ſeveral Cities, the States uſually adjourn for ſuch a time as they have reaſon to think the Deputies will return.

Council of State of *Holland*.

Their is alſo a Chamber of Accounts which manages the Revenues of the Province, and hath the abſolute Diſpoſal of the Demeſn Lands,

Chamber of Accounts of *Holland*.

Lands, or the Lands belonging to the States of the Province, which antiently, I presume, were the Inheritance of the Earl.

The Revenue which these bring in is seldom applied to the use of the Publick but upon urgent Necessity, the States having dispos'd of it to Magistrates and Officers grown old in their Service, whose Prudence and Integrity they have long experienc'd; and by this means these Gentlemen meet with a plentiful and honourable Retreat after they have spent the best part of their Lives in the Service of their Country.

Holland and *Zealand* the same supreme Courts of Justice.

The Provinces of *Holland* and *Zealand* have two Courts of Judicature common to both Provinces. The one constituted of twelve Counsellors or Judges, namely, nine of *Holland* and three of *Zealand*. This Court judges finally in all Criminal Cases, but in Civil there is an Appeal to the other Court, which is call'd the High Council, from whence there lies no Appeal but by Petition to the States of the Province for a Revision: Whereupon if the States think proper they grant a Commission to some *Sindiques* (Recorders) of Towns, who being added to the Judges of the two former Courts revise and finally determine the matter.

The Government of the Province of *Friezland*.

The Government of the Province of *Friezland* is very different from that of *Holland*, being compos'd of four Members, *viz.* The Quarter of *Ostergo*, the Quarter of *Westergo*, that of *Seven Wolden*, and lastly, that of the Towns of the Province. The Quarter of *Ostergo* consists of eleven Baillages, the Quarter of *Westergo* of nine, and the Quarter of *Sevenwolden* of ten, each Baillage comprehending twelve or fifteen Villages, or thereabouts;

abouts ; and the Towns of the Province which ſend Deputies are eleven in Number. Theſe four Members elect their reſpective Repreſentatives, *viz.* two out of every Baillage, and two out of every Town, which compoſe the Aſſembly of the States Provincial, who deliberate and conclude all Matters relating to the Government of the Province, without having Recourſe to thoſe who elected them, or requiring their Conſent to any Affair how important ſoever, nor recieve any Inſtructions from thoſe who ſend them, as the States of *Holland* do, but ſeem to be veſted with the like Powers as the Members or Repreſentatives of the Commons are in *England.*

And whereas in *Holland* the Nobility or Cities chooſe the Repreſentatives who compoſe the States, in *Friezland* every Bailly, or *Greetman*, ſummons all Perſons who are poſſeſs'd of a certain Parcel of Lands (who may be compar'd to our Freeholders) within his Baillage ; and a Majority of theſe Men chooſe the two Repreſentatives or Deputies of the Baillage to be ſent to the Aſſembly of the States of the Province : The Bailly alſo and his Aſſeſſors compoſe a Court of Juſtice for Civil Matters, from whence there lies an Appeal to the Court of Juſtice of the Province.

The States of *Friezland* thus conſtituted, as aforeſaid, diſpoſe of all vacant Offices, elect the nine Members who compoſe their Council of State, and twelve Judges, three for every Quarter, who compoſe the Court of Juſtice of the Province, and determine all Civil Cauſes which come before them by way of Appeal, and all Criminal Cauſes at the

firſt

first Instance, there being no other Criminal Jurisdiction but this in the Province, whereas in *Holland* there is no Town but has the Determination of Criminal Matters within itself, and several Lords of Mannors, and even Villages have both the High and Low Justice belonging to them.

Government of *Groningen*.

In the Province of *Groningen* the Deputies or Representatives elected to serve in the Assembly of the States of that Province are chosen as in *Friezland* by Freeholders, or Persons possess'd of a certain Portion of Land.

Of *Overyssel*.

And in *Overyssel* all the Nobility and Gentry who have Mannors, or Seigneurial Lands, are qualified to be Members of the States of that Province.

The Government of *Gelderland*, *Zealand* and *Utrecht*.

The Constitution of the Government in the Provinces of *Gelderland*, *Zealand* and *Utrecht*, pretty much resembles that of *Holland*, the States of each Province being compos'd of the Deputies or Representatives of the Nobility and Cities; but there are some small Differences, as in *Gelderland*, where all the Nobility and Gentry who are seiz'd of such certain Lordships have a Seat, and vote in the Assembly of the States of the Province, and these compose one half of the States, as the Representatives of the Towns do the other half; and tho' some certain Persons of their Number are deputed to the States General, yet any of the Nobility of *Gelderland* have a Seat there if they will attend at their own Charges.

Power of the Prince of *Orange* in *Zealand*

The Nobility of *Zealand* having been almost extinguish'd in the Wars with *Spain*, and the Prince of *Orange* being Proprietor of the Marquisates of *Flushing* and *Terveer*, this Prince alone represents that part of the States of

of the Province, under the Title of First or Sole Noble of *Zealand*; and by virtue thereof his Deputy has the first Place and Voice in the Assembly of the States of *Zealand*, and in their Council of State and Chamber of Accounts: As Sovereign of *Flushing* and *Tervear* he also constitutes the Magistrates, and consequently disposes of the Votes of those two Towns, as well as the Votes of the Nobility; and there are but six Towns which send Deputies to the Assembly of the Province of *Zealand*.

In the Province of *Utrecht* eight Delegates from the Clergy had Session in the Assembly of the States with the Deputies of the Nobility and Towns, making a third Estate. And these are still elected out of the four Chapters in the Town, the Preferments and Revenues whereof, tho' Ecclesiastical till the Alteration of Religion, are now possess'd by Laymen, who are most of them Gentlemen of the Province.

This is the best Account which hath been given us of the Government of the respective Provinces; I proceed now to enquire further into the Constitution of the States General, which is compos'd of the Representatives of the Seven several Provinces abovemention'd, and us'd at first to be conven'd on extraordinary Occasions by the Council of State, tho' this was but seldom, in regard this Assembly usually consisted of eight hundred Persons, which occasion'd their Debates to be long and confus'd, and their Resolutions too slow: In their Absence the Council of State acted in their stead, and executed their Resolutions, and summon'd a new Assembly of the States when they judg'd proper. And thus it was

The States General in a collective Body seldom assemble.

till the Earl of *Leicester* resign'd the Government of these Provinces, when they resolv'd that the Provincial States by their constant respective Representatives should continue their Assemblies under the Name of *States General*, and *all* the Members of the Confederated States have never been assembled above once since that time. This Representative of the Seven Provinces, call'd *The States General*, sits now constantly at the *Hague*, gives Audience to Ambassadors, and exercises other Acts of Sovereignty, the Assembly of all the States being now wholly disus'd.

Their Representatives only assemble at this Day.

Subordinate to this Representative of the States, now stiled the *States General*, are the Council of State, the Admiralty and the Treasury, all which very nearly resemble the several Councils establish'd when these Provinces were subject to their several Princes, or united under the Houses of *Burgundy* or *Austria*.

The Council of State, Admiralty and Treasury.

The Members of these several Councils are nominated or changed by the said Provinces, according to their respective Customs. Every one sends their Representatives in what Number they please, some ten, others twelve, and some but two; but this makes little difference, because all the Deputies of one Province, how few or many soever, have but one single Vote: The Customs of the Provinces differ also in the time for the Continuance of their respective Deputies in the said Councils, some deputing them for a Year, two, three, or more; and others for Life. The Province of *Holland* send to the States General one of their Nobility who is perpetual, two Deputies chosen by the eight chief Towns, one chosen by *North Holland*, two

out

out of their Provincial Council of State, and their Penſioner.

The States General.

No Stadtholder, Governor, or Military Officer, can ſit or vote in the States General, and each Province takes its Turn to appoint a Preſident of the Aſſembly, who is chang'd once a Week. He ſits in an Arm'd-Chair at the middle of a long Table which will hold thirty Perſons, this being about the Number of Members of which this Supreme Council is compos'd. The *Greffier*, or Secretary ſits at one end of the Table, and Ambaſſadors at their Audience are ſeated at the middle of the Table overagainſt the Preſident, who propoſes all Matters in the Aſſembly, puts the Queſtion, collects the Votes, and forms the Concluſion; and in all ordinary Caſes Things are carried by a Majority; but if the Subject be Peace or War, Foreign Alliances, levying or coining Money, or concerning the Privilege of any Province. In theſe Caſes every Province muſt concur, and a Plurality of Voices is of no Weight, for this Council is not really Sovereign, but repreſents the Sovereignty; and therefore on all theſe important Points the States of every Province are conſulted, and their Conſent obtain'd before any thing is abſolutely determin'd. And in other Matters decided by a Majority, they frequently conſult the Council of State; tho' Sir *William Temple* relates, that during his Embaſſy in *Holland* he had the good Fortune to prevail with the States General to conclude three Treaties within the Space of five Days without paſſing the Eſſential Forms of their Government, by having Recourſe to the Provinces, who muſt likewiſe have had the Conſent of the ſeveral Cities, *&c.* And he aſ-

sures us, that in concluding these Alliances without Commission from their Principals, the Deputies of the Sates General might have lost their Heads if the Treaties had not been approv'd by their Principals; but the Necceſſity of using this Expedition being apparent, and of the utmoſt Importance to their Country, they were ſo far from being animadverted upon, that they gain'd an univerſal Applauſe.

Council of State.

The Council of State alſo conſiſts of Repreſentatives of the ſeveral Provinces, whereof the Province of *Holland* ſends three, the Provinces of *Gelderland*, *Zealand* and *Utrecht*, two a-piece, and the Provinces of *Friezland*, *Groningen* and *Overyſſel*, each of them one; nor is it in the Power of any Province to ſend more or leſs to this Council than the Numbers above expreſs'd, ſo that the Council of State for the whole *United Provinces* always conſiſts of twelve Members. Nor do they vote here by Provinces, as in the Aſſembly of the States General, but by Perſonal Voices, and every Deputy preſides by turns; and in this Council the Stadtholder, or Governor of the *United Provinces*, when there is one, hath a deciſive Voice. The Treaſurer General has a Seat here, and may give his Opinion, but has no Vote, tho' his Place be for Life, as is that of the Deputy ſent by the Nobility of *Holland*, and the Deputies of the Province of *Zealand*; the other Deputies are but for two, three, or four Years. This Council of State executes the Reſolutions of the States General, propoſes the Number of Troops requiſite for the enſuing Year, the Methods of raiſing them, and of levying Money for the Exigences of the Government. They alſo ſuperintend the Militia, Fortifications and Contributions levy'd

on

on the Enemy in time of War; the Revenues and Government of the conquer'd Places acquir'd since the Union, which being conquer'd by the common Arms of the State, depend on the States General, and not on any particular Province.

The Council of State at the end of every Year, present to the States General a State of the Expences which they apprehend to be necessary for the ensuing Year, desiring them to demand of the States Provincial their respective Proportions, which are as follow, *viz:* In every 100 *l. sterling*, each Province raises the following Sums,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Gelderland	7	00	00
Holland	42	00	00
Zealand	13	00	00
Utrecht	8	00	00
Friezland	17	00	00
Overyssel	5	00	00
Groningen and the *Omlands*	8	00	00
	100	00	00

And this is but a Continuance of the Practice in the time of their antient Sovereigns: Indeed when they were under the Dominion of their respective Counts or Dukes, this was us'd only upon extraordinary Occasions; but in the times of the Houses of *Burgundy* and *Austria*, it became a thing of course, and annual, as it is still in the *Spanish* Provinces.

Every Province raises such Sums, and by such ways and means as are most suitable to it, and sends its Quota, or Share of the general Charge to the Receiver General, converting

ing the Remainder to the Use of their particular Province.

The Chamber of Accounts.

The Chamber of Accounts was erected within these hundred Years, to take off part of the Trouble from the Council of State; and their Business is to examine and state all Accounts of the several Receivers, to controul and register the Orders of the Council of State, which disposes of the Revenue: And this Chamber is compos'd of two Deputies sent from each Province, who are chang'd every three Years.

The Court of Admiralty.

The next great Office is the Court of Admiralty, which after the States General, by the Advice of the Council of State, have concluded on the Number and Force of the Fleet to be set out, have the absolute Disposal of all Marine Affairs, as well in the Choice and Equipment of the several Ships, as in issuing the Money allotted for that Service.

Subdivided.

This Office is subdivided into five lesser Courts, three whereof are in *Holland*, *viz.* one at *Amsterdam*, a second at *Rotterdam*, and the third at *Horn*; the fourth at *Middleburg* in *Zeeland*, and the fifth at *Harlingen* in *Friezland*, and each of these compos'd of seven Deputies, *viz.* four of that Province where the Court is, and three nam'd by the other Provinces. The Admiral, and in his Absence the Vice-Admiral, has a Seat in all these Courts, and presides there when he is upon the Place. They have the Cognizance of all Crimes committed at Sea, whether Piracies or others, and of all Frauds and neglects in the Payment or Collection of the Customs, which are always applied to the Use of the Admiralty, and to no other purpose; and as this Fund is not sufficient in time of War, the States grant a farther

Supply

supply out of other Taxes. In time of Peace here being however a considerable Overplus, this is applied to the Building of great Ships of War, and purchasing Stores for their Arsenals and Magazines, in which they have always Materials sufficient to fit out more Ships than can be wanted in the Course of a long War.

When the Number and Magnitude of the Ships appointed for any Expedition are agreed on by the States General, and Orders issu'd for their Equipment by the Council of State, every particular College, or Court of Admiralty, furnishes its stated Proportion. The Captains and superior Officers of each Squadron are appointed by the respective Courts or Colleges which set them out; and the Captain who has the Care of manning and victualling his own Ship, uses his utmost Diligence to procure his Compliment of the best Men, and in getting the best Provisions, Surgeons and Medicines for the Men under his Command; being allow'd by the Admiralty a certain Rate for every Man, and according as he performs this great Trust, he gains or loses his Credit with the Admiralty, on whose Opinion the Fortune of all Sea-Officers depends, and consequently in all their Expeditions there appears an Emulation among the Captains, who shall treat the Seamen under their Command best, and apply the Money appointed for their Victualling, *&c.* to the best Advantage, and not by little knavish Practices endeavour to fill their own Pockets by starving their Men, or laying in unwolsome Provisions. The Salaries of all the great Officers of this State are very mean, and particularly that of their

their Vice-Admiral, which does not amount to above five hundred Pounds a Year.

The Government of the Cities.

Having enquir'd into the Constitution of the Government of the respective Provinces and of that Grand Court which is a Representative of the States General, with the Council of State, Chamber of Accounts, and Courts of Admiralty, I now proceed to describe the Administration of the Government of their principal Cities and great Towns, and first, that of *Amsterdam*.

Of *Amsterdam*. The Senate.

The Sovereign Power of this City is lodg'd in six and thirty Senators, who continue Members of this Assembly for Life, and when one or more of them dies, the remaining Senators elect others in their room, the People having no share in the Nomination or Choice, so that, as Sir *W. Temple* observes, this is far from being a popular Government at this Day, tho' it might be so esteem'd an hundred and fifty Years ago, when the Senators were chosen by a Majority of the principal Burghers, who were about that time wheedled to transfer their Right of Election to the Senate, and their Example was follow'd by the rest of the Towns of the Province, who differ in little else but the Number of their Senators.

Burgomasters or Mayors.

The Senate elects the Deputies to be sent to the States of *Holland*, and appoints the chief Magistrates of the City, namely, the Burgomasters and Eschevins, who are said to resemble the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London*. The Burgomasters are four in Number, of which three are chosen annually, one of them always remaining in Office two Years, but the three last chosen are stil'd the Reigning Burgomasters for the Year, and preside by Turns after the first three Months, for so long

after

after a new Election the Burgomaster of the preceding Year presides, in which time the new ones have an Opportunity of being instructed in the Forms and Duties of their Office. It is by a Majority of such Persons in the Senate as have been Burgomasters or Eschevins that the new Burgomasters are chosen, and these represent the Government of the City on all Occasions, and dispose of all inferior Offices that fall during their Administration: They issue all Money also out of the Treasury for the publick Service, and may properly be look'd upon to have the Executive Power, (as the whole Senate have the Legislative). They have the Inspection also of all the publick Buildings and Fortifications about the City, and direct them to be repair'd or improv'd as they see Occasion. But tho' these Gentlemen are vested with so great Power, there is but very little Profit attends it, only they stand fair for more profitable Places after they have executed these with Reputation, the Salary of a Burgomaster not being above five hundred Gilders, or fifty Pounds a Year, tho' there are Offices in their Gift worth an hundred Pounds a Year, but then their Employments put them to no manner of Expence in their Habits, Equipage, or way of living, being attended on all solemn Occasions, by Officers who have a stated Salary on that Account; and whatever Entertainments are made for foreign Princes or Ministers are at the Expence of the Publick, and at other times they appear with the Garb and Modesty of private Citizens. When the Burgomaster's Office expires, and they have well discharg'd that great Employment, some of the most profitable Places in the City are of

course conferr'd upon them, of which there are a great many esteem'd very profitable there, but much inferior to those of the *British* Magistrates and Officers.

Eschevins, or Aldermen, constitute a Court of Justice.

The *Eschevins*, or Aldermen, constitute a Court of Justice in every Town. There are nine in the City of *Amsterdam*, of whom seven are chosen annually, two of the preceding Year remaining in Office: A double Number of Candidates being nominated by the Senate, the Burgomasters have the Choice of those that shall serve; and they are sole Judges in all Criminal Cases, but in Civil there lies an Appeal to the Court of Justice of the Province, if the thing in Dispute be of a considerable Value. And they never pronounce Sentence of Death without first communicating the Matter to the Burgomasters, but when they have comply'd with this Form they proceed to give Judgment themselves, and are not oblig'd to be determin'd by the Burgomasters Opinion.

The Treasurer.

The Officers subordinate to these supreme Magistrates, are, 1. the Treasurer, who receives and issues all Money arising from the Revenues of the City.

The *Scout*, or Sheriff.

The *Scout*, or Sheriff, who is Conservator of the Peace, apprehends Criminals, and sees the Sentences of the Courts of Justice put in Execution.

The Pensioner or Recorder.

2. The Pensioner, who is a Person well vers'd in the Civil Law and the Customs of the City, whom the Magistracy advise with in Cases of Intricacy, and rely upon to defend their Rights and Privileges in Disputes with other Cities and Powers. He delivers Messages also from the Burgomasters and Senate, and makes Speeches and Replies on all solemn Occasions,

and

and is therefore said to resemble the Recorder of an *English* Corporation.

The Revenues of *Amsterdam* arise from an Excise on almost all Sorts of Commodities bought and sold within the City, or the District belonging to it; out of the City Rents, or the Duties impos'd on every House for Charitable Uses, for the Repairs of the Fortifications and publick Buildings. Or else by extraordinary Taxes impos'd by the Senate for furnishing their Part of the publick Expences agreed to by the States of the Province. Or by the Deputies of *Holland* in the States General for the Support of the Union. And all these Payments are made into one common Treasury for the City, and not in the respective Parishes or Divisions of the Place. And 'tis said, that the Payments of all kinds made by the City of *Amsterdam*, to the States General, to the States of the Province, and to the Uses of the City, amount to above sixteen Hundred Thousand Pounds a Year. Revenues of *Amsterdam*.

The Princes of *Orange* have from the Commencement of the Union of the Seven Provinces, born a great Share in the Government of the whole, as well as in particular Cities and Sovereignties, of which this State is compos'd. These Princes, says Sir *William Temple*, had a most essential Part in the first Frame of the Government, and in all the Fortunes thereof, during the whole Growth and Progress of the State. Prince *William* I. of *Nassaw* was Governor of *Holland* and *Zealand* in the time of *Charles* the Fifth, and his Son *Philip* II. and by his Wisdom and Goodness acquir'd a mighty Esteem with the othe Provinces as well as these, who readily constitu- The Stadtholder.

ted him their Governor and Stadtholder. Nor hath this Nation, according to the same Author, ever been without a Head under some Title or other, tho' it was a Head always subordinate to their Laws and Customs, and to the Sovereign Power. Upon their Revolt from *Spain*, all the Power and Rights of Prince *William* of *Orange*, as Governor of the Provinces, were carefully reserved to him; but those which were inherent in the Sovereign devolv'd on the Assembly of the States General; namely, the Power of making Peace and War, Foreign Alliances, and the Coinage of Money. The Prince had the Command of all their Forces by Sea and Land, as Admiral and Captain-General, and thereby the Disposal of all Military Commands: As also the Power of pardoning Crimes, and chooſing Magistrates upon the Nomination of certain Candidates in the Towns, who presented three to the Prince, and he elected one of them: And thus it continued till the Death of the late King *William*'s Father, when the Province of *Holland* influenc'd the rest so far as entirely to suppress this Office of Stadtholder, sharing the Authority of the Prince amongst the several Magistrates of the State. The Cities particularly assum'd the Power of appointing their own Magistrates. The States Provincial the Disposal of all Military Commands in the Troops they paid. And the States General the Command of the Armies by Generals of their own appointing, whom they remov'd and chang'd at pleasure. No Power was left of pardoning one condemn'd by Rigor of Law, nor any single Person to represent the State or receive Ambassadors. This Form of Government was supported for near

ear twenty Years by the great Authority nd Riches of the Province of *Holland*, which lrew a kind of Dependance from the other ix, and by the great Abilities of their chief Minister *De Witt*, till the late Prince of *Orange*, afterwards King of *England*, notwithstanding both himself and the very Office of Stadtholder had been abjur'd, was restor'd to his Authority, and equall'd, if not exceeded his Ancestors in his Authority and Influence over this State; upon which Occurrence I shall enlarge further when I come to give the Modern History of this State. Upon the Death of the late King *William* the Office of Stadtholder was again suspended in five of the Provinces: As for *Friezland* and *Groningen*, Prince *Casimir* of *Nassaw* was Hereditary Stadtholder of those Provinces, to whom since succeeded his eldest Son the young P. of *Orange Nassaw*, whom the late K. *William* by his Will constituted his universal Heir. And in the Year 1723. the Province of *Gelderland* also elected the said Prince of *Orange Nassaw* for their Stadtholder, which the Province of *Holland* oppos'd with all their Might, presenting a formal Memorial on that Head, an Abstract whereof, with the Answer of *Gelderland*, and the Limitations put on the Prince on his Admission to the Stadtholdership of *Gelderland*, will give us some further Light into the present State of the *United Provinces*. In their Memorial the States of *Holland* declare,

Representation of *Holland* against the Province of *Gelderland*'s chooſing a Stadtholder.

That they could not conceal their Surprize when they were inform'd *Gelderland* had determin'd to make so very great a Change in the Nature of their Government, as to choose a Stadtholder, and divide their Power and Authority

Authority with another: They could not forbear judging that a Revolution of this Nature must produce some great and fatal Factions in the Provinces: That on the one hand, various Means would be us'd to excite and foment a Change of the same Nature in the other Provinces: While some, on the other hand, would be endeavouring to preserve their Government in the Order it had been establish'd; and these two Parties would be continually nourishing Distrusts and Suspicions of each other, and perpetually loosing the Bands of their Union. That if they reflected never so little on the Power which it pleas'd God to confer upon the Union of their Ancestors, they could not without trembling think on the fatal Effects which Discord might produce. And as they dreaded these Misfortunes for the States of the *United Provinces* in general, of which *Holland* made so considerable a part, they could not forbear pushing these Reflections a little further, and representing to their High Mightinesses, that they must expect their Share of the Calamities consequent on their precipitate Resolution.

That above twenty Years Experience had given them all the Insight into this Matter they could desire; they had seen Times of War and Peace and dangerous Dissentions, which had at length been amicably adjusted without the Interposition in a Stadtholder: Their publick Revenues were administred and settled so very happily, that all the other Provinces took Example by *Gelderland*: That there were indeed Faults in every kind of Government, but it ought to be duely weigh'd whether those Faults would be redress'd

sooner

ooner under the Government of a Stadtholder, than under that of a State. They need only call to mind the Times they had spent under the Government of a Stadtholder, and compare them with the present, to set them right in this Matter. And if their High Mightinesses would please before they proceeded further, to name some Lords to confer with them, they would undertake to answer every Argument which could be made use of as a specious Pretence for this Change of Government. That for their Parts they could not comprehend any Advantage it would be to them, equal to the Inconvenience of dividing their Power with another: And it was still further beyond their Comprehension, what should induce them to this Change in the present Juncture, when their Province enjoy'd a profound Peace and Tranquility, and their publick Revenues were in a flourishing Condition. And for this Reason also they could not imagine what Danger there could be in provisionally deferring this Affair, for *Gelderland* and *Zutphen* were Countries of that Importance, that they would never want a Prince to accept the Government of them.

The States of *Gelderland* and *Zutphen* having on the second of *November* 1723. chosen the Prince of *Orange* for their Stadtholder, did on the fourth of the same Month send an Answer to the States of *Holland*, to this Effect: That in the Choice of their Stadtholder they had us'd all possible Circumspection, without any other View than the Good of the State in general, and of their own Province in particular; and could not conceive why their High Mightinesses should be disquieted

The Answer of the States of *Gelderland*.

quieted at this Election, or in what manner it could be prejudicial to them.

That the Question, whether it were more advantagious to the States of the Seven *United Provinces*, both in general and particular, to have some illustrious Chief, usually stiled a Stadtholder, under whose Authority, but that a limited one, the Affairs of their common Alliance might be administred, as well in War as Peace: Or whether it were better to transact these Affairs without such a Chief, had so often been debated in the several Provinces, and so much had been written on both sides, that they did not think it necessary at present to say much on that Subject: But if they were pleas'd to take a Review of the antient Government of the *Netherlands* before the Union, and before they came under the Dominion of *Spain*, they would find that the Seven Provinces were always govern'd by their respective Dukes, Earls, Bishops or other Lords, in Conjunction with the States of each Province. That these Seven Provinces were more closely united in a firm Alliance in the Year 1579. for the Preservation of their Liberties and Religion; and *William* I. Prince of *Orange* had, as their High Mightinesses themselves had formerly observ'd, been the Man who with the immediate Aid and Blessing of God laid the first Foundations of this Republick, notwithstanding the Threats and powerful Opposition of the then potent King of *Spain*, *Philip* II. That Prince *Maurice* of *Nassaw*, Prince of *Orange*, rais'd this Edifice still higher upon the Foundations which had been already laid; and that with a Conduct and Courage truly Heroical. That Prince *Frederick Henry* on the same Foundation and the

same

me Walls, finish'd the Edifice of this State. nd in the time of Prince *William* II. *Anno* 648. a Peace was concluded at *Munster* beween *Spain* and the *United Provinces*, whereby heir Independance and Sovereignty were gerally acknowledged; but this Prince dying 1650. and leaving his Princess with Child f *William* the Third, most of the Provinces emain'd without a Stadtholder till the Year 672.

They said, they would not put the States f *Holland* in mind of the many Dissentions hich happen'd during that Interval, nor the ital Consequences which attended them, by hich the total Ruin of the State was almost ffected; but they could not forbear remembring, that by the Blessing of God, under the onduct of *William* the Third, Prince of *Orange*, chosen Stadtholder of these Provinces, his Republick, of which three whole Provinces were fallen under the Dominion of the *French*, and the rest ready to become a Prey o them, was restored to the present happy ondition. And tho' they were fully persuaded that their High Mightinesses had not orgot such extraordinary Events, yet could hey not avoid the mentioning them, to shew hat the Election of a Stadtholder is no Innovation in the Government of this State; but hat on the other hand, it was under Stadtholders the State attain'd to its greatest Splendour. That as their High Mightinesses observ'd there always would be Faults in every kind of Government, and consequently there must be some under that of a Stadtholder, nd therefore they did not expect by choosing one to have a Government free from all Defects; but having seriously weigh'd all Events

which had happen'd to the State in genera
and to the Province of *Gelderland* in partic
lar, as well during the time it was govern
by Stadtholders as whilſt it was not, the
concluded, that the Election of the Prince
Orange for Stadtholder and Captain-Gener
of that Province, was mightily conducive
their true Intereſt: For this Prince was wit
out Diſpute the only Native of the *Unit*
Provinces who could juſtly have this Nob
Dignity conferr'd upon him, and was befo
conſtituted Stadtholder of two of the Sev
Provinces, and his illuſtrious Anceſtors a
Relations had both in War and Peace do
the moſt important Services that could
perform'd for the Good and Preſervation
their Country. That it was true, in time
Peace a Stadtholder, Captain-General a
Admiral, might not at firſt View ſeem eſſe
tial to their Conſtitution: but if their Hig
Mightineſſes would reflect on the uſual
conſtancy and Viciſſitude of human Affai
they would conclude, that a time of Pea
could never be better employ'd than in taki
ſuch Meaſures as might ſecure them fro
Danger in Caſe a War ſhould break out,
leaſt as far as human Reaſon could inſure it

That when they conſidered the preſent S
tuation of the whole State, their comm
Country, the low Ebb of their publick R
venues and Credit, which were ſunk to a v
ry great Degree, even ſince the Concluſion
the Peace, the Decline of their Militia a
Maritime Power, the low Eſteem they we
fallen into with their Neighbours, and t
little Probability of remedying theſe Thing
they concluded, that it was not without ju
Grounds that their High Mightineſſes a

t

he Council of State repreſented in Writing at everal times to the *United Provinces*, *That ſuch was the Unhappy State of the Union, it was impoſſible it ſhould long ſubſiſt*; and it was much to e feared, that ſome Revolution would cauſe s total Ruin: And yet theſe repeated Remonſtrances had not had the leaſt Effect, or ny Means been uſed hitherto to remedy theſe Diſorders.

That as the Republick was compos'd of ſeven particular Provinces, and each Province a overeign one of it ſelf, where private, and ven directly oppoſite Intereſts frequently occaſion'd Diviſions, and the common Intereſt o be neglected, and the means which ſhould e taken for the Safety of the State entirely orgot. It could not be diſputed but that it muſt be very advantagious for their dear Country to have the Union cemented cloſer nd ſtronger for the common good, and to nake theſe *Seven Arrows* indiſſoluble, by binding them cloſe together in the Bands of Friendhip and Concord, form'd by an illuſtrious Chief, who ſhould govern them all with a limited Authority. Of great Advantage muſt t be on any Emergency to have their Affairs onducted by ſuch a Head, with the Speed nd Activity requiſite on ſuch Occaſions.

And as they found themſelves unanimouſly diſpos'd to put themſelves under this Form of Government, they could not any longer defer he Election, after having drawn up the neceſary Inſtructions for their Stadtholder the Prince of *Orange*, which they took the Liberty of tranſmitting to their High Mightineſſes for their Peruſal, wherein they would not diſcover one Article which could be prejudicial o the State in general, or to their Province of

Holland in particular. Nor could this Election create any Differences or Jealousies amongst the Members of their own Province, since it had been unanimously agreed on. It was not imaginable therefore what Foundation their High Mightinesses could have to surmise, that this Election would occasion a Change of Government, or that they would endeavour to excite Factions and Differences among the *United Provinces*, of which they had never given the least Reason to suspect them, protesting that they should contribute all that was in their Power towards the maintaining a good Understanding amongst them. They should have rejoyc'd at an Opportunity of entring into a Conference with their High Mightinesses but that they understood by their Letter that they only desir'd a Conference to divert them from the Choice of a Stadtholder, on which they had already determin'd, but their High Mightinesses might assure themselves that they should always be ready for the future to confer with their High Mightinesses, and to take such Measures with them as should be judg'd necessary for the Service of the State.

Instructions drawn up by the States of Gueldres *and* Zutphen, *by which the Prince of* Orange *and* Nassaw, *their Stadtholder, Captain General, and High Admiral, is to regulate himself in the Administration of his Offices, after having attain'd his Eighteenth Year.*

Limitations put upon the Stadtholder of *Gelderland.*

1. THE Stadtholder shall be of the Reformed *Christian* Religion, (a *Calvinist* or *Presbyterian*) which he shall publickly profess, and be oblig'd to aid and defend as much a

as in his Power lies, the Doctrines thereof being the same as were confirm'd in the National Synod, *Anno* 1618, and 1619.

2. The Sovereign Authority shall still be vested in the Nobility and Cities of the Dutchy of *Gueldres* and County of *Zutphen*, as it formerly was, and still is, nor shall the Stadtholder assume any part of it to himself.

3. The said Province shall still consist of three separate and distinct Divisions, *viz.* of *Nimeguen*, *Zutphen*, and *Veluwe*. The Stadtholder shall not dispose of any Commission, either within or without the Province: He shall not take Cognizance of the reception of any Member into the Order of the Nobility or Magistracy in the Cities of this Province; nor shall he make any change amongst them.

4. The Stadtholder shall be obliged to observe and keep the Union concluded between the Allies at *Utrecht Anno* 1579. as also all the Conventions and Agreements of this Province. He shall maintain and defend all the Rights, Privileges, Immunities, Orders and Customs which the Nobility and Cities, either in general or particular, at present enjoy. He shall also endeavour to maintain the Sovereignty of this Province; and defend it against all those who shall attempt to destroy or prejudice it.

5. The Stadtholder being at *Arnheim*, or any other place where the Provincial Court shall be assembled, shall take his Seat and Preside in it; where he shall collect the Voices, and conclude their Sittings. And when he shall be full Eighteen Years of Age, all Acts of State, Letters and Dispatches shall be made in the Name of the Stadtholder and Counsellors, as was practised heretofore.

6. If

6. If any unforeſeen Differences ſhall ariſe between the Three Diviſions of this Province, or between the Body of the Nobility or Cities in the reſpective Diviſions, the Stadtholder ſhall endeavour amicably to reconcile them: which if he cannot accompliſh, he ſhall hear the Complaints of the ſeveral Parties, and decide their Differences according to Reaſon and Equity.

7. The Stadtholder and Captain-General ſhall not do any thing againſt the Orders eſtabliſh'd by all the Confederates in the Year 1651. concerning Patents, the keeping the Keys and giving the Watch-Word in all thoſe Cities whoſe Magiſtrates have a Voice in the Aſſembly of the States. Nor ſhall he change the Garriſons in the Cities of this Province; but the Power of granting Patents and changing the Garriſons ſhall remain in the Diſpoſal of the particular Diviſions, or of the Lords their uſual Deputies; and the keeping of the Keys and giving the Watch-Word, ſhall ſtill be in the Magiſtrates of the Cities who have a Seat in the Aſſembly of the States, as it is at preſent.

8. The Stadtholder and Captain-General ſhall not diſpoſe of the Offices of Commanders, Governors and Majors of Cities and Fortreſſes in this Dutchy or County.

9. The Stadt-holder and Captain-General ſhall not diſpoſe of any Military Poſt of the Forces Quarter'd in this Province, except in time of War, and when he is Perſonally in the Field; and then he ſhall have the Diſpoſal of ſuch Military Offices as ſhall become vacant during the Campaign, but not otherwiſe.

10. There

10. There ſhall be given to the Stadtholder and Captain General one Regiment of Foot, which he himſelf ſhall chooſe amongſt the ſeveral Regiments of this Province, which ſhall be call'd the Stadtholders Regiment. The Colonel however ſhall retain his Pay during his Lifetime, but immediately after his Death the Stadtholder ſhall have it: As alſo the Diſpoſal of all Commiſſions which ſhall become vacant in ſuch Regiment, provided he prefer Natives to Foreigners; and that before his Diſpoſal of any ſuch Commiſſion he be full fourteen Years of Age, and the ſaid Military Commiſſions be ſign'd by the Secretary of the Diviſion, according to the preſent Practice.

11. The Stadtholder ſhall have an annual Penſion of 5900 Florins, to iſſue out of the Revenues of this Province. And he ſhall further have in the Quality of Stadtholder of this Province, his Share of all Fines of Fiefs, and of their Diſpatches.

12. The Stadtholder and Captain General ſhall never endeavour any Alteration to be made in theſe Inſtructions, whether in the whole or part; nor ſhall he apply himſelf to the Province in general, or to any Member in particular, for that end: And as ſoon therefore as he ſhall attain the Age of eighteen Years, he ſhall be oblig'd to ſign theſe Inſtructions before his Inſtallation, and to ſwear in the Aſſembly that he will obſerve them.

Reflections on the Nature of the *Dutch* Republicks.

From what hath been collected on this Head, we may be able to form a tolerable Idea of the Government of the *United Provinces*, which ſeems not to have been well underſtood by ſome, who would perſuade us, that the Sovereignty of the Provinces and Cities, of which

which this State is compos'd, is lodg'd in the diffusive Body of the People, and that they are in all Cases the *Dernier Resort*. Whereas the People seem to have much less to do in the Government here than they have in *England*, and as little as in any Monarchy on the Face of the Earth. In the Cities of *Holland*, which are equivalent to all the rest, we find the Legislative Power lodg'd in a Senate, compos'd of twenty or thirty Persons, or thereabouts, who continue in that Capacity for Life, and when one of them dies, the rest make Choice of another to succeed him; the People have no Share in the Nomination or Choice. That this Senate elect some of their own Number to represent them in the Assembly of the States of the Province; and the Provincial States elect also some from among themselves to represent them in the Assembly of the States General; so that the People have nothing to do, either in the Administration of the Government, the enacting Laws, or in the Choice of those Persons who have the Legislative or Executive Power lodg'd in them, but are as despotically govern'd by the Magistrates and Senate of their respective Cities and Districts, as the Subjects of *France* or *Turky* are by their several Monarchs: All the Difference is, that in *France* and *Turky* there is one absolute Sovereign, and in *Holland* every City hath twenty or thirty Tyrants, from whom there lies no Appeal, and who may govern their People, if they please, without Laws; or, which is much the same thing, by such Laws and Rules as they are pleas'd to prescribe, and may repeal, suspend or alter as they see fit. They don't suffer the Subject here to talk of Original Contracts, Birthrights, or unalienable Powers of calling their Sovereigns

reigns to Account; this is a Doctrine reserv'd for the Meridian of *Britain*, and would meet with little Countenance in *Holland*, or in any State in *Europe*, and yet this Republick by ignorant Pretenders, is made a Pattern of Popular Government, and recommended to our Imitation, as the only Model fit to be admitted, especially among a Trading People.

An Enquiry whether a Monarchy or a Republican Government ought to be preferred.

Now whether the Limited Monarchy of *Britain*, where the People elect one Body of the Legislature, and the Prince can impose nothing on them without their Consents, be preferable to the Despotick Government of the States of *Holland*, will, I believe, scarce be made a Question by any Man that understands the Constitutions of both: I shall only therefore here enquire, whether the Sovereignty of one or of twenty be most eligible; or which is the same thing, under which of these Forms the People in general are like to enjoy the greatest Ease and Security; and could we be sure to meet always with a wise and good Prince, I should make no Difficulty in affirming, that the Government of one was better than that of many, for on this Subject there are two principal Points to be consider'd, namely, 1. The Defending the People from foreign Enemies; and, 2. From Domestick Oppressions. Now in War, Secrecy, Unanimity in Councils, and a speedy Execution of our Resolutions, are considerable Advantages, which we may expect to find oftner under a Monarchy than an Aristocracy, and the Interest of the Prince and People are generally the same in Cases of Invasion; he can scarce be suspected of having a different Interest from that of his Country, whereas when the Sovereignty is in many, it is not impossible but

some of them may have different Views, and sacrifice their Country to their private Piques or Advantages: And as to Domestick Oppressions, if the Prince be a wise Man, he cannot but understand that his own Grandeur is promoted by the flourishing State of his Subjects, that both his Power and Revenues encrease in Proportion to his Encouragement of their Trade and Manufactures, and the Security they enjoy in their Possessions.

If it be said on the other hand, that in a Multitude of Counsellors there is Wisdom; and that therefore where the Supreme Power is lodg'd in Twenty or Thirty, Affairs are like to be better managed than by one. To this it is answer'd, That all Princes have their Councils, supposed to consist of the ablest Heads in their Dominions, and therefore in that respect they are upon the level with a Republick; and as none can know what Resolution the Prince will take after he has heard their Debates, he has certainly a vast Advantage in the speedy Execution of his Designs and preventing their Disappointment, and in over ruling any perverse or designing Member who may have views to his own Interest. Whereas when the Power is in many, they are long frequently in resolving, longer in executing, and perhaps the Scheme, tho' never so well laid, shall be discover'd or oppos'd by the contrary Faction underhand, if not openly and in the mean time the State remain defenceless and expos'd to their Enemies, as was the very Case of the *United Provinces* when *Lewis* XIV. invaded them in the Year 1672 and they were sav'd almost by a Miracle.

Should

Should the Subject under an absolute Monarchy happen to be govern'd by a weak ambitious or voluptuous Prince, here indeed a settled Aristocracy seems preferable to it; but 'tis certain that States, as well as Kings, do often go very great Lengths in oppressing and tyranizing over the People. Is there a Monarch in *Europe* where the Taxes are more burthensome than in the *United Provinces*? Or where is there a Prince so jealous of his Authority as the States are, who will suffer no Petitions or Remonstrances from there Subjects, let their Grievances be never so great? And indeed where the People are oppressed, there is much less Reason to hope for Redress from a Republick than a Monarch, because a Body of Men can never be suppos'd to be mov'd by Pity or Compassion as a single Man may, neither are they so apprehensive of a Revolt or Insurrection. It is a common Observation, that should the *Burgundian* or *Austrian* Family, formerly Sovereigns of these Countries, have impos'd half the Taxes they groan under at present, the People would never have born it; but now their Governors consisting of the principal Men in every great Town and Province, have such an Influence over the whole, that it is next to an impossibility for the common People to form themselves into a Body, so as to endanger the State. Their Sovereigns are always upon the spot, and so intermix'd with them, that they would nip any Insurrection in the Bud, and should the Mob prevail in one City or Province, unless they met with the like Success in the rest, they must expect soon to be reduc'd to their Duty; so that I take a Rebellion, or what some denominate a noble Struggle for their Liberties, to be ut-

terly impracticable by the Subjects of *Holland*; let their Oppressions be never so great, they have no Remedy but Patience. *Holland* happens indeed to be a Country which depends entirely upon Trade, Navigation and Manufactures, in all which their Governors are some way or other Interested, and therefore must be supposed to promote these to the utmost of their Power; consequently that part of their Subjects which are concern'd in these, which it must be admitted are much the greatest Number, are sure to meet with all manner of Encouragement. If the Magistrates are not all of them Merchants, there are few of them who are not nearly related to those that are, or who have not some Shares in their great Companies Stocks, or other Branches of Business. And this gives the *Dutch* a prodigious Advantage of the *English* in point of Trafick, for while our Ministry are indolent and careless in Affairs of Trade, as receiving little Benefit by it, the States of *Holland*, whose Private Fortunes as well as the Publick Good require their utmost Application to these things, let slip no Opportunities of advancing their Traffick: And thus far *De Wit* is certainly in the Right, That it is happy for a People when the Well-being of the Governors apparently depends on the Well-being of the Subject, for then the Subject may rest assur'd his Welfare will not be neglected. To Instance first, in the Case of Convoys in time of War, how many more *British* Ships were there taken in the last War than *Dutch* in Proportion? The Reason was, the *English* Admiralty had seldom any Share in the Merchant Ships which went abroad, whereas there was scarce a Fleet of *Hollanders* but the States were deep-

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ly Intereſted in. Again, if we look back a little, and obſerve how we have in every part of the World been ſupplanted in our Trade by the *Dutch*: Firſt in *India*, where we ſuffer'd them to poſſeſs themſelves of all the Spices of the Eaſt (tho' ſome of the principal Iſlands where they grew were actually under the Dominion of *Britain*, by the Surrender of the Natives, and which are not reſtor'd to this Day.) Afterwards how we were trick'd out of the *Ruſſia* Trade, the Whale Fiſhery, and even the Herring Fiſhery upon our own Coaſt, muſt acknowledge that it is ſome Diſadvantage to a trading People that their Governors have but little Dependance upon Trade. Had the greateſt part of our Miniſters Fortunes depended on the Succeſs of the *Britiſh* Trade, as that of the States did on the *Dutch* Trade, we ſhould not have parted with the moſt valuable Branches of it ſo eaſily. Three ways the *Dutch* have taken in *De Wits* Phraſe, to beat us out of our Foreign Trade; 1. By their Arms, or openly diſputing the Empire of the Seas with us, in which they have proſper'd but little. 2. By ſowing Diviſions amongſt us, and joining our Malecontents againſt the Goverment, which diverted us from calling them to an Account in time. And 3. By Bribing our Miniſtry in ſome former Reigns, in which they have met with all the Succeſs that they could wiſh. It is not to be ſuppos'd we ſhould have put up all thoſe Affronts and Encroachments on our Trade if the Gentlemen who ſat at the Helm had not been *made eaſy*: And tho' it might not be difficult to ſhew that the Crown, the Nobility, and Gentry of *England*, would all be great Gainers by their Encouragement of Trade: That

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the Publick Revenues would not only be encreaſed by an encreaſe of the Cuſtoms, and conſequently the Lands leſs burthen'd, but that the Value of the Lands themſelves would advance in proportion as Trade Flouriſhes: Yet, as theſe are remote Proſpects, and ſeem to concern Poſterity more than the preſent Generation, it is not expected ſuch Conſiderations ſhould be of much Weight. The *Dutch* Legiſlature and Miniſtry find an immediate Profit by their promoting Traffick, and leave therefore no means unattempted to advance it: And as they are a powerful Body, and Maſters of ſuch immenſe Wealth, if they ſee any Project ſetting on Foot in any foreign Kingdom which may be a Detriment to their Trade, they will at any rate purchaſe the Miniſtry of that Kingdom, and thereby baffle the beſt laid Schemes. By this means they have indeed beaten all other Nations out of their foreign Trade; or, which is the ſame thing, rendred it of very little Advantage to them. If it be ſaid, why don't other Nations apply themſelves in the ſame irreſiſtible manner to the *Dutch* Miniſtry, and buy them out of ſome conſiderable Branch of Trade? It may be anſwer'd, that the *Dutch* Miniſtry ſubſiſt chiefly by Trade, and therefore are not to be purchaſed. They would loſe more than they could gain by a Bribe. There are ſo many wealthy Merchants concern'd, that there is not a Nation in *Europe* that can, or at leaſt will raiſe Money ſufficient to influence ſo conſiderable a Body, and in this they have an indiſputable Advantage of all other People. But notwithſtanding the *United Provinces* have theſe great Advantages in Relation to Trade, I look upon the Conſtitution of their Government at this

this Day to be in a very weak and languiſhing Condition, ſhould they be attack'd by any formidable Power, as they were in the Year 1672, they would probably be reduc'd to as great Straits as they were then, for they have now no Common-Stadtholder, or Head, to Preſide in their Councils, or Command their Armies, and it muſt be next to a Miracle if ſo many Independent Sovereignties as there are in theſe Provinces, ſhould on an Inſtant Unite and enter on the propereſt Meaſures for their Defence. The Provinces of *Frizeland*, *Groningen* and *Gelderland* are indeed agreed upon a Stadtholder, and invite the other Provinces to join with them in their Choice, repreſenting the Danger of being attack'd by a foreign Enemy while they remain thus diſunited; but *Holland*, the moſt powerful of the Provinces, and the wealthy City of *Amſterdam*, eſpecially proteſt againſt the Government of a Stadtholder, being more apprehenſive of the loſs of their Liberties, and Oppreſſion from ſuch an Officer than of a foreign Invaſion, as they pretend: but the true Reaſon of their rejecting a Stadtholder is probably the ſame now it was formerly, namely, becauſe the *Hollanders* and the City of *Amſterdam* would loſe much of that Influence they have over the other Provinces under the Government of a Stadtholder. At preſent the other States ſeem to have a Dependance upon this, and which ever way the Province of *Holland* enclines, the reſt are ſway'd and byaſs'd by it; all Applications are therefore made by Foreigners in the firſt place to them, and their Penſioner is addreſs'd to as Prime Miniſter of the States General; whereas, if there was a Stadtholder they would be leſs conſider'd, and

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loſe much of the Power and Influence they have at preſent. There has therefore from the very Infancy of this State been conſtant Struggles between the Stadtholder and the Province of *Holland* for Dominion. Old *Barwelt* was ſacrific'd to the *Orange* Faction, and ſo was *De Wit*, both Penſioners of *Amſterdam*; but then *De Wit* had the pleaſure of ſuppreſſing the Stadtholderſhip for twenty Years before he periſh'd, and had maintain'd his Ground at laſt had not ſuch a Conjuncture happen'd as could not eaſily have been foreſeen, namely, The Kingdoms *England* and *France* both invading their Territories at once, which compell'd them to advance the Prince of *Orange* to the Stadtholderſhip to Unite and Command their ſcatter'd Forces, and to ingratiate themſelves with *England*, whereby they made a Friend of a powerful Enemy, and by that means principally ſav'd their ſinking State. The *Loveiſtein* Faction then, of which *De Wit* was the Head, dreaded much more the falling under the Government of a Stadtholder than a foreign Invaſion, as the preſent leading Members of the States of *Holland* ſeem to do. In the firſt caſe, ſay they, from the Condition of Sovereigns of the *United Provinces*, as we are in Effect from the Influence our mighty Wealth and Power procures us, we ſhall be reduc'd to the Condition of Subjects. And as to a foreign Enemy we have very little to fear, it is ſo much the Intereſt of every Power in *Europe* to prevent our State being conquer'd, or added to any of the neighbouring Kingdoms, that we may depend on the Interpoſition of more Powers than one, if we ſhould be attack'd; as we found by Experience, when the *French* fell upon us in 1672. And why, ſay they, might we

we not agree upon a General to command our Troops in such an Exigency, as in the last War, for the time it continues, but must elect a Stadtholder, Captain-General, and Admiral in one Person for Life, who will probably draw such a Dependance on him from all the Provinces as may endanger our Liberties, and end perhaps at last in a Monarchy: A Form of Government of all others to be dreaded by a People whose sole Dependance is upon their Trafick. But I proceed next to give the *Modern History* of these Provinces from the time of the Truce concluded with the *Spaniards* in the Year 1609, by which the Constitution of their Government will be still better understood.

CHAP. VI.

Contains the Modern History of the United Pro-Provinces *from the Year* 1609, *when a Truce was concluded with* Spain, *to the present Time; with a brief Account of the Princes of* Orange *their Stadtholders.*

FROM the first Foundation of the *Dutch* State, there hath ever been observ'd two Factions amongst them, the one enclin'd to Monarchy, and the other as fond of a Republican Form of Government. *William* Prince of *Orange*, the first Stadtholder and Captain General of the *United Provinces*, who contributed so much towards the rescuing them from *Spanish* Tyrany, is charg'd however with Designs against their Liberties: And, 'tis said, had form'd a considerable Party in the

State, who were ready to Compliment him with the Sovereignty of these Provinces, if he had not in that Instant been taken off by an Assassin, as has been related already. *Oldenbarnevelt* Pensioner of *Amsterdam*, one of the most intimate Friends of the deceas'd Prince, by the great Interest he had in the States, influenc'd them to choose his second Son Prince *Maurice*, their Stadtholder in his room, his eldest Son, *Philip William*, being rejected on Account of his Education in the *Roman* Catholick Religion, and his Adherence to the *Spanish* Interest. For several Years Prince *Maurice*, was govern'd by the Councils of that Wise Minister *Barnevelt*; but the Prince's Creatures inspiring him afterwards with Ambitious Views, and representing *Barnevelt* as a Person the most likely to defeat his Designs upon the Sovereignty, he ever after look'd upon him as an Enemy: And as the Power of the Stadtholder is much greater in time of War than Peace, Prince *Maurice* endeavour'd to render the last Treaty with *Spain* Void, which *Barnevelt* had taken the utmost Pains to bring to a Conclusion, and this still encreas'd their mutual Animosity. About the same time Religious Disputes ran very high in *Holland*, which were first begun in the Year 1608, by *Jacob Arminius* and *Francis Gomar*, Professors of Divinity at *Leyden*; *Arminius* asserting the Doctrine of Free-Will, as *Gomar* did that of Predestination, and both of them maintaining their Opinions with much Zeal, scarce any other Subjects were treated of either in the Schools, or Churches of the *United Provinces*: Whereupon the States appointed a Conference to be held between *Arminius* and *Gomar* at the *Hague*, where after a long Dispute,

ſpute, they parted without coming to any Concluſion. However, it appear'd on this Occaſion, that the Magiſtrates and principal Burgers generally ſided with *Arminius*, and the Clergy, the common People, and Soldiery, who were in the Intereſt of Prince *Maurice*, took the part of *Gomar*. *Arminius* happening to die in the Year 1609, his Diſciples drew up an Account of their Tenets, and preſented it to the States General, wherein they ſtile themſelves *Remonſtrants*, which Name they went by for ſometime afterwards, as their Adverſaries did by that of *Contra Remonſtrants*. *Barnevelt* being in the Intereſt of the Remonſtrants, prevail'd with the Curators of the Univerſity of *Leyden* to elect *Vorſtius* a Diſciple of *Arminius* Profeſſor of Divinity, in the room of *Arminius*; but he was no ſooner advanc'd to this Dignity than he was charg'd not only with *Arminianiſm* but *Socinianiſm*, from a Treatiſe he had before publiſh'd *Of God*; but having been heard before the States, as to this Charge he was honourably acquitted; whereupon he printed his Apology, dedicating it to the States of *Holland*, which happening to fall into the Hands of *James* I. King of *Great Britain*, he commanded his Ambaſſador at the *Hague* Sir *Ralph Winwood* to proteſt in a full Aſſembly of the States againſt the Doctrines contain'd therein, and all thoſe who ſhould protect ſuch Hereſies; and order'd the Book to be burnt in St. *Paul's Church-Yard* in *London*, and in the Univerſities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*. The *Engliſh* Ambaſſador having preſented a Memorial on this Subject to the States, they return'd his *Britiſh* Majeſty an Anſwer in Writing; wherein they ſeem'd to juſtifie *Vorſtius*, and uſed ſeveral Expreſſions very much to his

Honour; aſſuring his Majeſty at the ſame time, that if he could be convicted of any of the Points he was charg'd with, they would not ſuffer him to enjoy the Profeſſorſhip; to which the King reply'd, That he would adviſe them with all poſſible ſpeed to rid themſelves of ſo dangerous and peſtilent a Fellow, whoſe Doctrines contain'd the moſt execrable Blaſphemies; with many other ſevere Expreſſions againſt the Tenets of the *Arminians* or Remonſtrants: and the States of *Holland* finding his *Britiſh* Majeſty inflexible, commanded *Vorſtius* to leave the City of *Leyden*, rather than incur his Diſpleaſure. In the mean time the Parties were ſo enrag'd againſt each other, that ſcarce any thing but opprobrious Language was to be heard even in their Churches; one Miniſter inveighing in the Afternoon againſt what another had taught in the Morning; and calling each other Atheiſts, Hereticks, Schiſmaticks, *&c.* which created ſuch Animoſities among their Auditors, that Tumults and Riots frequently enſu'd as they went from Church. Prince *Maurice*, the Stadtholder, did not at firſt it ſeems publickly declare himſelf for either Party; but obſerving his great Adverſary *Barnevelt* and the Republicans to take the ſide of the *Arminians*, in Oppoſition to them he at length eſpouſed the Cauſe of the *Gomariſts*, charging *Barnevelt* with being in the *Spaniſh* Intereſt, and endeavouring to introduce Popery and Slavery again, and Papers were daily printed and publiſh'd to that Effect, which oblig'd *Barnevelt* to publiſh Anſwers to them in Vindication of his Reputation; and the States of *Holland* hereupon prohibited the Clergy to treat of the Doctrine of Predeſtination

ion in their Sermons, which gave great offence to Prince *Maurice*.

About this time the *Dutch* ſent an Embaſſy to King *James*, offering him part of the Money due to the Crown of *England* for the Auxiliary Troops lent the States in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, deſiring he would Evacuate the Cautionary Towns, which remain'd in the Poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh*, as a Security for that Money: and *Barnevelt*, the chief Perſon in the Embaſſy, manag'd the Matter ſo dextrouſly, according to the *Dutch* Writers, that the King was ſurpriz'd into a Promiſe of delivering them up. But the truth is, the King was in ill Terms with his Parliament, and could raiſe Money no other way, which occaſion'd his conſenting to that deſtructive Bargain, by the Concluſion whereof, the *United Provinces* were rendred Independant of *Britain*, and made great Rejoicings for it; but however this Matter was brought about, it drew a laſting Odium on the *Engliſh* Miniſtry, who tranſacted it; and the *Dutch* tell us, the King would never forgive *Barnevelt* for over-reaching him, and that this was the principal Reaſon of his combining with Prince *Maurice* to ruin that great Miniſter.

The *Arminians* being ſupported by the Magiſtracy in the Towns of *Holland*, and the *Gomariſts* by Prince *Maurice*, no Day ſcarce paſs'd without ſome Bickerings between them, but the Mob being generally on the ſide of the *Gomariſts*: Theſe in moſt Tumults had the Advantage; and proceeded ſo far as to attack a Merchant's Houſe at *Amſterdam*, where their Adverſaries the *Arminians* were aſſembled for Divine Worſhip, and having diſpers'd the Congregation, plunder'd the Houſe of all the Moveables

Moveables to a very great Value; and now the *Gomarist* Preachers in their Sermons began to call in Question the Power of the Magistrates to intermeddle in Religious Matters: Which oblig'd the States of *Holland* to publish a Declaration, asserting their Authority; the *Gomarists* hereupon exasperated to the highest Degree, accus'd *Barnevelt* with having procur'd this Act of State in Favour of the *Arminians*; by his crafty Insinuations, to which eight Deputies of the Cities only had consented; and by the powerful Influence of Prince *Maurice*, procur'd a Judgment against this Act of the States of *Holland* in an Assembly of the States General. This being look'd upon as a Novelty, and directly contrary to their Constitution; that the Representative of the States General should take upon them to controul the Acts of a Sovereign Province, which acknowledg'd no Superior, the States of *Holland* declar'd the said Judgment of the States General to be void, requiring the Magistrates of *Amsterdam*, and the rest of the Cities of *Holland* to pay no manner of regard to it; they also strengthen'd themselves by levying new Forces, who should take an Oath only to the States of their Province. The same Precautions were taken by several Cities in the Provinces of *Utrecht* and *Overyssel*, where the Magistrates were *Arminians*: The *Gomarists* of *Amsterdam*, and several other Places, on the other hand, preferr'd Petitions to the Magistrates against *Barnevelt*, desiring they would assert the Authority of Prince *Maurice*, which was Invaded and violated by these new Levies and their Example was follow'd by others They were afterwards incited by their Preachers to desire a National Synod to settle all Disputes

D ſputès concerning Religion. In which, it ſeems, they were ſeconded by *Dudley Carleton* the *Engliſh* Ambaſſador at the *Hague*, who made a florid Speech in the Aſſembly of the States General, to induce them to call a National Synod; to which the *Arminians* publiſh'd an Anſwer, but it was ſuppreſs'd by the States. About this time the Mob roſe at *Leyden*, and fell upon the new rais'd Troops, for not carrying the Prince's Arms in their Colours, and had driven them out of the City, if the Magiſtrates had not interpos'd, in which Skirmiſh ſome hundreds were kill'd or wounded. On the other ſide, at *Rotterdam*, and ſome other Cities, where the *Arminians* were moſt numerous, they forc'd the *Gomariſt* Preachers to abandon their Churches. And as to a National Synod, *Grotius* and the *Arminian* Doctors inſiſted, that as every Province was an Independant Sovereignty, the controverted Points in Religion ought to be determin'd by their reſpective Provincial Synods, conven'd by each particular State, and not by a National Synod.

Things being come to Extremes, Prince *Maurice* at the Head of a great Body of Veteran Troops, and attended by the Deputies of the States General, in the Year 1618. march'd through the Provinces, diſperſing the new rais'd Forces, baniſhing the *Arminian* Preachers, and diſplacing the Magiſtrates of that Perſuaſion, in whoſe ſtead he introduc'd his own Creatures. In this manner he proceeded in the Cities of *Nimeguen* and *Zutphen*, which had declar'd for the *Arminians*; and from thence he march'd into the Province of *Overyſſel*, where the City of *Campen* expreſſing a great Zeal for the *Arminians*, he Dragoon'd them

them into better Manners, and restor'd th Disciples of *John Calvin* to their Pulpits. Th same he did at *Arnheim* soon after, which C ty pretending at first to stand upon its Defenc was betray'd into his Hands by some of th Presbyterian Zealots within the Walls; where upon he depos'd and banish'd such of thei Magistrates as were of a contrary Persuasion From hence he continu'd his March toward the City of *Utrecht*, which also stood upon it Defence; but his eldest Brother, *Philip-William* Prince of *Orange*, dying at this Critical Junc ture, the Citizens of *Utrecht* were deliver'd from their Fears at this time; for Prince *Mau rice* was oblig'd to return to the *Hague* to tak Order about the Affairs of the Deceas'd, who dying without Issue, had left him the Princi pality of *Orange* and the rest of his large Pos sessions.

Barnevelt in the mean time finding himsel chiefly struck at by the *Gomarists*, in all thei Libels, publish'd an Apology, which he ad dress'd to the States of *Holland*; in which he took the liberty of representing the signal Ser vices he had done the Republick in the several great Stations he had been employ'd for many Years, in a Stile so natural and free from all foreign Insinuations, that it was evident they ow'd as much to his Councils and Conduct as to the Prince of *Orange*'s Sword, for their Pre servation; which had so powerful an Influence on the States of *Holland*, that they openly took him into their Protection. The Prince how ever having modell'd the States General to his Mind, by placing and displacing whom he saw fit, proceeded in his Project of changing the Magistrates and Garrisons in every Town, which was not of his Party; and particularly

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in the City of *Brill* in the Province of *Holland*; at which the States of that Province were greatly alarm'd, and sent to the Magistrates of all their Cities for full Powers to oppose the Execution of the Commission granted by the States General to the Prince of *Orange*, for removing their Magistrates and Garrisons, and enter'd into a Confederacy with the other Provinces for their mutual Defence, a Copy of which Instructions were dispatch'd to *Utrecht*, and several other Cities; but while *Utrecht* was deliberating on the Affair, the Prince of *Orange* took Advantage of some Divisions amongst them, and advanc'd to their very Gates, not giving them Leisure to prepare for their Defence. And notwithstanding *Roodmold Hoogerbets*, Pensionary of *Leyden*, and *Grotius*, Pensionary of *Rotterdam*, who had been before dispatch'd thither with *Moetsberg*, and Secretary *Ledenberg*, and other Gentlemen of the Province, did all that was in their Power to animate the Citizens and Garrison, they were so terrified by the approach of the Prince of *Orange*, that they thought fit to open their Gates to him: Whereupon he disbanded the Garrison, depos'd the *Arminian* Magistrates, imprisoning some and banishing others.

The next thing the Prince of *Orange* resolv'd upon was to seize such Persons as had been most active in opposing his desir'd Sovereignty; accordingly he procur'd a Warrant from eight Persons, whom he had assembled for that purpose, and whom he was pleased to denominate *The States General*, to imprison *Barnevelt*, *Hoogerbetz*, *Grotius* and *Ledenbergh*; and

at the same time publish'd a Manifesto, justifying the Conduct of the pretended States, in taking these great Men into Custody, wherein he insisted chiefly on their inciting the Commotions at *Utrecht*, and entring into other secret Conspiracies against the States General. Their Enemies the *Gomarists* also took this Opportunity of reviving the Clamour of their being Popishly affected. But surely nothing could be more contrary to the fundamental Constitution and Articles of Union of the Seven Provinces in the Year 1579, wherein it appears, that the States General have no manner of Jurisdiction over the Subjects of any particular Province, much less over the Members of the States themselves, as these Gentlemen were.

The King of *France* on this Occasion sent to the *Hague* the *Sieur de Boissise*, Counsellor of State, who had signaliz'd himself on many Embassies, to endeavour in Conjunction with Monsieur *Maurier*, his ordinary Ambassador there, to procure a Reconciliation of these Differences; but the Prince of *Orange* found means to render this Application of no Effect, and proceeded without Opposition to displace the Magistrates of the rest of the Towns in *Holland*, which were not of his Party. In *Rotterdam*, where the *Arminians* were most powerful, he left a Garrison of twelve hundred Men, and took from them one of their three Churches in that City, and gave it to the *Gomarists*. This was follow'd by the Banishment of *Vorstius*, *Peter Bertius*, and others, the most considerable *Arminian* Preachers; and amongst th

the reſt of *John Wytenbogart*, a Perſon highly eſteem'd for his exemplary Life and Moderation, as well as for his moving Eloquence, which could not however exempt him from this Fate, on his adhering to a Party oppoſite to that of the Prince, by whom he was highly careſs'd till then.

The States of *Holland* hereupon publiſh'd a Manifeſto, demanding the Releaſe of *Barnevelt*, *Hoogerbetz* and *Grotius*, but to no purpoſe; and *Ledenberg* of *Utrecht* expecting no Quarter, (the States of his Province having already ſubmitted to the Prince), laid violent Hands upon himſelf in Priſon, and thereby prevented a publick Execution. The *French* King being much concern'd at theſe violent Proceedings, eſpecially againſt *Barnevelt*, renew'd his Inſtances in the Priſoners Behalf; but the King of *England* joining with Prince *Maurice* againſt them, render'd all Efforts to ſave them abortive; and now moſt of thoſe who had oppoſed the calling of a National Synod being impriſon'd or baniſh'd, a Day was appointed for aſſembling a Convocation of the Clergy of the *United Provinces* at *Dort*, and that it might have the Face of a General Council, they invited the Divines of all the Reformed Churches in *Europe* to ſend their Deputies thither, ordering Provincial Synods to be held in each Province in the mean time, to agree upon Points to be propos'd in the National Synod, and to appoint Deputies to repreſent them there. The *Arminian* Party obſerving what unfair Practices were us'd in the Provincial Synods to exclude them from the National Synod, ſo that

The Synod of *Dort*.

there was like to be ten to one against them in that Council, they protested against the same, and every thing that should be transacted there, as illegal and void in it self, which so exasperated the *Gomarists*, that by the Influence of the Prince of *Orange* they procur'd the Banishment of many more *Arminian* Preachers, under Pretence of Immorality or *Socinianism*. And the States General having dispatch'd their Letters to the King of *Great Britain*, the *French Hugonots*, the Electors *Palatine* and *Brandenburg*, the Prince of *Hesse*, and several other *German* Princes, as also to the *Suiss Cantons*, *Geneva*, &c. to invite their respective Deputies to the National Synod, they repair'd thither from all these Places except the *Brandenburghers* and the *French Hugonots*: The latter by the Articles of Pacification granted them by King *Henry* IV. being oblig'd not to send their Ministers to assist at any foreign Synod, the *Dutch* Ambassador could not obtain Permission of the *French* King for their repairing to *Dort*; but the chief Reason is suppos'd to be because the *French* Court had espous'd the Cause of *Barnevelt* and the *Arminians*.

This famous Synod being open'd on the thirteenth of *November*, 1618, in the Name of the States General, after two Sermons preach'd, one in *Dutch* and another in *French*, the Deputies of the Foreign Divines were introduc'd into the Assembly, and plac'd according to their Rank, *viz.* first, the *English*, next those of the *Palatinate*, *Hesse*, the *Suiss Cantons*, *Geneva*, *Bremen* and *Embden*, the rest being not arriv'd: after which *Lydius* made a

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Latin Speech, and implor'd the Assistance of the Holy Spirit in a long Prayer. And *Martin Gregory*, one of the Council of the Dutchy of *Geldres*, and one of the Deputies of the States General, began the first Session in the Name of his Masters, by a Speech suitable to the Occasion: After which *Lydius* read the Commission of the States General, by Virtue whereof Eighteen Deputies of the States were appointed to assist at the Synod, who chose for their Secretary the Celebrated *Daniel Heinsius*, Professor of History and Library-keeper of the University of *Leyden*. At the Second Session the Deputies of the respective Provincial Synods of the *United Provinces* presenting their Credentials, it appear'd that there were not more than Three *Arminians* among all the Deputies; such effectual Care had been taken to prevent their being elected in every Province: and those they excluded from their Synod, summoning them, and several others of the same Party, before them; whom they gave to understand that they must not expect to be treated with by way of Conference, but as such as were summon'd to appear before their Judges; and that therefore after they had propos'd their Reasons in Defence of their Tenets, they must withdraw. Whereupon the *Arminians* deliver'd in a long Memorial, shewing, That they cou'd not acknowledge this Synod to be a Legal Assembly, as being compos'd of Persons who were both Parties and Judges, and enter'd a Protest against all their Proceedings. But an Act of State was soon after procur'd from the States General for their

their proceeding notwithstanding this Protest; with an Order, That the *Arminians* should immediately enter upon their Defence in Writing, and should be no more allow'd to appear Personally before that Body. Thus they got rid of their *Arminian* Brethren; but there happen'd afterwards very obstinate Disputes between the *Gomarists* and the *English* and other Foreign Divines, about the Merits and Sufferings of Christ; in which the Foreigners were treated with that Rudeness by the *Dutch* Clergy, that they left the Synod, and were about to return home, if a Deputation of the States had not come and promis'd them Satisfaction, and prevail'd with them to return to the Assembly.

This Synod having at length settled their Canons, which related to the Doctrines of Predestination, Election and Reprobation, Free-Will, Grace, Perseverance, *&c.* and condemn'd the Errors of the *Arminians*, as they call'd them; their Resolutions were made a Rule of Faith in all the *Calvinist* Churches in *Europe*, for tho' the Representatives of the *French Hugonots*, or of the Electorate of *Brandenburg*, did not appear, yet the Elector promis'd their Canons should be sign'd by the Clergy under his Jurisdiction; and *Peter Du Moulin*, the chief of the *Hugonot* Ministers in *France*, engag'd that he and his Brethren would do the like. And now the Fathers of the *Gomarists* began to debate what Judgment they should pass upon the *Persons* of the *Arminians*; but the *English* and the rest of the Foreign Divines, except those of *Geneva* and *Embden*,

Embden, desir'd this might be wav'd, alledging, that they had no Jurisdiction over the Subjects of the *United Provinces*: The *Dutch* Clergy still insisting, that they should, at least, be adjudg'd Enemies to their Country, and Disturbers of the publick Peace; it was answer'd, that this did not belong to the Ecclesiastical, but the Civil Jurisdiction, which produc'd some Alteration in the intended Sentence. The Deputies of *England*, *Hesse* and *Bremen*, refus'd however to intermeddle in any thing relating to the *Persons* of the *Arminians*; Judgment was therefore given without their Concurrence, in the Name of the Synod and Deputies of the States General, whereby all Persons were oblig'd publickly to renounce the *Arminian* Tenets; and such of the *Arminian* Preachers as had been guilty of raising and fomenting these Divisions in the Church, especially those who refus'd to conform to their Decrees, should be depos'd from their Ministerial Functions, and declar'd incapable of any Ecclesiastical Benefices or Academical Preferments, which Sentence was afterwards ratified by the States General: And the Synod having thus finish'd the Business they were conven'd upon, were dismiss'd, after they had sat about six Months. The States General soon after publish'd a Proclamation to put the Decrees and Sentence of the Synod of *Dort* in Execution; after which they proceeded to banish some of the *Arminian* Preachers, and imprison'd others, confiscating their Estates. The Party of the *Arminians* being thus depress'd, the Prince of *Orange* proceed-

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ed next to finish the Destruction of *Barnevelt* and the other Prisoners of State, who according to the Constitution of the *United Provinces*, could only have been try'd in their proper Province, but the Prince by his Interest procur'd twenty six Judges to be appointed by the States General, all Persons devoted to his Service, who pass'd Sentence of Death on *Barnevelt*, for having, as it was alledg'd, advis'd a Toleration of the *Arminians*, and occasion'd many Disturbances in the Church, by asserting, that according to the Laws each Province had a Right to judge and regulate Points of Religion in their respective Jurisdictions, without the Interposition of any or all the other Provinces. The *French* Ambassador having notice of the Sentence, desir'd instantly an Audience of the States, who excusing their Refusal on Pretence of the Unseasonableness of the time, he sent them a Letter, conjuring them in the Name of his Master the *French* King, not to shorten the Days of so antient a Minister, who had spent his Life in their Service; but the Influence of the Prince of *Orange* prevailing, *Barnevelt* was beheaded the next Day in the Court of the *Hague*, overagainst the Prince's Apartment, who chose to be the Spectator of a Tragedy of which he had been the principal Contriver, for which he was severely censur'd, even by his Friends. *Barnevelt* said little more at his Execution, but *that he did not die as a Traytor, but as a true Patriot, for having asserted the Rights and Liberties of their Native Country.* And the People expressing a more than ordinary Con-

Barnevelt beheaded.

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cern for this Noble Sufferer, the Prince of *Orange* did not think fit to proceed with the ſame Severity againſt *Hoogebert* and *Grotius*, who were only condemn'd to perpetual Impriſonment; and the Sentence of *Moerberg* Counſellor of *Utrecht*, was ſtill milder, being only confin'd to his Country-Houſe. *Grotius* afterwards made his Eſcape out of the Caſtle where he was confin'd, by the Aſſiſtance of his Wife: It ſeems he had obtain'd Leave for a great Trunk of Books to be brought to him, which he ſent backwards and forwards ſeveral times for near a Twelvemonth; it was at firſt very diligently ſearch'd by the Guards, but finding nothing but Books or Linnen, they did not afterwards trouble themſelves to look into it as it paſs'd, whereupon his Wife perſuaded him to let her lock him into the Trunk, and endeavour to make his Eſcape, and he was accordingly carried off without any Suſpicion to *Gorcum*, from whence he got to *Antwerp*, and afterwards to *Paris*, where he was highly careſs'd by the *French* King, and allow'd a Penſion of a Thouſand Crowns *per Ann.* His Lady, who was left behind in his Apartment, lay upon the Bed in her Husband's Night-Gown and Cap, pretending he was ill, whereby ſhe prevented any Enquiry after him for ſeveral Days, for which ſhe was in ſome Danger of being condemn'd to perpetual Impriſonment, but was at length by a Majority of her Judges honourably diſcharg'd, and follow'd her Huſband into *France*, where many other *Arminians*

Grotius, &c. condemn'd to perpetual Impriſonment.

Eſcapes to *Paris.*

nians met with a kind Reception, and were allow'd Liberty of Conscience.

The *East-India* Company.

As to the Conquests of the *Dutch* in the *East-Indies*, and their Monopolizing the Spices of the *East*, by dispossessing the *Spaniards*, *Portuguese* and *English*, of their Dominions and Settlements in that part of the World, between the Years 1600. and 1640. these Transactions have been treated of at large in several former Volumes of this History, when the State of *India* was treated of.

West-India Company.

But it is necessary here to enquire into the Original and Progress of their *West-India* Company, which we find as well as the former was projected by that great Statesman *Barnevelt*, tho' their first Patent did not bear Date, however, till two Years after his Death, in the Year 1621. when they were impower'd by the States to plant Colonies, erect Forts, make Alliances, and appoint Governors and Officers on the Continent and Islands of *America*, within the Limits prescribed them. And a Stock of seven Million two Hundred Thousand Livres was rais'd towards their Establishment. In pursuance of their Design they fitted out two Squadrons, one to drive the *Portuguese* out of *Brazil*, and the other to attack the *Spanish* Settlements in *Peru*, and took so so many Prizes in their first Expedition, that they were enabled to make a Dividend of five and twenty *per Cent.* on their first Expedition, *Ann.* 1623. In the Year 1624. the *Dutch* Admiral *Hermite* defeated a Fleet of *Spaniards* on the Coast of *Peru*, and took several rich Prizes; and his Countryman Admiral

miral *Wilkins* made himself Master of the City of *St. Salvador* the same Year, bringing home the Viceroy, the Bishop, and several Grandees of *Portugal*, Prisoners to *Holland*, and left *John Van Dort* Governor of *St. Salvador*, and the Territories belonging to it, for the *Dutch West-India*-Company; but the *Portuguese* retook the City the Year following and clear'd the Country of *Hollanders*. The *Dutch* Admiral *Peter Adrian*, however, in the Year 1628. engag'd another *Spanish* Squadron, near the Island of *Cuba*; and having forc'd most of them on Shore, took out all the Plate and Merchandize, and set fire to the Ships, returning laden with the Spoils of the Enemy to *Holland*. The *Spanish* Plate-Fleet also fell into the Hands of *Peter Heyn*, another of the *Dutch* Admirals, and were all taken by him, the Cargo amounting to seven Million two Hundred Thousand Livres in Silver, and three Millions six Hundred Thousand Livres in Merchandize, and the Shipping and Artillery were valued at four Millions more: On this Flow of Success the Company divided no less than fifty *per Cent.* which was at that time look'd upon to be very imprudent by some, considering they were not then Masters of any considerable Settlement in *America*, and were engaged in a chargeable War with *Spain*. In the Year 1630. the *Dutch* equipp'd a large Fleet for *Brazil*, and made themselves Masters of the Province of *Fernambuque*, with the Capital City of *Olinda*. They afterwards extended their Conquests over the Neighbouring Provinces of *Tamarica*,

The *Dutch* fix themselves in *Brazil*.

Tamarica, *Pareiba* and *Rio Graide*, and in Expectation of Conquering the other eight Provinces still in possession of the *Portuguese*, they conferr'd the Dignity of General of *Brazil*, and the South Coast of *America*, on *John Maurice* of *Nassaw*, nearly related to the Prince of *Orange*, with the same Powers as are exercis'd by the General of the *East Indies* at *Batavia*: Count *Maurice* arriv'd at *Brazil* on the 23d of *January*, 1637. with a Fleet of thirty two Ships and a Body of Land-Forces; and advancing further into the *Portuguese* Settlements, took the Fortress of *Pavaccaon*; and having Intelligence that the *Portuguese* Forts on the Coast of *Africk* were but in a weak Condition, he detach'd part of the Fleet thither, who made themselves Masters of the Town and Castle of *St. George de la Mina*, and many other Places. The *Portuguese* having shaken off the *Spanish* Yoke, and advanc'd the Duke of *Braganza*, the Heir of their antient Kings, to the Throne in Year 1640. A Truce was the following Year concluded between the *Dutch* and *Portuguese*, whereby a Liberty of Trade was allow'd to both Parties; and each possess'd what they were Masters of in *Brazil* and *Africk*: And for two or three Years the Truce was tolerably well observ'd; but Count *Maurice*, the *Dutch* General, returning from *Brazil* into *Holland* in the Year 1644. the *Portuguese*, who were settled in the *Dutch Brazil*, enter'd into a Conspiracy with their Countrymen in the Provinces still subject to the *Portuguese*, to extirpate all the *Dutch* out of *Brazil*,

zil, to which they were provok'd by the Hostilities committed by the *Hollanders* in *Brazil* after the Truce, and by their *East-India*-Company's falling upon their Settlements in *India*. And tho' the Conspiracy was timely discover'd, yet it occasion'd the War to break out afresh between the two Nations in *Brazil* and *Africk*, as well as in the *East-Indies*, which ended in the entire Expulsion of the *Duich* from *Brazil*, and was fatal to their *West-India*-Company; but the Acquisitions of the *Hollanders* in the *East-Indies*, and on the Coast of *Africk*, made them ample Amends for their Losses in *America*. They also made a Discovery of a vast Tract of Land to the Southward of the Equinoctial in the *East-Indies*, extending from the Tenth to the Thirty-third Degree of South Latitude, to which they gave the Name of *New Holland*; but what the Country produces, and whether peopled or not, they have kept in a great measure conceal'd to this Day: Some random Accounts we have receiv'd indeed of a barbarous People that have been seen on those Coasts; but the Country is generally represented by the *Dutch*, as yielding scarce any thing worth their Notice; the true Reason whereof probably is, lest other Nations should be tempted to settle there, who might interrupt their Spice Trade, and perhaps come in for a Share of it; and the Reason the *Hollanders* do not send any Colonies thither, or endeavour to make Settlements on that Continent themselves, is certainly because they are already possess'd of a greater Extent

The *Dutch* driven out of *Brazil*.

Their Discovery in *New Holland*.

Extent of Country in *India*, than they know how to govern or preserve; but it is surprizing to all Mankind that the *English* do not send Ships to make Discoveries on that side, and endeavour to find out other Places where Cloves and Nutmegs may be planted and cultivated, if they do not think fit to endeavour the Recovery of those rich Islands of *Banda* and the *Moluccoes*, which the *Dutch* treacherously and barbarously depriv'd them of, and still detain, notwithstanding several solemn Treaties wherein they stipulated to deliver them up. I have already given an Account of the Attempts of the *Dutch* as well as *English* to find out a North-East and North-West Passage to the *Indies*, in which they met with no manner of Success, and return therefore now to a Continuation of the History of the *Hollanders* nearer Home, from the time of the Truce with *Spain*.

Transactions of the *Dutch* in *Europe* after the Truce with *Spain*.

The *Dutch* had no sooner concluded a Truce with *Spain*, but they began to make some other Princes of *Europe* sensible of their Power; they perfectly bullied the *English* and *Danes* out of the Whale-Fishery, compell'd the *Danes* to lower the Duties for passing the *Sound*, took the part of the Elector of *Brandenburgh* against the Duke of *Newburg* in their Contest concerning the Succession of the Duchy of *Juliers*, *&c.* and took several Towns from the Duke, though assisted by *Spain*; interesting themselves in the Quarrels of several other Princes: And about the Year 1619. the Protestants of *Bohemia* and the Catholicks of that Kingdom taking Arms against each other,

the

the *Dutch* encourag'd the Proteſtant Party to form themſelves into a Common Wealth; but the *Bohemians* making choice of the Elector Palatine for their King, the Prince of *Orange* ſent a Body of Troops into the *Palatinate* to his Aſſiſtance, looking upon the Eſtabliſhment of his Kinſman the Elector on the Throne of *Bohemia*, as a conſiderable Step towards the attaining the Sovereignty of the *Netherlands* he had ſo long aim'd at; but the Emperor *Ferdinand* obtaining a Victory over the Elector *Palatine* at *Prague*, and thereby recovering the Crown of *Bohemia*; the *Palatine* was driven alſo out of his own Hereditary Dominions in *Germany*, and forc'd to retire into *Holland*: And from this time, 'tis ſaid, the Prince of *Orange* began to deſpair of obtaining the Dominion of the *United Provinces*; an Event, it ſeems which was not to be compaſs'd without Foreign Aſſiſtance, notwithſtanding his being poſſeſs'd of the Affections of the People, and having an Army of Veterans under his Command. The *Dutch* ſeem'd very averſe towards the making this Alteration in their Conſtitution, when the Prince of *Orange* begun to diſcover his Intention of rendring himſelf abſolute, inſomuch, that when he came into any of their Cities, he was not receiv'd with the uſual Ceremonies and Acclamations of the People, as formerly, and particularly as he went thro' the Market-place of *Gorcum*, where Crouds of People were aſſembled, not ſo much as one Perſon mov'd his Hat to him, which ſome imagine he took to heart, and obſerve that he was ever

ever pensive and melancholly afterwards to his Dying day.

The Truce with *Spain* expiring, the War between the *United Provinces* and the *Spanish Netherlands* was reviv'd and carried on with various Success, during which a Plot was discover'd against the Life of *Maurice* Prince of *Orange*, which was manag'd chiefly by *William* of *Olden Barnevelt*, youngest Son of the famous Pensioner *Barnevelt* above mention'd, formerly Governor of *Bergenopzoom*, a Man of a resolute Temper, who was determin'd to revenge his Father's Death upon the Prince of *Orange*; and drew several Persons into the Conspiracy, especially *Arminians*, under Pretence of recovering their antient Liberties by this means, which he suggested had been notoriously invaded of late Years in the Execution of his Father, and the Heads of their Party, and imprisoning and banishing others without any Colour of Law. Monsr. *Groenveld*, the eldest Son of Pensioner *Barnevelt*, was also earnestly solicited by his Brother to be concern'd in the Plot; but he refus'd, and dissuaded him from it, which would not however prevent *Groenveld*'s Ruin. The Design, it seems, was to have assassinated the Prince on the Road between the *Hague* and *Ryswick*, whither he often us'd to go in the Company of very few Persons, and several People were lodg'd at Inns who were to be Actors in this Tragedy, but without Arms to avoid Suspicion, and a small Chest of Arms were order'd to be carried to a certain Place, where they were to take them at the time of the intended Assassination

A Plot against Prince.

Aſſaſſination; but one of the Conſpirators having imprudently offer'd a piece of Gold to a Porter to carry the Cheſt to the Place deſign'd, rais'd a Suſpicion in the Fellow; and four Seamen about the ſame time diſcovering to the Prince of *Orange* that they underſtood there was a Deſign againſt his Life, tho' they could not give any particular Account of the Scheme that was laid to take him off, the Prince return'd immediately to the *Hague*, and the News of the Plot coming to be buzz'd about, the Porter who had the Cheſt imagining it contain'd ſomething extraordinary, carried it to a Magiſtrate, who upon the opening of it found ſeveral Pair of Piſtols, Poinards, *&c.* and four Perſons being alſo found at an Inn where the Cheſt was to have been deliver'd, who could give no ſatisfactory Account of themſelves, being ſtrictly examin'd confeſſed the whole Matter, and diſcover'd their Accomplices; whereupon the Conſpirators were ſoon after apprehended, try'd and executed, and amongſt them *Groenveld* the eldeſt Son of the Penſioner *Barnevelt*, and ſeveral others for not diſcovering the Plot, tho' it appear'd *Groenveld* diſſuaded the Conſpirators from the Attempt: And as moſt of the Criminals were *Arminians*, this gave Occaſion to their Enemies to throw the Plot upon the whole Party, and rais'd a freſh Perſecution againſt them, eſpecially againſt their Miniſters, thoſe of them who remain'd in the Country being either impriſon'd or baniſh'd: Whereupon ſeveral able Pens were drawn in Defence of the *Arminian* Cauſe, and among

the rest, that of the celebrated *Grotius*, who endeavour'd to expose the Practices of the Synod of *Dort*, and the illegal Sentence of the Judges who condemn'd *Olden Barnevelt* to death; which Treatise was Censur'd by the States, and a great Sum of Money offer'd to any one who would bring the Head of *Grotius* alive or dead; but he being under the Protection of *Lewis* XIII. despised their Menaces. These severe Proceedings, however, occasion'd great Murmurings in *Holland*, especially at *Rotterdam*, and other Towns, where the States found themselves oblig'd to keep strong Garrisons to prevent Insurrections. At the same time the State was engaged in a desperate War with the *Spaniards* and Imperialists, and had they not been supported both by the *French* and *English* with Forces and Treasure, their Country would have been in great Danger of falling under the Power of the *Spaniard* again. The Year 1625, was fatal both to their Allie King *James* I. and their Stadtholder *Maurice* Prince of *Orange*, the first of them died on the 27th of *March*, and the latter on the 23d of *April*, in the 58th Year of his Age, and was buried at *Delf*, near his Father Prince *William*. He is generally esteem'd a great Soldier, and the best Engineer of his Age; but this Excellency lay in managing a Defensive rather than an Offensive War. He does not seem to me to be of a very enterprizing Genius. The great Successes the *Dutch* met with during his Stadtholdership were at Sea, and in the *East Indies*, to which they are much more indebted to the

The Death of Prince *Maurice*.

the Administration of *Olden Barnevelt*, and to their Admirals, than to him.

Upon the Death of Prince *Maurice* the five Provinces of *Gueldres*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht* and *Overyssel*, chose his Brother *Frederick Henry* their Stadtholder, Captain-General and Admiral, and each of them also declar'd him their particular Governor; but the Province of *Groninghen* chose Count *Ernest Casimir* of *Nassau*, (who was before Stadtholder of *Frizeland*, and Lieutenant to Prince *Maurice* in *Groninghen*) their Stadtholder. Succeeded by his Brother *Frederick-Henry*.

Prince *Frederick Henry* I. who became Prince of *Orange* on the Death of his Brother; by which Title I shall therefore generally speak of him for the future. Hoping to signalize himself at the Entrance on his Government, made an attempt to relieve *Breda*, at that time besieg'd by the *Spaniards*, but did not succeed; and was forc'd to be a Witness of the Surrender of that important Place in *June* following.

The *Arminians*, who had been long oppress'd by the opposite Faction, found some Ease under the Administration of the new Prince of *Orange*, who upon several Occasions gave evident Proofs of his Inclinations towards them; however, lest he should disoblige the States General, he did not think fit to do any thing further for them at this Juncture, than to put a stop to the Persecution of them, and declare himself favourably in respect of *Grotius*, then

at *Paris*. But the Kings of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, it seems, about this time invited the *Arminians* to settle in their respective Dominions. Those who went to *Sweden* generally fix'd themselves at *Gottenburg* near the *Sound*, as those who were invited to *Denmark* did at *Gluckstat* near the Mouth of the *Elbe*; but none gave them greater Encouragement than *Frederick* Duke of *Holstein*, who some Years before assign'd them a large Tract of Land on the Banks of the River *Eyder*, where they founded a City, to which they gave the Name of *Frederickstat*, in Memory of their great Benefactor; and the Duke conferr'd on them the Privilege of chooſing their own Magistrates, and many other Immunities.

Groll taken by the *Dutch*.

In the Year 1627. the Prince of *Orange* took the City of *Groll*, situate on the Confines of *Zutphen* and the Bishoprick of *Munster*, from whence the *Spaniards* us'd to levy large Contributions out of the Provinces of *Overyssel*, *Groningen* and *Gueldres*; but the Conquest of this Place render'd the *Dutch* secure on that side.

The Intestine Divisions between the *Gomarists* and *Arminians* were not yet entirely quieted, for the Common People of *Amsterdam* raised an Insurrection against their Magistrates under pretence of their being *Arminians*, notwithstanding they conform'd outwardly with their Establish'd Presbyterian Church; but the Prince of *Orange* prevail'd with the States General to send a Body of Forces to suppress the

he Tumult, and make an Act of State, That he People ſhould pay Obedience to their Ma-giſtrates without regard to their Opinions in Religious Matters. In the Year 1629. the Prince of *Orange*, with the Aſſiſtance of the *French* and *Engliſh*, beſieged and took *Herto-ensboch*, or *Boiſleduc*, one of the moſt conſide-lable Cities on the Confines of *Brabant*, not-withſtanding the utmoſt Efforts of the *Spa-niards* and *Imperialiſts* for its Preſervation. This Succeſs of the Prince of *Orange* had ſuch n Influence on the States, that in the Year 1631, they declar'd his Son *William*, then bout five Years of Age, Succeſſor to him in ll his Offices and Dignities; and the ſame ear the States enter'd into an Alliance with he famous *Guſtavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, gainſt the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and the *Roman* Catholick Party in *Germany*. In the Year 1632, the Prince of *Orange* took *Venlo*, and Ruremond in *Gelderland*, from the *Spaniards*, in he Siege of which laſt Place, Count *Erneſt Ca-imir*, Stadtholder of *Frieſland*, was kill'd by a Musket Ball; and the States General, in Gratitude for the Services done by the Father, leclar'd his Son Count *Henry Erneſt*, Heredi-ary Stadtholder of the Provinces of *Friezland* nd *Groningen*. The ſame Year the Prince of Orange took the large and ſtrong City of *Mae-ſtricht*, ſituate on the *Maes*, in the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, but belonging to *Brabant*, after an bſtinate Siege of two Months and upwards, during which time the *Spaniards* and Imperia-iſts often attempted to relieve it: And the Loſs of this Place was follow'd by that of *Lim-burg*

Boiſleduc taken by the *Dutch*.

Venlo and *Ruremond* taken.

Maeſtricht taken.

Limburg, and *Orsoy*, and *Rhinberg* taken by the *Dutch*.

burg and *Orsoy* before the end of the Campaig
The next Year, 1633. he reduc'd the Fortre
of *Rhineburg*, situate on the *Rhine* betwee
Wesel and *Orsoy*; and soon after *Fort Phil*
near *Sas van Ghent* in *Flanders*: but the *Spa*
niards making great Preparations for the re
taking these Places, the *Dutch* enter'd into a

Alliance between the *French* and *Dutch*.

Offensive Alliance with the *French* in the Yea
1634, wherein they made a Partition of th
Spanish Netherlands (when they should be con
quer'd), and it was agreed, that the Province
of *Luxemburg*, *Namur*, *Hanault*, *Cambray*, an
most part of *Artois*, should belong to th
French; and the Residue of the *Spanish Nether*
lands to the *Dutch*. The *French* King soon af
ter commanded the Marshal *Chatillon*, Brother
in-Law to Cardinal *Richlieu*, to join the Princ
of *Orange* in *Brabant* with twenty thousan
Foot and seven thousand Horse, and the *Spa*
niards marching to prevent this Conjunction
were defeated by the *French* near the Villag
of *Avein* in *Luxemburg*. *Chatillon* afterward
continuing his March to *Maestricht*, there join
ed the Army of the States, forming together a
Body of fifty thousand Men, of whom th
Prince of *Orange* was Generalissimo by th
Treaty; but the *Dutch* on second Thought
being jealous that if the *French* should once be
come their next Neighbours, by being pos
sess'd of that part of the *Spanish Netherland*
above-mention'd, their State would be in a
more dangerous Condition from them than i
was at present from the *Spaniard*; and th
Prince of *Orange* at the same time entertaining
a particular Pique against Cardinal *Richlieu*
th

ıe Prime Miniſter at the Court of *France*, on ccount of his endeavouring to ſurprize the ity of *Orange*, this Alliance with *France* came o nothing, for the Prince of *Orange* declin'd ıtring upon any conſiderable Action this ampaign, and by Marches and Counter-ıarches, and want of neceſſary Proviſions, ſo arraſs'd and diſtreſs'd the *French* Troops, that f a gallant Army of near thirty thouſand Men which came out of *France* into the *Ne-ıerlands*, ſcarce four thouſand return'd, tho' here had not been any conſiderable Enter-rize undertaken. Notwithſtanding which, Cardinal *Richlieu* finding himſelf ſurrounded vith abundance of Domeſtick Enemies, and anding in need of the Alliance of the States eneral, was oblig'd to ſtifle his Reſentments, nd enter into a new Treaty with the *Dutch*, vhereby he ſtipulated to pay them two Mil-ons of Livres *per Annum*, and fifteen hundred houſand more towards the Charges of the ext Campaign; and in Order to regain the ood Opinion of the Prince of *Orange*, he or-er'd the *French* Ambaſſador at the *Hague* to ive him the Title of His Highneſs whenever e addreſs'd himſelf to him, which the Prince nd his Poſterity ever after retain'd, having efore no other Title than that of His Excel-ency; and thus a good Harmony being eſta-liſh'd between the Cardinal and the Prince, reparations were made for a vigorous Cam-paign, *Anno* 1637, in which the Prince of *Orange* retook the City of *Breda*; but on the other Hand the *Spaniards* made themſelves Ma-ters of *Venlo* and *Ruremond* again. The Year 1638

Breda retaken by the *Dutch*, and *Venlo* and *Ruremond* by the *Spaniards*.

1638 prov'd disadvantagious to the *Dutch*, who had the worst of it in several Engagements, but there happen'd no decisive Battle. In the following Year 1639, their Successes against the *Spanish* Armada, which they destroy'd upon the Coast of *England*, is almost incredible: The *Spaniards*, it seems, at the Instance of the Emperor *Ferdinand* III. had agreed to fit out a powerful Fleet of Men of War, to join the *Danes* against the *Swedes*, whereby they hop'd to make a considerable Diversion, and thereby compel the *Swedes* to withdraw their Forces out of the Empire, which they had long harrass'd; but first the *Spaniards* propos'd to touch on the Coast of *Zealand*, to give some Countenance to their Forces in the *Netherlands*; accordingly the *Spanish* Admiral *Don Antonio de Oquendo* sail'd from the *Groyn* with sixty seven Men of War, and twenty thousand Men, in the Month of *July*, and was to be join'd by fourteen sail more from *Dunkirk*; of which the *Dutch* having receiv'd Intelligence, and imagining by the extraordinary Preparations that were making at *Dunkirk*, that the chief Design of the *Spaniards* was against their Coasts, they order'd Vice-Admiral *Tromp* to observe their Motions, who fell in with one of their Squadrons separated from the rest near *Dunkirk*, on the sixteenth of *September* at Night, which he engag'd with that Fury that he entirely dispers'd them; but the *Spanish* Admiral bearing down to their Assistance the next Morning, boarded the *Dutch* Admiral, where he was so warmly receiv'd that he was glad to quit him again,

Victory of the *Dutch* over the *Spanish* Armada in the *Downs*.

again, and being purſu'd by *Tromp*, was ſunk with a thouſand Men on board, after which the Fleets were parted by a Fog: but the *Dutch* being join'd by eleven Men of War the ſame Evening, fell upon the *Spaniards* again at Midnight, and compell'd them to fly to the *Downs* on the *Engliſh* Coaſt, where then lay thirty *Engliſh* Men of War, who took the *Spaniſh* Fleet into their Protection, there being at that time an Alliance between the Kings of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, of which *Tromp* complain'd to the *Britiſh* Court, whereupon King *Charles* I. who was at this time engag'd in a War with his *Scotiſh* Subjects who had broke out into Rebellion, and having Reaſon to expect an Inſurrection in *England*, determined not to break with the States, but order'd his Admiral to forbear all Hoſtilities againſt the *Dutch*.

Tromp afterwards receiving a powerful Reinforcement, reſolv'd to attack the *Spaniards* again, and even the *Engliſh*, 'tis ſaid, if they perſiſted in protecting the Enemy in the *Downs*. The *Spaniards* therefore finding they were to expect no Aſſiſtance from the *Engliſh* Fleet, took the Opportunity of a thick Fog in order to return home; but *Tromp* had Intelligence of it, and overtook them with near an hundred Men of War, whereupon there happen'd a ſmart Engagement between the two Fleets, and moſt of the *Spaniſh* Ships were burnt, ſunk or taken; a great *Portugueſe* Galleon particularly, of fourteen hundred Tons and eigh-

ty Guns was destroy'd, with eight hundred Men on board, most of them Gentlemen, and about twenty Ships more run on Shoar in the *Downs*, and of the whole *Spanish* Fleet not more than eight escap'd into *Dunkirk*. The Common People in *England* it seems had a Notion, that this Armada was design'd against their own Country, and were not displeas'd therefore to see it destroy'd: and perhaps King *Charles* found it would alarm his Subjects, already sufficiently discontented, if he should permit the *English* Fleet to take their Part; or surely he would never have suffer'd the *Dutch* to have fallen upon them in our Roads, an Indignity that ought never to have been born but in such Circumstances as his Majesty was at this time. The *Dutch* lost but two Ships and about fourscore Men in the Engagement, which plainly shews that they were better Seamen even at that time than the *Spaniards*, for the *Spanish* Fleet was deem'd at least equal to theirs in Force and Number of Guns; but however that be, certain it is, *Tromp* gain'd immortal Honour by the Victory, and the *Spaniards* have never since made any Figure at Sea.

Arras taken by the *French*.

The *French* and *Duth* acting in separate Bodies, *Anno* 1640. as had been agreed, the Prince of *Orange* sat down before *Damme*, a City five Miles from *Bruges*; but meeting with greater Difficulties than he expected, was compell'd to raise the Siege. The *French* had better Success before *Arras*, the Capital of *Artois*,

Artois, which they took this Campaign after a Siege of two Months. Count *Henry-Erneſt* of *Naſſau*, Governor of *Frieſland*, being kill'd in an Engagement with the *Spaniards*, was ſucceeded in that Province by his Brother *William-Frederick*; but the Prince of *Orange*, Stadtholder of the other Provinces, was choſen Governor of *Groningen* and the *Omlands*; and the following Year, 1641. the Prince of *Orange* married his Son *William*, being then fifteen Years of Age, to the Princeſs *Mary*, Daughter to *Charles* I. King of *Great Britain*, and the young Prince going over into *England*, the Marriage was conſummated there on the Second of *May*. The ſame Year the *Dutch* had the good Fortune to take the ſtrong Fortreſs of *Gennep*, ſituate on the River *Niers*: as the *French* did the Cities of *Aire*, *Lens* and *Bapaumes*, in the Province of *Artois*; but *Aire* was re-taken not long after by the *Spaniards*.

The Son of the Prince of *Orange* married to the Princeſs Royal of *England*.

Gennep taken by the *Dutch*.

Aire and *Lens* by the *French*.

In the Year 1642. died the famous Cardinal *Richlieu*, who had long ſupported the *Dutch* againſt *Spain*, and aſſiſted them in humbling the Houſe of *Auſtria*. And the following Year his Maſter *Lewis* XIII. died, which did not however make any Alteration in the Meaſures of the *French* Miniſtry, who enter'd into a ſtricter Alliance with the *United Provinces* than ever; wherein the *French* agreed to give the States the Title of *High and Mighty*, to furniſh them with twelve hundred thouſand Livres, and to attack ſome conſiderable Places on the Coaſt of *Flanders*. In Con-

sideration whereof the States engaged to have forty Men of War on that Coast to support their Land-Forces; and not to make Peace with *Spain* without the Concurrence of *France*.

Graveling taken by the *French*.

In pursuance of which Treaty the *French* laid Siege to *Graveling*, while Admiral *Tromp* block'd it up by Sea, and the Place surrendred about two Months after. On the other hand, the Prince of *Orange* made himself Master of the strong Fortress of *Sas Van Ghent* the same Campaign. And thus the *French* and *Dutch* went on, enlarging their respective Frontiers at the Expence of the miserable *Spaniard*: But the *French* made the most considerable Advances, for in the Campaign of 1645. the *French* took *Mardick*, *Bourbourg*, *Bethune* and *Armentiers*, while the Prince of *Orange* was repuls'd in an Attempt he made upon *Antwerp*; but he had the good Fortune however before the End of the Year to make himself Master of *Hulst* in *Flanders*, the Capital of the Country of *Waes*.

Sas Van Ghent taken by the *Dutch*.

Mardick, *Bethune*, &c. taken by the *French*.

Hulst taken by the *Dutch*.

The Prince of *Orange* in the Year 1646. renew'd his Design against *Antwerp*; and being join'd by six Thousand *French*, was marching to invest it, when he was seiz'd with an Apoplexy, which disorder'd his Understanding; and the *Hollanders* apprehending if this City were taken and made part of their State, the antient Trade might be reviv'd there to the Disadvantage of *Amsterdam*,

ſterdam, march'd back again without attempting any thing againſt that City.

Dunkirk taken by the *French*

In the mean time the *French* beſieg'd and took *Dunkirk*, by the Aſſiſtance of the *Dutch* Fleet, which block'd up the Harbour; of which they have ſince had ſufficient Reaſon to repent, it having been made a Neſt of Privateers, from whence they have been infeſted in all their Wars with *France*.

The Prince of *Orange* dies. *William* 2. ſucceeds.

In the Spring following, *viz.* on the 14th of *March* $164\frac{6}{7}$. the Prince of *Orange* died, in the 67th Year of his Age, and was ſucceeded by his Son *William* the Second, in the Stadtholderſhip of the ſix Provinces which his Father held; upon whoſe Acceſſion the States addreſs'd themſelves to him, entreating that he would contribute his utmoſt towards the Concluſion of the Peace of *Munſter*, which was now negotiating, and not adhere too ſtrictly to the Intereſt of *France*, of whom they began to be very jealous ſince the Conqueſts they had made in *Flanders*, and the reſt of the *Spaniſh* Provinces: And notwithſtading their Engagements with that Crown, they concluded a ſeparate Peace with *Spain* at *Munſter*, in the Year 1648. the principal Conditions whereof were,

An

An ABSTRACT *of the* TREATY *of* MUNSTER.

THAT the King of *Spain* should acknowledge the Lords the States General of the *United Provinces* with their Provinces, Towns, Lands, and Appurtenances, Sovereign States, Provinces and Countries: Upon which he or his Successors would not for the Future make any Claim or Pretence. That each Party should keep and enjoy the Countries, Towns, Places and Lordships in their respective Possessions, with their Dependancies and Appurtenances. Whereby the *Dutch* were to enjoy *Boisleduc*, with the Lordships, Towns and Villages thereto belonging; the Town and Marquisate of *Bergenopzoom*; the Town and Barony of *Breda*, the Town of *Maestricht*, and the District thereto belonging; the County of *Groonhoft*, the Town of *Grave*; the Country of *Luickhulstt*, and

and Bailiwick of *Hulſt* and *Hulſter Ambacht*; and all the Forts the States were poſſeſs'd of in the Country of *Waes*, with their Dependancies and Appurtenances: As alſo all ſuch other Places as the States then held in *Brabant* or *Flanders*, with all Right of Sovereignty, in the ſame manner as they held the *United Provinces*. The States were alſo to retain all they poſſeſs'd in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt Indies*, *Aſia*, *Africa*, or *America*. And the *Spaniards* were to continue their Navigation to the *Eaſt Indies* in the ſame manner they then did; but not to extend themſelves on that ſide; and each Party, both in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt Indies*, were to abſtain from the Navigation and Trade of ſuch Places and Countries as belong'd to the other. That the River *Scheld*, and the Channels of the *Sas* and *Swyn*, and other Entrances into the Sea there abouts ſhould remain in the Poſſeſſion of the States, who might lay what Duties they ſaw fit on Veſſels paſſing that way, and on Goods going in and out of the Harbours in *Flanders*. And the *Dutch* alſo were to have the

Cuſtoms

Cuſtoms of all Goods paſſing thro' their Country by the *Rhine* or *Meaſe*. It was alſo agreed, that no new Forts ſhould be erected in the *Low Countries* on either ſide, and that on the Part of the King of *Spain* ſhould be demoliſh'd near *Sluice*, the Forts of St. *Job*, St. *Donat*, the *Star Fort*, the *Fort Tereſe*, St. *Frederick*, St. *Iſabella*, and St. *Paul*; and on the ſide of the States, the two Forts in the Iſland of *Leaſant*, call'd *Orange* and *Frederick*. The two Forts *de pas* on the Eaſt ſide the River *Scheld*, and the Fort of *Kieldrecht* call'd *Spinola*.

The *United Provinces* now enjoying a profound Peace, propos'd to make a Reduction of their Forces, which met with great Oppoſition from thoſe of the Prince of *Orange*'s Party, apprehending it would tend to the leſſening his Authority and Influence; which was indeed the very Reaſon that the other ſide were zealous for it, remembring the Attempts that his Uncle Prince *Maurice* had made to obtain the Sovereignty: An Act of State therefore being drawn up for disbanding part of the Army, the Prince labour'd with all his Might to get the Matter debated in another Aſſembly; but the Deputies who were for it following the Advice of *Cornelius Bicker*, Burghermaſter of *Amſterdam*, left the *Hague* abruptly, and thereby defeated all his Stratagems. Hereupon it was propos'd by ſome of the Deputies of his Party who remain'd at the *Hague*, that he ſhould viſit the Cities of *Holland* in Perſon, who were moſt averſe to it, in order to obtain their Conſent for keeping up the Army; but the Province of *Holland* proteſted againſt this Expedient as an Encroachment on their Liberties, and the City of *Amſterdam* in particular deſir'd him to forbear coming thither; at which he was ſo exaſperated, that he exhibited a Complaint to the States General againſt that City, demanding Satisfaction for the Affront put upon him, in anſwer to which they publiſh'd a Manifeſto juſtifying their Conduct: But the Prince determining to be reveng'd on that proud City, ſent Orders for a great Body of Troops to aſſemble and inveſt it. He alſo impriſon'd *John de Witt* the Penſionary, and five others of the Province of *Holland*, whom he apprehended moſt averſe to his Deſigns,

A Conteſt between the Prince of *Orange* and the States.

The Prince ſends a Body of Troops to inveſt *Amſterdam*.

in the Castle of *Loweſtein*, from whence they were call'd the *Loweſtein* Faction. The Prince's Orders were executed with that Secreſy, that the *Amſterdammers* had not any Intimation of the March of the Army to attack them, till the *Hamburgh* Poſtboy brought them notice there was a Body of Horſe advancing towards them, the very Morning the Town was to have been inveſted; and had it not been for the Rains and the Darkneſs of the Night, whereby ſome of the Forces loſt their Way, and did not come in time to the appointed Rendezvous, the City had been ſurrounded before they had receiv'd the leaſt Intelligence of his Intentions; but having had time to put themſelves in a Poſture of Defence, they ſent to the Prince to know the Reaſon of his approaching in that Hoſtile manner; and he inſiſting that the Burghermaſter *Bicker* ſhould be deliver'd up and puniſh'd, they took the Opportunity while the Conferences about it continued, to open their Sluices and drown the Country, ſo that it was now become impracticable for his Army to attack the Place. The Citizens, however, being deſirous to remove ſo formidable a Force from their Gates, and to procure the Liberty of *De Witt*, and the reſt of their Friends, whom the Prince had impriſon'd in the Caſtle of *Loweſtein*, agreed at length to diſplace Burghermaſter *Bicker*, and his Higneſs, on the other hand, conſented to releaſe the Priſoners and withdraw his Troops, but could not help however diſcovering his Concern for the Diſappointment, and while he was meditating which way to repair the Diſgrace, was taken ill of the Small-Pox at the *Hague*, on the 29th of *October* 1650. and dy'd

Dies of the Small-Pox.

on

on the 6th of *November* following, contrary to the Opinion of his Phyſicians, who declar'd him to be out of danger; from whence it was afterwards ſurmiz'd that he was poiſon'd with a Draught of Limonade; but however that matter was, certain it is he was become very terrible to the Republick; and the late Hoſtile Attempt upon *Amſterdam* render'd his Death the leſs regretted; ſome of the Clergy in their Pulpits went ſo far as to aſcribe it to the juſt Judgment of God, and ſome Medals were ſtruck reflecting on his Memory, among which one repreſented the precipitate Fall of *Phaeton*, with thoſe Words in *Ovid*, *Magnis tamen excidit auſis*. About a Week after the Death of *William* II. his Son *William* III. was born, afterwards Stadtholder of the *United Provinces* and King of *Great-Britain*, which gave great Joy to the Princeſs and the Family of *Orange*, who were before overwhelm'd with Grief for the Loſs of the late Prince, their great Support, in the Flower of his Age. Two Days after the *Betawe* and *Velaw*, and *Utrecht*, were good part of them overflow'd by the breaking of the Dikes of the *Iſſel*, *&c.* The Sea alſo broke in upon *North Holland* with a terrible Inundation, and deſtroy'd incredible Quantities of Merchandize, even in *Amſterdam* it ſelf, ſo that however they might rejoice at the Death of the Prince of *Orange*, they had reaſon to mourn for the Calamities which ſoon after befel them.

Upon the Death of the Prince of *Orange* the Province of *Groningen* choſe the Hereditary Prince of *Friezland*, *William Frederick* of *Naſſaw*, their Governor, but the other five Provinces elected no particular Governor;

The Office of Stadtholder aboliſh'd.

and the States-General reſolv'd to have no Stadtholder, Captain-General, or Admiral, for the future; and enter'd into a new Union, whereby they ſettled the Sovereignty of the particular Provinces, declaring againſt the Innovations of Prince *Maurice* and his Succeſſors, who had endeavour'd to make every Province ſubject to the *States-General*, or rather to themſelves. Then they publiſh'd a General Toleration of all Religions, excluding however from publick Employments all who did not make a publick Profeſſion of *Calviniſm*. The five Gentlemen impriſon'd by the late Prince of *Orange* in the Caſtle of *Loveiſtein*, were ſet at Liberty, and with Burghermaſter *Bicker* reſtor'd to their Offices and Dignities, and the Proceedings againſt them declar'd illegal and void. They alſo chang'd the Magiſtrates in many Places, ſupplying their Rooms with ſuch as were not well affected to the Houſe of *Orange*, and disbanded good part of the Army.

The Conduct of the States in relation to King *Charles* II. and the Royal Family.

England, after the Murder of K. *Charles* I. *Anno* 1648. was under the Dominion of a Commonwealth in appearance, but really ſubject to *Cromwel*, who had uſurp'd the ſupreme Authority and driven King *Charles* II. and his Brother the Duke of *York* into *Holland*, where they were well receiv'd by their Brother and Siſter, the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange*, at the *Hague*: The States, in the mean time, gave frequent Intimations that their reſiding in *Holland* would be very inconvenient in their preſent Circumſtances; and it was with ſome Difficulty the Prince of *Orange* prevented their ſending them a Meſſage to remove out of their Territories. About the ſame time Dr. *Doriſlaus*, one of the *Engliſh* Regicides, coming

coming as Envoy to the *Hague*, to propose an Alliance between the two Republicks, while he was at Supper in his House with some Company, six or seven Gentlemen of *North-Britain* enter'd the Room with their Swords drawn, and *Whitford*, one of them, dragging *Dorislaus* from the Table, stabb'd him to the Heart, saying, *Thus dies one of the Regicides*; then the Gentlemen putting up their Swords walk'd quietly out of the Room, leaving the rest of the Company in the utmost Consternation. This Accident made the *Dutch* still more uneasy, least *Cromwel* should demand Satisfaction, and occasion'd the Removal of King *Charles* from the *Hague* soon after; and the Death of the Prince of *Orange*, which happen'd about the same time, gave but small Encouragement to hope for his Majesty's Restoration from that Quarter. The Year following, *Anno* 1651. the Commonwealth of *England*, as they were call'd, sent over their Chief Justice *Saint John* and Mr. *Walter Strickland* as their Ambassadors to the States, attended by two Hundred Gentlemen and a magnificent Equipage, to propose an Offensive and Defensive Alliance between the two Commonwealths, who were receiv'd with all imaginable Respect by the States, but were however frequently affronted and assaulted by the Mob, who, notwithstanding a strong Guard constantly attended them, often broke their Windows and pelted their Servants with Dirt and Stones, crying out, *Long live King* Chales *and the Prince of* Orange. *Saint John* also meeting the then Duke of *York* in the Walks of the *Voerhout* at the *Hague*, and refusing to give him the way or salute him, the Duke pull'd off his Hat and told

Dorislaus, Envoy from the *English* Parliament, kill'd.

Saint John insults the Duke of *York* at the *Hague*.

told him, he ought to be taught to pay more respect to the King's Brother, to which the Ambassador answering, that he knew no other Sovereign than the Parliament of *England*, and reflecting grosly on the Royal Family, the Duke's Attendants attack'd the Ambassador and his Servants Sword in Hand, and being supported by most of the Gentlemen then in the Walks, the Ambassador was oblig'd to retire with his People into his House. The States who pretended to remain Neuters between the King and Parliament of *England*, desir'd the Duke to retire from the *Hague* to a Country Seat of his Sister's, the Princess Dowager of *Orange*, at *Honnslaerdike*: After which they sent a Deputation to the *English* Ambassadors, to express their Concern for what had happen'd, and to assure them, that if any of their Subjects had affronted them they should be punish'd with the utmost Rigour: But *Saint John* it seems was not to be appeas'd, and represented Matters in such a manner to his Masters, that they were soon after recall'd. At their Return it was propos'd in the Parliament to endeavour to prevent the mighty Growth of the *Dutch* Trade and advance their own by all possible means; the first Attempt towards which, was by drawing up an Act, since call'd the Act of Navigation, whereby Foreigners were prohibited importing any Merchandize into *England* which was not of their own Growth, which affected *Holland* more than any other Country, because the Produce of that Country is exceeding small, and one of their greatest Advantages at that time consisting in their being the common Carriers of *Europe*; and under colour of this Law also the *English* frequently

Attempts of the *English* to annoy the *Dutch* and advance their own Trade by the Act of Navigation.

quently took an Opportunity of searching the *Dutch* Ships and making Prize of them: The States hereupon sent over four Ambassadors to *England*, to expostulate with that Remnant of a Parliament, who were answer'd with the following Demands, 1. That they should pay the Arrears of Tribute due for fishing on the *English* Coast: 2. That they should restore the Spice Islands they had taken in the *East-Indies*: 3. That those who had assisted in the Murder of the *English* at *Amboyna* and *Banda* should be brought to Justice: 4. That Satisfaction should be given for the Murder of *Doriflaus* the *English* Envoy; and, 5. Reparation made for the Damages sustain'd by the *English* in *Russia*, *Greenland*, &c. by the *Dutch* Encroachments, to an immense Sum. From these Demands the States concluding that nothing less than a War was intended, gave Orders for fitting out a great Fleet of Men of War: The *English* Parliament, on the other hand, never imagining that the *Dutch* durst enter into a War with them, fitted out only the usual Squadron for the Guard of the Coast, giving their Admiral no particular Instructions in case of a Rupture. The Admiralty of *Holland*, in the mean time, had order'd *Van Tromp* with a Fleet of Forty two Men of War to sail over to the *English* Coast, and not to strike sail to that Nation as he us'd to do. This Admiral accordingly in the Month of *May* 1652. coming into *Dover* Road, met with Admiral *Blake*, and a Squadron of Twenty-six Men of War there under his Command, who perceiving the *Dutch* did not strike sail as usual, gave them three Guns, whereupon *Tromp* hung out a Red Flag, and bore down directly

War between the *English* and *Dutch*.

The first Sea-fight.

directly to the *English* Admiral, giving him a Broad-side, which being return'd, an obstinate Fight began that lasted till Night parted them. On the *Dutch* side was one Ship taken and another sunk: The *English* had a great many Men kill'd and wounded, but lost no Ship or Officer of Note, tho' the *Hollanders* pretended there were two *English* Ships sunk and six taken; however, certain it is, *Blake* did not think fit to renew the Fight the Day following on so great Odds, but retir'd in order to refit and reinforce his Squadron.

The States soon after sent an Embassy to *England*, to assure the Parliament that the late Engagement between the two Fleets was without their Knowledge, and contrary to their Intentions, and beg'd of them, as they profess'd the same Religion and Love of Liberty, they would enter into a Treaty, in order to heal this bleeding Wound, and avoid the further Effusion of Blood. To which the Parliament answer'd, that the extraordinary Preparations the *Dutch* had made of a Fleet of 150 Sail without any apparent Necessity, and the Instructions they had given to their Sea-Officers, gave too much cause to believe they design'd to usurp from the *English* the Dominion of the Sea, they thought themselves oblig'd therefore to endeavour, by God's Assistance, to obtain Reparation for the Injuries and Damages they had receiv'd; and having return'd this Answer, immediately order'd *Blake* to sail Northward and attack their Fishing-Busses, guarded by twelve Sail of Men of War, most of which he took and brought home as good Prize: And Sir *George Ascough* being sent with another Squadron to the

the Southward, meeting with a Fleet of *Dutch* Merchant-men between *Dover* and *Calais*, took or deſtroy'd moſt of them; and afterwards ſtanding Weſtward, fell in with a Fleet of ſixty of the Enemies Men of War and thirty Merchant-men near *Plimouth*, with whom he maintain'd a Fight till Night parted them, tho' he had but thirty Sail of Men of War with him; but being damag'd in his Rigging he could not come up with them the next day. However, theſe Attempts ſtruck ſuch a Terror into the *Dutch*, that for the future they choſe generally to ſail North about rather than run the Hazard of being taken in the *Engliſh* Channel; and notwithſtanding all their Precaution they loſt ſix *Eaſt-India* Ships, valued at four Millions of Livres, thirty-five more of their *Portugal* Fleet, and many other Veſſels. K. *Charles* II. being now at *Paris*, and finding the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Republicks were come to an open Rupture, made an Offer to the *Dutch* Ambaſſador to join his Intereſt with theirs, and go in Perſon on board their Fleet; but the *Dutch* reſolving to clap up a Peace with *England*, and apprehending the King's appearing among them might prove an Impediment to it, refus'd the generous Propoſal. *Van Tromp* about this time reſigning the Command of the *Dutch* Fleet upon ſome Diſguſt, *De Witt* ſucceeded him, who with *De Ruyter* appearing at the Head of the *Dutch* Grand Fleet on the Coaſt of *Kent*, were attack'd by *Blake* on the 28th of *October*; in which Engagement the Rear-Admiral of the States was boarded and taken, two more of their Men of War ſunk, and a fourth blown up, whereupon the *Dutch* thought fit to retire, and were purſued

K. *Char.* 2. offers to go on board the *Dutch* Fleet.

Another Engagement.

to their own Coasts. In the mean time a Squadron of *English* Men of War in the *Mediterranean*, consisting of five or six Sail, were attack'd by sixteen *Dutch*, under the Command of *Van Galen*, and forc'd to retire into the Port of *Leghorn* for Protection, having lost the *Phœnix*, one of their Number; on which Occasion the *Hollanders* triumph'd as for a signal Victory.

A third Sea fight between the *English* and *Dutch*.

In this War the *Swedes* declar'd for the *English*, and the *Danes* for the *United Provinces*; and the *Danes* engaged to send twenty Men of War to the Assistance of their Allies, in case *Van Tromp* was restor'd to his Command, which being readily comply'd with by the States, that Admiral put to Sea with eighty Men of War and two Fire-Ships, and meeting *Blake* in the *Downs*, with between forty and fifty Sail, a terrible Engagement ensued on the 29th of *November*, 1652. but the *English* being over-power'd, were at length compell'd to retire, with the Loss of two Ships taken, three sunk and one burnt; and of the *Dutch* only one of their Flag Ships was blown up. After which *Tromp*, in Contempt of the Naval Power of *England*, rode with a Broom at his Top-mast Head, shewing that he could sweep the Channel of them. But this Triumph was short liv'd, for on the 18th of *February* following, the *English* Grand Fleet, Commanded by *Blake*, *Dean* and *Monk*, consisting of eighty Sail, lying extended cross the Channel over against *Portland*, to wait for *Tromp*, who was Convoying home three hundred Sail of Merchant-Ships with seventy-six Men of War; the *English* Scouts discover'd the *Dutch* Fleet on the 18th of *February* by Break of Day, whereupon another bloody Battle was fought,

A fourth Sea-fight.

which

which lasted three Days; *Van Tromp* on the third interposing between the *English* Fleet and his Merchant-Ships, maintain'd a running Fight till he recover'd the Coast of *Holland*; having lost in the Engagement eleven Men of War and thirty Merchants: there being but one Ship lost on the *English* side. On the 2d of *June*, 1653. there happen'd another Engagement between *Dover* and *Calais*, when the *English* Fleet, consisting of an hundred Sail, was Commanded by *Monk* and *Dean*, who were both on board one Ship: The *Dutch* Fleet consisted of upwards of an hundred Sail, and were Commanded by *Tromp*, *De Wit*, *De Ruyter* and the two *Evertsons*. It was about Noon when the Engagement began, and at the first Broad side Admiral *Dean* was shot in two by a Canon Ball as he stood by *Monk*, who without being discourag'd, cover'd the Body with his Cloak, and then maintain'd the Fight with great Bravery, and before Evening the *Dutch* bore away before the Wind. The next Morning, there being but little Wind, the *English* could not come up with the *Hollanders* before Noon, when the Fight began afresh, and the *Dutch* were put into the utmost Confusion; *Tromp* sent his Boat aboard some Ships, and fir'd at others, to oblige them to come into the Line; but all to no purpose; he found himself obliged to retreat to their own Flats, where there was no following them. In this Engagement eleven *Dutch* Ships were taken, six sunk and two blown up; with very little Loss on the *English* side. Fifth Sea-fight.

The *Dutch*, notwithstanding this Defeat, fitted out a Fleet of an hundred and five and twenty Men of War within little more than a Sixth Sea-fight.

Month, Commanded by *Tromp*, who meeting the *English* Fleet upon the Coast of *Holland*, Commanded by *Monk*, another famous Engagement ensued, on the 29th of *July*, wherein *Monk* order'd his Captains neither to give or take Quarter, which made this Battle more Bloody than any of the former: The famous *Van Tromp*, the *Gloy of the Dutch Nation*, as he is stil'd by some Writers, was shot with a Musket-Bullet as he stood on the Quarter-Deck with his Sword drawn, encouraging his Men; and seven and twenty *Dutch* Men of War were sunk and burnt, but none taken, which was occasion'd by *Monk's* Orders to give no Quarter. *De Witt* taking upon him the Command after the Death of *Tromp*, and having maintain'd the Fight till Evening, the *Dutch* retir'd to their Harbours. The *English* had abundance of Men kill'd and wounded in the Engagement; but lost only one Ship, and had two or three more disabled.

The *Dutch* desire Peace of the *English*.

The *Dutch*, discouraged by the Defeat of their Fleet, and the Loss of their Admiral, but more by the Losses they suffer'd in their Foreign Trade, for it seems the *English* had taken in this short War no less than seven hundred Sail of Ships, sent Orders to their Plenipotentiaries, who were already treating with *Cromwel* at *London*, to hasten the Conclusion of the Peace almost upon any Terms; to which they were mov'd also by frequent Insurrections at Home, and the Suggestions of the *Orange* Party, who perpetually insinuated that these Misfortunes were occasion'd by their not having a Stadtholder. *Cromwel*, though he had formerly vow'd the Destruction of this State, began now to hearken to the Proposals made him, in hopes the States might be assi-

stant

ſtant to him in maintaining his uſurp'd Sovereignty; for he had diſpers'd the Remains of the Long Parliament, and taken upon him perfectly to new-model the Conſtitution. Both Parties therefore having their particular Views in promoting a Peace, the Treaty was brought to a concluſion in *April* 1654. by which the *Dutch* renounc'd King *Charles*'s Intereſt, engaged to Strike to the *Engliſh* at Sea, and to bring ſuch of their Subjects to Juſtice as had been concern'd in the Barbarities at *Amboyna*, if there were any of them living, and to make Reparation for all the Damages the *Engliſh* had ſuſtained by their means in their Foreign Trade for thirty Years paſt. *Cromwel* alſo demanded that the States ſhould exclude the Prince of *Orange*, Grandſon of K. *Charles* I. and all his Poſterity, from being Stadtholders, or Governors of any particular Province, City or Fort; as alſo from being Admirals, Vice-Admirals, or even Captains of Men of War; which the States at length agreed to, under this Limitation only, That this Excluſion ſhould extend only to ſuch of the Prince of *Orange*'s Poſterity as ſhould be lineally deſcended from the Daughter of the late King *Charles* I. and that this ſhould be a private Article, and not inſerted in the general Treaty. About this time *John De Witt*, Son of *DeWitt* the Burghermaſter of *Dort* (who had been impriſon'd in the Caſtle of *Loweſteine* by the late Prince of *Orange*) and his Brother *Cornelius De Witt*, began to grow very popular, and the one being Penſionary of *Holland*, and the other High Bayliff of *Putten*, they had the chief Direction of this State during the Minority of the Prince of *Orange*, *William* III. Theſe Gentlemen were ſo very cautious of retaining

The Terms of it.

The States govern'd by the *De Witts*.

retaining any Office in the Commonwealth that might have the leaſt Reſemblance to that of Captain-General, that they ſuppreſs'd even that of Field-Marſhal, and kept no other General Officers in their Pay but Count *Maurice* of *Naſſaw* in Quality of Lieutenant-General, and the Rhinegrave as Major-General of the Horſe; and if a Body of Troops was aſſembled on any Occaſion they were uſually commanded by the eldeſt Colonel.

Cromwel propoſes a Union between the Republicks of *England* and *Holland.*

Cromwel, encourag'd by the Condeſcentions the States had already made, propos'd to them a Union between the two Commonwealths under one Form of Government; but the cautious *Hollander* foreſeeing that *Cromwel* would have the Direction of the whole, and probably in the end aſſume the Dominion of both Countries, rejected the Propoſal. He then offer'd to enter into a League Offenſive and Defenſive with them againſt the Church of *Rome*; to which they anſwer'd, their Buſineſs was Traffick, and they muſt endeavour to live peaceably with all the World if poſſible: Whereupon *Cromwel* upbraided them with preferring their Temporal Intereſt before the Advancement of the Proteſtant Religion, and the Deſtruction of Popery. But after all, few will believe that *Cromwel*'s Religion put him upon making this Propoſal; how much ſoever he might pretend to an Exceſs of Piety, he had ſome temporal Intereſt in view. If he had ſeen himſelf at the Head of a Proteſtant League, there is no doubt but under the Colour of advancing the Kingdom of Chriſt, he would have advanc'd his own Dominion over moſt of the Kingdoms of *Europe*; and this that ſubtle People could not but be ſenſible of; the ſham Pretences of Religion

Religion to cover a Roguiſh Project they were ſufficiently inſtructed in, and were not to be caught in the ſame Snare they had ſo often laid for others.

The War was no ſooner ended between *England* and *Holland*, but the *Dutch* being jealous of the growing Power of the *Swedes* in the *Baltick*, incited the King of *Denmark* to enter into a new War with them: They alſo took upon them the Protection of *Dantzick*, then inſulted by the *Swedes*, with which City they carried on a vaſt Trade, and ſending a Fleet of Men of War thither with Land-Forces on board, compell'd the *Swede* to accept of ſuch Terms as they were pleas'd to preſcribe. After which a new War breaking out between the *Danes* and *Swedes*, and the *Danes* proving unſucceſsful, the *Dutch* ſent another Fleet to their Aſſiſtance, with which they defeated the *Swedes* at Sea, and reliev'd *Copenhagen*, the Capital of *Denmark*, which was then cloſely beſieg'd; in which Engagement, however, the *Dutch* loſt two of their Admirals. The Reaſon the *Dutch* gave for interpoſing in this War was, leſt the *Swedes* ſhould make themſelves Maſters of both Shores of the *Sound*, and thereby render their Trade to the *Baltick* precarious.

The *Dutch* aſſiſt the *Danes* againſt the *Swedes*.

In the mean time, a kind of Civil War broke out in the *United Provinces*. At *Tergoes* in *Zealand* there happened an Inſurrection of the Populace, and in *Groningen* another: And in the Province of *Overyſſel* the Cities of *Campen* and *Zwoll* declar'd War againſt *Deventer* and *Haſſelt*; but by the Interpoſition of the States-General theſe Commotions were at length compos'd.

Civil Wars in the *United Provinces*.

In

Dunkirk taken by the *French* and *English*

In the Year 1658. the *French* and *English* laid siege to *Dunkirk* and took it; and according to the Treaty between them, the Place was left in the Possession of the *English*, to the great Mortification of the *Dutch*, who were not well pleas'd to see their Rivals in Trade Masters of both sides the Channel, as they were in effect by the Acquisition of *Dunkirk*. But the same Year dy'd *Cromwel* the Usurper, or Protector, as he stiled himself, on the 3d of *September*, leaving *Britain* in such Confusion, that the *Hollanders* had little to apprehend from that side for the present; there was a Fleet indeed sent to the *Baltick* by *Richard Cromwel*, to assist the *Swede* against their Allie the *Dane*, but the Distractions which soon after follow'd in *England* prevented their entring upon Action.

Cromwel dies.

King *Charles*'s Reception in *Holland* before his Restoration.

Things being come to a Crisis in *England*, the People heartily weary of the many Changes they had lately experienc'd in the Government, were generally enclin'd to attempt the Restoration of their natural Sovereign King *Charles* II. which the *Dutch* observing, and not apprehending it in their Power to prevent, tho' they had entred into a Confederacy with *Cromwel* against the *Stuart* Family; his Majesty was no sooner arriv'd at *Breda*, but they sent a Deputation of the States to compliment him on his Arrival in their Dominions, and to desire he would take up his Residence at the *Hague* till he should embark for *England*, which the King readily accepted, arriving there the 16th of *May* 1660. where he was not only magnificently entertain'd at the Charge of the States, with all his Dependants, but Presents made him, amounting in the whole to the Value of an Hundred

Hundred Thouſand Pounds. And here all the Ambaſſadors and publick Miniſters of ſuch Princes as were at the *Hague* attended the King, congratulating his approaching Reſtoration on their Maſters Behalf, by whom but a very little before he had been intollerably ſlighted and ill us'd: And from the Speech made by the Deputies of the States at his Majeſty's Embarkation, none could believe that theſe were the very Men who had a little before entred into a Treaty with *Cromwel*, his mortal Enemy, to prevent his Reſtoration, and even to exclude all of his Blood from the Stadtholderſhip of the *United Provinces*: Your Majeſty ſay they, may obſerve in the Looks of all our People the Joy they have in their Hearts, to ſee a Prince *cheriſh'd by God*, a Prince *wholly miraculous*, and who will probably contribute in a great meaſure to their Quiet and Felicity: Our Joy, ſay they, is common to us with that of our Subjects, but as we know better than they the ineſtimable Value of the Treaſure we poſſeſs, ſo are we more ſenſible of this ſad Separation; and it would, Sir, (continued they) be inſupportable to us if we did not reflect, That it was the Thing in the World we moſt deſir'd, and the greateſt Advantage alſo that we could wiſh to your Majeſty. We therefore acquieſce, becauſe we know that this Removal is no leſs neceſſary for us, than glorious for your Majeſty; and that it is in your Kingdom we muſt find the Accompliſhment of the Prayers we have made and ſtill make for you and us: We pray God, Sir, that your Return may be quiet and happy; and that as he hath diſpos'd the Hearts and Affections of your Sub-

A Speech to the King on his Embarkation.

jects to acknowledge their lawful Sovereign; he will be pleas'd also to command the Winds and the Seas to expedite your Voyage. And after you have receiv'd on your own Coasts the Vows that we shall reiterate, you may enjoy in your Royal Person, and in your never ceasing Posterity, all the Felicity that can be wish'd.

The King having taken leave of the States, after ten Day stay at the *Hague* embark'd for *England* at *Scheveling*, where a Squadron of Men of War attended him under the Command of Admiral *Montague*, the Shoars being throng'd with Multitudes of Spectators, who wish'd him all imaginable Happiness. Nor is the sincerity of the Common People to be suspected, who are ever infinitely Joyful when they see Right take Place, and an injured Prince long banish'd from his Inheritance peaceably restor'd to his Dominions; but as for States and Courts, these are seldom govern'd by any other Motives than such as seem conducing to their Interest.

The Occasion of the Quarrel between the States and the Bishop of *Munster*.

The Bishop of *Munster* having obtain'd a Commission from the Emperor in the Year 1663, to take Possession of some Lands in *East Frizeland* in *Westphalia*, and amongst the rest of the Castle of *Eydeler* on the River *Ems*, the *Dutch* under Pretence that the Bishop might prove a dangerous Neighbour to them, dispossessed him of that Castle by Force; and tho' the Bishop was not then in a Condition to shew his Resentment, he soon after enter'd into an Alliance with the King of *England*, and became a terrible Thorn in their Sides; which brings me to enquire into the Grounds of that War which happen'd afterwards in the Year

Year 1665, between *England* and the *United Provinces.*

The Occasion of the War between the *English* and *Dutch.*

The Account the *Dutch* give us of the Occasion of this War, is a very confus'd one. They say, that in the Year 1664, a Squadron of Men of War was sent by the Court of *England* to the Coast of *Africa* under the Command of Capt. *Holmes*, who took several Forts and Settlements from them near *Cape Verd*, and on the Coast of *Guinea*, and that thereupon they sent *De Ruyter* thither, and retook those Places; whereupon the *English* afterwards seiz'd upon several *Dutch* Ships in *Europe*, and made Prize of them. That they had no mind to enter into a War with the *English*, but were ready to make them any reasonable Satisfaction, and to refer the Matters in Difference between the two Nations, to any Indifferent Umpire; but the *English Court* were all for War.

The *English* on the other hand give a very different Relation of this Matter: For, in the Month of *April* 1664. as appears by the Journals of Parliament, the Lords and Commons of *England* Resolved, *That the Wrongs, Dishonours and Indignities done to his Majesty by the Subjects of the* United Provinces, *by Invading his Rights in* India, Africa, *and elsewhere; and the Damages, Affronts, and Injuries done by them to our Merchants, were the great Obstructions of our Foreign Trade: And that His Majesty be humbly moved to take some speedy and effectual Course for redress thereof, and for prevention of the like for the future. And in Prosecution thereof,* they declare that, *They will with their Lives and Fortunes Assist His Majesty against all Opposition whatsoever.* To which his Majesty answer'd, That he would examine the particular Complaints

which had been made to the Parliament; and thereupon appoint his Minister at the *Hague* to demand speedy Justice and Reparation from the States General. And in *November* following his Majesty sent a Narrative to the Two Houses, containing a State of the Differences between the two Nations, sign'd with his own Hand, which still remains among the Records of the House of Lords.

A Narrative of the Wrongs done the *English* by the *Dutch*.

His Majesty acquainted them in this Narrative, that he had requir'd his Minister at the *Hague*, to press the States to make him immediate Satisfaction for the Wrongs and Oppressions his Subjects underwent, which he had indeed solicited them to do for a Year past'd, and would now bear no longer delay. That the States having deferr'd returning any Answer to his Majesty for some Months, with great Passion and Noise sent Orders to their several Admiralties to equip great numbers of Ships of War, and to work Night and Day upon them, *Sundays* as well as other Days of the Week; and gave Orders also for raising a great Body of Land-Forces with all Expedition. That in *August* last, 1664. they pretended to have receiv'd News that Captain *Holms*, who with *One* of his Majesty's Ships had Convoy'd some Merchants of the *Royal African Company* to the Coast of *Guinea*, had assaulted and taken Possession of a Fort near *Cape Verde*, belonging to their *West India Company*: Whereupon the States peremptorily required that his Majesty would forthwith give Orders for the re-delivery of that Fort to them. The King thereupon assured the *Dutch* Ambassador that he had given no Commission or Order to Capt. *Holmes* for that purpose. That he expected him shortly home, when he would

would ſtrictly examine his Proceedings, and cauſe exemplary Juſtice to be done, as well in re-delivering the Fort, as in puniſhing the Perſon, if his Conduct deſerv'd it. But this Anſwer did not ſatisfie them; new Orders were given for equipping out more Ships, and for raiſing Men and Money; and they publiſh'd in their Prints, that what *Holmes* had done was by his Majeſty's Warrant and Authority.

That his Majeſty, notwithſtanding theſe repeated Provocations, did not lay aſide all Hopes of bringing the States General to a better Temper, but put them in mind how readily he had redreſs'd every Complaint they had made to him ſince his Reſtoration; while inſtead of any return of this kind from them, though his Miniſter at the *Hague* had importun'd them for eighteen Months to releaſe twenty Ships taken by them upon the Coaſt of *Guinea*, and to give Satisfaction for other Affronts and Damages in the *Eaſt Indies*; and that tho' he had receiv'd no Anſwer to theſe Demands, he had nevertheleſs forborn to do himſelf Juſtice. He put them in mind alſo of the Declarations publiſh'd by their Commanders in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt Indies*, interdicting all Trade and Commerce with all other Nations to the Natives of thoſe Countries, whom they call'd their Subjects, thereby endeavouring to exclude the reſt of *Europe* from all Commerce with the *Indies*.

They had indeed, his Majeſty obſerves, by their Induſtry, and by Acts of horrible Injuſtice and Cruelty, planted themſelves in ſtronger Forts and Factories than any Prince in *Europe* had done, eſpecially in the *Eaſt-Indies*, where their Naval Power was very great.

great. And when they found the Natives enclin'd to Traffique with other Nations, as they generally desire to do, being in truth Universally weary of the Oppressions of the *Dutch*; some of their Ships are sent to lie before those Ports, and to declare they are at War with this or that Prince, or City, and thereupon prohibit all other Nations to have any Traffique with them; and thus did they restrain the *English* Ships under the Command of the Earl of *Marlborough* two Years since from going to —— and taking in a great Cargo provided for him there by the *East-India* Company, forcing his Majesty's Ships to return empty home. That in some Places they had compell'd the *English* Factories to remove, and in others incited the Natives to rise and cut them in pieces, and assisted them in such Attempts with their Shipping, of which his Majesty had undeniable Evidence.

The Grounds of the *Dutch* War related by *Clarendon*

The Lord Chanceller *Clarendon* in a Speech to both Houses of Parliament, in the Year 1665, also takes an Opportunity of remembring some of the Inducements which prevail'd with the *English* to enter into this War. He takes Notice that every Day brought fresh Accounts of the Depredations of the *Dutch* on our Merchants in all Parts. That instead of delivering up the Island of *Poloroon* (one of the Spice Islands in the *East Indies*) which they were oblig'd to have done by Treaty, they hinder'd our Ships from taking in their Lading of such Merchandize as our Factors had provided, upon Pretence that the Ports where the Merchandize was ready to be embarqu'd were in the Dominions of some Princes whom they had declar'd to be their Enemies, and therefore they would not suffer any Traffique

to

o be maintain'd with them. That they pub-iſh'd the like Declaration, and Challeng'd the ame Sovereignty in *Africa*, and by Virtue thereof would not ſuffer our Ships to Trade upon that Coaſt, where we had a Trade long before the *Dutch*. That when the King had equipp'd a Fleet to ſend to *Africa*, in order to procure Juſtice to our Merchants, and the *Dutch* deſir'd they might remain in Harbour, as theirs ſhould, till Matters could be amicably adjuſted. At that very Moment they ſent to their Admiral *De Ruyter* in the *Streights* to make War upon the *Engliſh* in *Guinea*. And in truth, ſays his Lordſhip, *This Stratagem of pretending one thing, and intending another: Of promiſing with all Solemnity, and never deſigning to perform: Of ſwearing this Day not to do a thing, when they had already ſerv'd there turn, and actually done it the Day before clandeſtinely; is the higheſt Pitch of their Wiſdom of State, by which they govern their Affairs, and delude their Neighbours.*

That notwithſtanding his Majeſty had ſeiz'd on ſome of the *Hollanders* Ships in *Europe* upon Intelligence of *De Ruyter's* being ſent to *Africa* to make War upon his Subjects there: Neither the Ships or Merchandizes were confiſcated tell he had receiv'd certain Information that *De Ruyter* had put his Orders in Execution, by taking and ſeizing the *Engliſh* Settlements and Shipping upon that Coaſt.

The Reaſons of the *Dutch* War ſum'd up.

From the whole it appears, that the *Engliſh* had three very ſubſtantial Reaſons to come to a Rupture with the *Dutch*, beſides the Buſineſs of the Flag and the Dominion of the Sea, which the States at this time diſputed. 1. They detain'd the Iſland of *Poloroon* in the *Eaſt Indies*, contrary to ſeveral ſolemn Treaties and Engagements to deliver it up, where-

by

by we were entirely depriv'd of the Spice Trade, at leaſt of Nutmegs and Mace, the moſt valuable part of it. 2. They had ſeiz'd ſeveral *Engliſh* Ships and Merchandizes, and kept the Men Priſoners in loathſom Dungeons, where many of them periſh'd, tho' his Majeſty's Miniſters had ſolicited their Releaſe from Year to Year. 3. They kept Guard Ships upon the Coaſts of *India* and *Africa* to prevent the *Engliſh* and all other *European* Nations dealing with the Natives. Either they pretended the Country was in Alliance with them, and had agreed to Trade with them alone: Or they were at War with the *Dutch*, and then that was a ſufficient Reaſon for blocking up their Ports and ſeizing ſuch Boats and Veſſels as would come on Board the *Engliſh* and other *Europeans*: So that in Fact, they had actually monopoliz'd all the valuable Branches of Trade in *India* and *Africa*; which was the real Occaſion that the Merchants of *England*, and of *London* in particular, apply'd themſelves to the Parliament for a Redreſs of theſe Grievances, apprehending their Foreign Trade to be expiring, unleſs the *Dutch* were oblig'd to do them Juſtice. And I find the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons in a Speech to his Majeſty, declaring that they had examin'd the Reaſons of the Decay of Trade, and that they found the *Engliſh* Merchants undermind by Fraud and Practiſe, and ſometimes beaten out in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt Indies*, in *Turky* and *Africa*, by our Neighbours the *Dutch*, who beſides the inſufferable Indignities offer'd to his Majeſty and the Crown of *England*, had in a few Years ſpoil'd his Subjects to the Value of ſeven or 800000 Pounds And his Majeſty in a Letter to the States juſt

before

before the breaking out of the War declares his great desire to maintain Peace with them; but he saw with Regret they went not about to give any Satisfaction to the *English* for their Losses; concluding with a Protestation before God and Man, That the States would be guilty of all the Inconveniencies and fatal Consequences, if a speedy Reparation was not made.

I have been the more Diligent in searching the Journals of Parliament, and examining the Histories of these Times, because there is a Party in *England* so fond of the *Dutch*, that they are ever endeavouring to blind our Eyes, and to cover the Treachery and Barbarity of their High and Mighty Friends, and lay the whole Blame of our entring into this War on the *English* Court, when we had, according to them, no real Occasion for a Rupture; but if the Facts above recited are true, as I can aver they are from undeniable Evidence, the Nation must have been the meerest Bubbles in Nature to have born such Injuries and Insults any longer: Nay, we must have been content to have liv'd under the Dominion of the *Hollander*, at least at Sea, and given up every Branch of our Foreign Trade; and as it is, we suffer them to retain and Monopolize the Spices of *India*, which are of more Value than all the rest of the Trade to *India* and *Africa* put together.

Having enquir'd into the Reasons and Grounds of this War, I proceed to give an Abstract of the Progress and Success of it: In *November* 1664. the Grand Fleet of *England* rendezvous'd at *Spithead*, being Commanded by the Duke of *York*, Lord High Admiral, and the *Dutch* keeping close in their Ports,

the *Engliſh* intercepted their Merchant Ships as they came home, to the number of one hundred and thirty, and condemn'd them as lawful Prize (in Retaliation for *De Ruyter's* takin the *Engliſh* Forts and Ships on the Coaſt of *Africk*) without any previous Declaration of War: For as the *Dutch* made no ſcruple of falling upon the *Engliſh* in that part of the World without proclaiming War, they could have no manner of reaſon to complain of the like Uſage in *Europe*, though their Friends are to this Day very loud upon the Injuſtice of ſuch a Proceeding: The Citizens of *London* were then ſo fill'd with Reſentment againſt the *Dutch* for their Uſurpations upon their Navigation and Commerce, that towards the ſpeedy Equipment of the Grand Fleet, they advanc'd his Majeſty an hundred thouſand Pounds, and after that another hundred thouſand, at his Majeſty's Requeſt, for which the Parliament return'd them Thanks at their next Meeting, and voted his Majeſty five and twenty hundred thouſand Pounds, to be rais'd in three Years, towards carrying on the War: and on the Fourth of *March* 1664-5. the War was formally proclaim'd at *London*, the Declaration bearing Date the Second of *February* before. The States now finding the *Engliſh* in earneſt, apply'd themſelves to the *French* King, deſiring his Mediation, or rather Aſſiſtance, againſt the *Engliſh*, as appear'd afterwards; for upon his *Britiſh* Majeſty's refuſing to ſubmit to ſuch Terms as *France* was pleaſed to preſcribe, they declar'd for the *Dutch*. In the mean time the Grand Fleet of *England* being aſſembled, to the number of an hundred and eight Men of War and fourteen Fire-ſhips, was divided into three Squadrons: The Red com-

War Proclaim'd.

commanded by the Duke of *York* in Perſon, aſſiſted by the Admirals *Penn* and *Lawſon*; the White by Prince *Rupert*, aſſiſted by *Minns* and *Sanſon*; and the Blue by the Earl of *Sandwich*, under whom was *Cuttins* and *Aſcough*; ſtood over to the Coaſts of *Holland*, to prevent the joining of the *Amſterdam* Squadron with that of *Zealand*; but the *Dutch* not appearing (after taking many rich Merchant-Ships as they were entring into their Harbours) the *Engliſh* Fleet return'd to their own Coaſts; which gave the *Dutch* an Opportunity of uniting their Squadrons, amounting in the whole to an hundred and three Men of War, and eleven Fire-ſhips, commanded by Admiral *Opdam*, and under him by *Egbert Cortenaer*, Vice-Admiral of the *Maeſe*; old *Evertſon*, Vice Admiral of *Zealand*, and *Cornelius Van Tromp* (Son of the famous *Van Tromp*) Vice-Admiral of *Amſterdam*. On the firſt of *June* the *Dutch* Fleet ſtood over to the Coaſt of *England*, and on the ſecond theſe two great Naval Powers fac'd each other; but the *Dutch*, 'tis ſaid, avoided fighting that Day, as being Ominous to them, having been beaten that Day twelve Years by General *Monk*. The next Day, the third of *June* 1665. about four a-Clock in the Morning, the Battle begun between the Squadron commanded by the Duke of *York*, and that commanded by Admiral *Opdam*; wherein the Duke ply'd *Opdam* ſo warmly and ſo cloſe, that, according to the *Engliſh* Account, he beat his own Fire upon him, which taking the Powder-Room, that great Ship, with all the Men, were blown up into the Air. The *Dutch* ſay, this Accident is to be imputed to the Treachery of an *Engliſh* Gunner on board the *Dutch* Admiral: But it is very probable

The firſt Sea-fight between the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* after the Reſtoration.

that neither one nor the other can give any certain Account of the Matter any farther, than that Admiral *Opdam*, after an obſtinate Diſpute with the *Engliſh* Admiral, was blown up by his own Powder; ſoon after which, Victory declar'd on the ſide of the *Engliſh*: for at the ſame time three *Dutch* Ships which ſeconded their Admiral, being fallen foul of one another, and entangled with their Maſts and Rigging, were all burnt at once by an *Engliſh* Fire ſhip. After the Death of *Opdam* Vice-Admiral *Cortenaer* hoiſted the Admiral's Flag, being then cloſely engaged with Prince *Rupert*; but this Gentleman being kill'd, and his Son ſoon after, the Lieutenant, deſpairing of Succeſs, fled with all the Sail he could make, with the Admiral's Flag at the Top-maſt Head, which the *Dutch* ſay was the occaſion of their Defeat, the reſt of the Fleet ſteering after him: The Vice-Admiral of *Zealand* alſo made the beſt of his way, leaving his Squadron to ſhift as they could; and only young *Tromp* with twelve Men of War retired with any Order to the *Texel*: And had not the *Engliſh* ſhortned Sail, 'tis ſaid, ſcarce any of the *Dutch* Fleet had eſcaped; which is attributed to one *Brunkard*, of the Duke's Bed-Chamber, who 'tis ſaid, carried thoſe Orders to Sir *John Harman*, Captain of the Admiral, when his Highneſs was laid down to ſleep, without his Knowledge; for which he was afterwards call'd to an Account in the Houſe of Commons. Of the *Dutch* eighteen Capital Men of War were taken, and fourteen ſunk or burnt; and eight thouſand of their Men kill'd or taken Priſoners. The *Engliſh* loſt one Ship and about a thouſand Men, beſides ſome Perſons of Diſtinction; particularly, the Earl of *Falmouth*

Falmouth, the Earl of *Marlbro*, the Earl of *Portland*, the Lord *Muskerry*, and the Honourable Mr. *Boyle*, with Rear-Admiral *Sanſon* and Sir *John Lawſon*.

The People in *Holland* began to be very mutinous upon this Defeat, and particularly the Clergy, repreſenting it as an Effect of the Divine Vengeance: but the States, after their uſual manner, ſoon ſilenc'd their Preachers, and executed two or three of their Captains for Cowardize, as an Example to the reſt, who were moſt of them very defective in their Duty.

On the fifth of *July* following the Grand Fleet of *England* put to Sea again, and viſited the Coaſt of *Holland*, but return'd without meeting the Enemy; and a Detachment from the Fleet about the ſame time attack'd a Fleet of *India* Men, and other Merchant Ships under a ſtrong Convoy of *Dutch* Men of War, in the Port of *Berghen* in *Norway*; but had not the Succeſs they propos'd, the *Dutch* being protected by the *Daniſh* Governor: However in their way home they had the good Fortune to take eight *Dutch* Men of War, two *India* Men valued at a Million Sterling, and twenty other Merchant Ships. And a few Days after the *Engliſh* Fleet fell in with eighteen Sail more of *Hollanders*, of whom they took the greateſt part, and amongſt them four Men of War.

In the mean time the Biſhop of *Munſter*, being ſupported by the King of *England*, fell upon the *Dutch* by Land, and entring the Province of *Overyſſel*, reduc'd great part of it, making himſelf Maſter of moſt of the Towns on the River *Iſſel*. Whereupon the *Duth* apply'd themſelves again to the *French* King for Aſſiſtance,

Aſſiſtance, who ſent them a good body of Troops, which repuls'd the Biſhop, and obliged him to retire out of the *Dutch* Territories; and not long after compell'd him to make a ſeparate Peace, without the Concurrence of his Allie the King of *Great Britain*, who had ſupply'd him with large Sums of Money: And now the *French* as well as the *Danes*, having made themſelves Parties in the War, ſent conſiderable Reinforcements to ſupport the *Hollanders* againſt *England*, which was at the ſame time in a manner depopulated by the moſt terrible Plague that has been known in this part of the World. The *Engliſh* Sectaries alſo threatned a Rebellion, and kept a Correſpondence with the *Dutch*, and ſome of them actually went into their Service; but under all theſe Calamities, the *Engliſh* bravely reſolv'd to continue the War.

The Grand Fleet of *England* being Commanded in the Year *1666.* by Prince *Rupert* and General *Monk*, who in order to prevent a conjunction between the *French* and *Hollanders*, had divided their Forces, Prince *Rupert* ſailing Weſtward, toward the *French* Coaſt, while *Monk* attended the Motions of the *Dutch*. On *Friday* the firſt of *June 1666.* the *Dutch* Fleet, amounting to ninety Sail and upwards, were diſcover'd lying at an Anchor near *Newport*: *Monk*, who had then but fifty Sail under his Command, bore down upon them however, and there followed a moſt obſtinate Battle, which laſted three Days; and had not Prince *Rupert* with his Squadron then come into *Monk*'s Aſſiſtance, great part of the *Engliſh* Fleet had been loſt; for the Old General ſeem'd determind not to retire as long as his Ship would ſwim, notwithſtanding the Inequality of Numbers:

The 2d Sea-fight.

bers: Upon the Prince's joining *Monk* the Fight was renew'd the fourth Day, when the *Dutch* thought fit to retire to their Coasts, and the *English* return'd to their Harbours, being in no Condition to pursue them. Both sides, however, made Rejoicings for the Victory, tho' both had sufficient Occasion to mourn, for the *Dutch* lost fifteen Men of War, and the *English* ten, and most of the Ships in both Fleets were miserably shatter'd.

Before the end of *July* the *English* and *Dutch* Fleets met again to contest the Empire of the Ocean, as my Author expresses himself, being about an Hundred Sail of a side, when the *English* obtain'd an uncontested Victory, destroying twenty Sail of *Dutch* Men of War, and pursuing them to their Coast, where Sir *Robert Holmes* burnt an hundred and fifty Sail of Merchant Ships in their Harbours, with the Town of *Brandaris* in the Isle of *Schelling*: The *Dutch*, however, to keep up the Spirits of their People, who upon this ill Success grew very mutinous, put to Sea again the latter end of *August*, and endeavour'd to join the *French* Squadron, but Prince *Rupert*, who commanded the *English*, discovering them in *Bulloign* Road, they were forc'd to hawl their Ships close to the Shore to avoid another Engagement; however, if a sudden Storm had not happen'd, which oblig'd the Prince to stand off to Sea, they had most of them been burnt or sunk, but by this lucky Accident they escap'd to their own Coasts. The *French* making some Attempts, in the mean time, to join them, had a Ship of a Thousand Tuns taken by the *English*, whereupon their Admirals also thought fit to retire to their Harbours. The Common People in the

The third Sea-fight.

the *United Provinces*, upon this ill Success, were ready to break out into Rebellion, and five of the seven Provinces cry'd out for Peace, declaring they could no longer contribute to the Charges of the War; and what encreas'd these Distractions were the Feuds between their Admirals *De Ruyter* and *Van Tromp*, who charg'd their ill Success on each other: *Van Tromp*'s Commission hereupon was taken away by the Interest of the Pensioner *De Witt*, who espous'd *De Ruyter*'s Quarrel; and several of the Sea-Captains were executed or imprison'd on a Pretence of Cowardize, or Breach of Orders, to pacify the People; but to the great Consolation of the *Dutch* and their Allies, the latter end of this Year on the fatal second of *September*, a Day highly celebrated by their Friends in *England*, the greatest part of the City of *London* was burnt to the Ground: Under which Calamity, with the Plague that preceded it, and that formidable Confederacy of the *Dutch*, *French* and *Dane*, against *Britain*, with a Rebellion of the *Scots*, and perpetual Conspiracies of the *English* Puritans against the Government; it is amazing how the Nation was able so bravely and successfully to defend it self.

The Fire of *London* happen'd during this War.

The *Dutch* desire Peace.

The *Dutch* finding little to be got by the War but Blows, and thinking that under such a Load of Calamities the *English* would not be averse to Peace, sent over to propose an Accommodation; and by the Mediation of *Sweden* a Treaty was agreed on to be held between the contending Powers at *Breda*, which was open'd in the beginning of *May* 1667. and the Preliminaries being settled, whereby it was agreed, that each Party should keep what they had possess'd themselves of either

before

before or during the War, the *Engliſh* look'd upon the War to be at an end, and neglected to equip out their Grand Fleet as they had done the preceding Years; which Neglect, or Piece of good Husbandry, as ſome ſtiled it, who were as they pretended for ſaving the publick Treaſure, brought a laſting Diſgrace upon the Nation; for the *Dutch* taking advantage of this Conduct, ſail'd with a Fleet of Seventy Men of War into the Mouth of the *Thames*; and being piloted by ſome *Engliſh* Puritans, made themſelves Maſters of the Fort of *Sheerneſs*. They afterwards detach'd a Squadron, which ſail'd up the *Medway* as high as *Chatham*, and burnt three or four firſt and ſecond Rate Men of War, which lay there unrigg'd, and brought off the Hull of the *Royal Charles*; all which they perform'd with the Loſs only of two or three of their Men of War, which were run on Ground, and ſet fire to by themſelves; after which they fell down the River. This bold Attempt put the City of *London* in the utmoſt Conſternation, expecting a Viſit of the like Nature, whereupon fourteen or fifteen Ships were ſunk in the River, and ſeveral Batteries rais'd upon the Banks to prevent their ſailing up; but the *Dutch* thinking they had ventur'd far enough, contented themſelves with the Succeſs they had met with, and ſoon after ſtood out to Sea again, ſailing to *Portſmouth*, *Plimouth*, and other Ports, in hopes of deſtroying more of the Royal Navy; but theſe Places having been taken better Care of than *Chatham*, they were prevented doing further Miſchief; whereupon they return'd again to the *Thames* Mouth, where Sir *Edward Sprag* with a Squadron of *Engliſh* Men of

During the Treaty they attack part of the Royal Navy laid up at *Chatham*.

War disputing their Passage, they put to Sea a second time, and insulted the *English* Coast till they could no longer dissemble their Knowledge of the Peace being concluded at *Breda*, and then retir'd to their own Coast.

Articles of Peace.

By this Treaty, according to the Preliminaries, each Party was to remain in the Possession of what they had acquir'd, and the *Dutch* were to acknowledge the Right of the Flag to belong to the *English*. The *French* by a subsequent Treaty agreed to deliver up to the *English* their Share of *St. Christophers*, and such other Islands in the *West-Indies* as they had made themselves Masters of during the War.

Conquests of the *French* in the *Spanish Netherlands*.

While these Treaties were negotiating at *Breda*, the *French* King had made a surprizing Progress in the Conquest of the *Spanish* Provinces of the *Low Countries*, which indeed hasten'd the Conclusion of them, for neither the *Dutch* or *English* desir'd to see him in Possession of these Provinces; but the *Dutch* were most nearly concern'd, seeing him advance so near their Frontiers, having therefore first order'd a considerable Addition to be made to their Forces, in order to join the *Spaniards* if more peaceable Measures could not prevail, they offer'd their Mediation in Conjunction with *England* to compose the Differences between the two Crowns; which the *French* King having accepted, a Treaty was set on foot at *Aix la Chapelle*, and brought to a Conclusion on the 2d of *May* 1668. wherein it was agreed, that *France* should retain the Possession of all such Towns and Places as she had taken during this War, *viz.* of *Bruch*, *Aeth*, Fort *Scarpe*, *Doway*, *Tournay*, *Oudenard*, *Lisle*, *Armentiers*, *Coutray*, *Bergues* and *Furnes*, with

with their Territories, Domains, Seigniories, Appurtenances and Dependancies.

The Insolence and Vanity of the *Dutch* on the procuring of this Peace and the former, is not to be imagin'd, for which they not many Years after paid very dear; they caus'd Medals to be struck containing vile Reflections on the most potent Kings in *Europe*; in one of which they represented *Holland* resting upon Trophies, with an Inscription purporting, *That they had assisted, defended and reconciled Kings, restor'd the free Navigation of the Seas, and Peace and Tranquility to* Europe, *by the Force of their Arms.* Some Differences arising afterwards between the Commissioners of *France* and *Spain* on settling the Limits of the new Conquests in *Flanders*, and the *French* Court declaring, that unless they had speedy Satisfaction given them on that Head, they would do themselves Justice, the *Dutch*, notwithstanding their late vain Boasts and insolent Behaviour, began to be in some Consternation; and for the Security of their Frontiers apply'd themselves to *England*, desiring to enter into a still stricter Alliance with that Kingdom; which being agreed to, and *Sweden* also coming into it, this Treaty was afterwards denominated *The Tripple Alliance*, whereby each of these Powers was to furnish fifteen Thousand Land-men for the Defence of the *Spanish Netherlands*, besides a considerable Fleet with Forces on board; but the *French* King soon found Means to render this Alliance abortive. In the mean time the States of *Holland*, by the Influence of the Pensionary *De Witt*, pass'd a Perpetual and Unalterable Edict, as it was call'd, for the Support of the Liberty and Preservation of

The Tripple Alliance,

The Occasion of the second *Dutch* War

the Union and Tranquility of the Province of *Holland*, wherein it was provided, that the Dignity of Stadtholder should cease and never more be reviv'd, which was sworn to by all who had any Places or Employment in the Government, and even by the Prince of *Orange* himself, not without some Compulsion we may suppose; which the King of *England*, whose Nephew he was, and who had in a manner taken him into his Protection, could not but resent. Thus the *Dutch* wantonly and unnecessarily, by their brutal Behaviour, drew upon them the Indignation of two mighty Kings, who weary of their repeated Insolence, if we are to credit our Writers of Secret History, had agreed to divide the *United Netherlands* between them, reserving only the Province of *Holland* for the Prince of *Orange*, of which they propos'd to make him Sovereign; but this is a Piece of History which has but a very slender Foundation to support it. I make no manner of Question, however, but that both Kings had a Design to humble this proud State, and not without Reason, for it is not conceivable with what Contempt they treated them, and all other Sovereign Princes in the *East-Indies*, *Africa* and elsewhere, representing themselves as Lords of the Ocean, and superior to all the Powers in *Europe*, and as such they actually oppos'd and hinder'd the Subjects of *Britain*, *France*, *Portugal*, and all other Nations, from carrying on a free Trade in those Parts of the World; and not content with these Injuries and Indignities at a Distance from home, they made the Infirmities and Misfortunes of Sovereign Princes their Sport and Entertainment in *Holland*, every Day producing

cing ſome ludicrous Medal or Picture to expoſe them. So ſelf-ſufficient they ſeem'd to be, as to deſpiſe and laugh at the reſt of the Powers of *Europe*, which ſurely from an upſtart Commonwealth, compos'd of the moſt booriſh and clowniſh Part of Mankind, was never to be born. Whatever Colour their own Hiſtorians, or their Brethren of *England*, who ſeem much more in the Intereſt of the *Dutch* than of their Native Country, may put upon theſe Practices, the Lord *Clarendon*, whoſe Ingenuity and Veracity is applauded by moſt of our own Writers, ſpeaking of the *Dutch* to the Parliament of *England*, has theſe Expreſſions, *viz. They load us with ſuch Reproaches as the Civility of no other Language will admit the Relation of; they have a Dialect of Rudeneſs ſo peculiar to their Language and their People, that it is high time for all Kings and Princes to oblige them to ſome Reformation, if they intend to hold any Correſpondence or Commerce with them.*

The firſt Effects the *Dutch* felt of the *French* King's Indignation was on the ſide of *Munſter*, which Prelate the States having ſufficiently provok'd, was eaſily induc'd on an Aſſurance of being ſupported by *France*, to arm againſt the *Hollanders*. His next Step was to diſſolve the Alliance between *England* and *Holland*, which he found but little Difficulty to bring about. The *Dutch* having in ſeveral Inſtances broke the Treaty of *Breda*, and continued to diſturb and obſtruct the Trade of the *Engliſh* in *India*, and other Parts of the World. Should it be admitted that the *French* King had no reaſon to fall upon the *United Provinces*, beſides the Vindication of his Honour, Certain it is, if the *Engliſh* had ſuffer'd thoſe Encroachments

on

on their Foreign Trade they complain'd of, to pass without any Resentment, they would in a short time have had very little left; and as it was, such has been the Management of their Friends in *England* from that Day to this, that they have supplanted us in almost every valuable Branch of it.

But the Friends of the *Dutch* observe, that tho' the War with that State should be admitted to be just on the part of the *English*, yet it was not honourably begun, for that we fell upon their *Smyrna* Fleet in the Channel in the beginning of *March* 167½. before the War was proclaim'd; but if we are to give as much Credit to Facts related in the *English Gazette* as to *Dutch* Surmises, this was pure Accident, and altogether owing to the Obstinacy and Insolence of the *Dutch*, in refusing to strike to us as they had agreed to do at the Treaty of *Breda*. The Account given of this Occurrence in the *English Gazette* is as follows;

'*Whitehall, Wednesday March* 13. Five of 'his Majesty's Frigates cruising by the Isle 'of *Wight*, met with the *Dutch* Fleet of '*Smyrna* Men, and others of about fifty Sail, 'convoy'd by six Men of War; and of their 'Merchant-men twenty at least carry'd be-'tween 20 and 40 Guns a-piece: When 'our Frigates came near them, we shot to 'make them strike and lower their Top-Sails; 'which the *Dutch* refusing to do, our Fri-'gates shot thro' and thro' them, and tho' 'they then lower'd their Top-Sails, yet they 'refus'd to strike, upon which the Fight be-'gan: This happen'd about three of the 'Clock that Afternoon, and continued untill

'Night,

'Night, at which time three more of our 'Frigates came in: *Thurſday*, the next Morn-'ing, the Fight began again, and continued 'all that Day: In the Evening were taken 'five of their richeſt Merchant-men, and 'Captain *John Holmes* in the *Glouceſter* board-'ed their Rear-Admiral and took her, but 'ſhe was ſo ſhatter'd and torn that ſhe ſunk 'within a few Hours in his Poſſeſſion. This 'Squadron was commanded by Sir *Robert* 'Holmes in the *St. Michael*, the Earl of *Oſſory* 'Vice-Admiral, in the *Reſolution*, and Sir 'Fretchvile Hollis, Rear-Admiral, in the *Cam-'bridge*; Captain *Legg* commanded the *Fair-'fax*, Captain *Elliot* the *York*, Captain *Fowlis* 'the *Diamond*, and Captain *Watſon* the *Suc-'ceſs*, who all behav'd themſelves with great 'Gallantry.' This, in a late Writers Words, muſt have been the moſt impudent Aſſertion that ever had the Sanction of publick Autho-rity, if it was falſe, for the thing might have been diſprov'd by a Thouſand Witneſſes in a Week's time; ſo many Gentlemen of Quali-ty are here nam'd who commanded the ſeve-ral Ships engag'd, that the Government could not have been render'd more contemptible than it muſt have been on their Return to *London*, if the Relation was not true. What could it avail the Government to have pro-cur'd Sir *Robert Holmes* to have affirm'd the Truth of this Story, when the Earl of *Oſſory* and ſo many Perſons of Honour were upon the Spot, and could have contradicted him? And there is this further Reaſon to believe there was no premeditated Deſign of falling upon this Fleet and making Prize of it, namely,

namely, that Sir *Robert Homes* had but five Frigates with him, who would no doubt have had a much stronger Squadron if such a thing had been intended, and indeed the *Dutch*, to give an Air of Probability to the Story, affirm, that the *English* Squadron consisted of thirty or forty Sail, but we cannot depend on their Veracity in giving a Relation of this or any other Engagement between them and the *English*, who usually suit the Story to their Circumstances.

An Alliance between *France* and *England* against the *Dutch*.

War declar'd.

The swift Progress of the *French* Arms in the *United Provinces*, An. 1672.

The Kings of *France* and *England* having enter'd into an Alliance against the *Dutch*, the Duke of *Monmouth* in Pursuance of that Treaty, embarqu'd with six thousand *British* Troops in the Beginning of *April*, 1672, to join the *French* Army in the *Low Countries*, War having been declar'd in both Kingdoms the seventeenth of *March* preceding. In the Beginning of *May*, the *French* King divided his Army, consisting of an hundred and twenty thousand Men, into three Bodies, with which he attacked the *United Provinces* in three Different parts, while the Bishops of *Munster* and *Cologn* attack'd them in a fourth; and such was the Weakness and Consternation of the *Dutch*, notwithstanding all their Boasts and vain Inscriptions which they had stamp'd on their Medals but a very little before, that they made no manner of Defence; insomuch that the *French* King within the space of two Months, overrun three of the seven Provinces, *viz. Gelderland*, *Overyssel* and *Utrecht*, and made himself Master of most of their great Towns, some of which had been deem'd impregnable, with very

very little Oppoſition; the *French* King keeping his Court at *Utrecht* this Summer.

In the mean time *De Ruyter*, the *Dutch* Admiral, and having aſſembled a Fleet of Men of War, conſiſting of an hundred Sail and upwards, and having the Advantage of the Wind, attack'd the united Fleets of *England* and *France* in *Solebay*, upon the Coaſt of *Suffolk*, but was ſo warmly receiv'd, that after a terrible Slaughter he was oblig'd to retire, being purſued by the Duke of *York*, Admiral of the *Engliſh*, to the Coaſt of *Holland*. This Train of Misfortunes put the *Dutch* in the utmoſt Confuſion; the People grew head-ſtrong, and publickly arraign'd the Conduct of their Magiſtrates, and threatned their Deſtruction unleſs the Prince of *Orange* was declar'd Stadtholder; which the *De Witts*, who had ſo long govern'd the State, were not able to prevent; and the perpetual Edict, which excluded the Prince from any Share in the Government, was immediately repeal'd. Their next Step was to lay the Province of *Holland* under Water, whereby they effectually ſtopp'd the Progreſs of the *French* King's Arms, till they could form their Alliances, and join the *Germans*, who were marching to their Aſſiſtance; for all the Prince of *Orange* could do with the little Army he had aſſembled (notwithſtanding he was reſtor'd to his antient Honours and Command), was to cover ſuch parts of the Country as were moſt liable to be invaded.

The first Sea-fight in the ſecond *Dutch* War.

The Advancement of the Prince of *Orange* prov'd the Deſtruction of *Cornelius* and *John*

John De Witt the Pensioner and his Brother torn in Pieces.

De Witt, who had ever oppos'd him, and procur'd the perpetual Edict for excluding him from the Government; and such was the Rage of the People against these two Ministers, whom they charg'd with betraying their Country to the Enemy, and with all the Calamities that had befallen them, that one of the Brothers was stabb'd in the Street, but not mortally, for which Fact indeed the Assassin was condemn'd and executed; but *Cornelius De Witt* being afterwards charg'd with a Conspiracy against the Life of the Prince of *Orange*, of which his Judges neither acquitted or convicted him, but sentenc'd him to be banish'd, probably to give him an Opportunity to escape: His Brother *De Witt* the Pensionary, went in his Coach, and a greater Equipage than ordinary, to fetch him out of Prison, whereupon the Mob rose, knock'd down both the Pensioner and the Prisoner as they were coming down the Stairs of the Prison, and afterwards tore them in Pieces; nor did their Fury stop there, but they cut their Hearts in Pieces, and distributed the Flesh among their Friends, to be broil'd and eaten; a Strain of Brutality not to be parallell'd in History, and yet were not any of the Offenders brought to Justice for it.

The *Dutch* desire Peace.

The *Hollanders* still finding their Affairs desperate, sent three of their Deputies into *England* to implore Peace, whereupon King *Charles* sent a solemn Ambassy to his Allie the *French* King at *Utrecht*, to see how he stood enclin'd, and to assure the States by the Way, that he never

never intended their Deſtruction, but to bring them to reaſonable Terms. The War however was ſtill carried on by Sea and Land, and three Battles more were fought between the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* at Sea the following Summer, *viz.* the 28th of *May*, the 4th of *June*, and 11th of *Auguſt*, in all which the *Engliſh* had the Advantage, and oblig'd the *Dutch* to retire into their Harbours; but the *French* Squadron not doing their Duty, their Victories were not ſo compleat as might have been expected. The *Dutch* keeping cloſe and not venturing to Sea afterwards, the *Engliſh* had projected a Deſcent upon their Coaſts, but were prevented putting it in Execution by a furious Storm, which aroſe at the Inſtant they were about to land; tho' there are ſome ſuperſtitious Writers which impute that Diſappointment to a miraculous Alteration of the Tides, contrary to the Courſe of Nature. In the firſt Naval Fight the Earl of *Sandwich* was blown up in the *Royal James*, with a thouſand Men; and in the laſt Admiral *Sprag*. The *Dutch* alſo loſt Admiral *Van Ghent*, and ſome other Officers of Note; and in the *Weſt Indies* the *Engliſh* took the Iſland of *Tobago* from them.

3 Sea-fights between the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* in one Summer.

The latter end of the Year 1673, the *United Provinces* having enter'd into an Alliance with *Spain* and the Emperor, and the *Engliſh* being ready to clap up a Peace with them, the *French* King found he ſhould not be able to maintain the Conqueſts he had made, and therefore having extorted large Sums from

The *French* abandon the *Dutch* Territories.

from all the Towns he had possess'd himself of, he retreated with his Army out of the *Dutch* Territories, retaining scarce any Place of Note except *Maestricht*; whereupon the three Provinces which had for some time been dismember'd from the rest, were upon their earnest Application united to the Body, and their Deputies admitted again into the Assembly of the States General. About the same time the Dignity of Stadtholder and Captain General was confirm'd to the Prince of *Orange*, and settled upon his Heirs Male.

A Treaty of Peace between the *English* and *Dutch*.

A Treaty of Peace was concluded about the same time between *England* and the *United Provinces*, whereby the Right of the Flag was again acknowledg'd by the *Dutch*, and it was agreed that all Places that had been taken by either Party should be restor'd, and that the States should pay his *British* Majesty eight hundred thousand Patacoons, amounting to near two hundred thousand Pounds; which is a Demonstration to me of the Success of this War, notwithstanding our Historians in general make it a very unfortunate Undertaking: Nor had the *English* any Reason to put an end to it at this time, if the growing Power of *France* had not made them apprehensive of the Grand Monarch's Designs against the Liberties of *Europe*. The *Dutch* may magnifie the Courage and Conduct of their Young Heroe the Prince of *Orange* as much as they please, but if the *English* had not chang'd hands at this time, their State must have been inevitably ruin'd, and perhaps they were not less oblig'd to the

200,000 *l.* paid by the *Dutch* towards the Charges of the War.

English

Engliſh for their Preſervation now, than they were to Queen *Elizabeth* for their firſt Eſtabliſhment.

Still the War continu'd between the *Dutch*, the *Germans*, *Danes* and *Spaniards* on the one ſide; and *France* and *Sweden* on the other: and the *French* King in the Campaign of 1674, made himſelf Maſter of the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, or *Franche County*; but the Confederates having aſſembled an Army of ſixty thouſand Men, endeavour'd to put a ſtop to the further Progreſs of the Enemy, which occaſion'd the memorable Battle of *Seneff*, where both Sides claim'd the Victory, but neither had any great Occaſion to rejoice, the Slaughter being great on both Sides, and very little Advantage gain'd by either.

Upon the Peace with *England*, the *Dutch* had propos'd to carry on the War againſt the *French* by Sea as well as Land, and accordingly fitted out a ſtrong Squadron under *De Ruyter*, to attack *Martinico* and other *French* Settlements in the *Weſt Indies*, while *Van Tromp* was order'd to harras the Coaſts of *France*, and make a Deſcent in *Normandy*, where ſome Malecontents had promis'd to join them; but they were unſucceſful in both theſe Attempts, and return'd home without effecting any thing: The *Dutch* had the good Fortune however to make themſelves Maſters of the Town of *Grave*, while their Allies the *Germans* were beaten in two Engagements on the *Rhine*. About this time the Province of *Geldres* offer'd the Prince of *Orange* to make him their Sove-

reign

The Sovereignty of *Gelderland* offer'd to the Prince of *Orange*.

reign under certain Limitations, but the Prince finding the rest of the Provinces alarmed at the Proposal, thought it most prudent to discountenance the Offer.

Liege, *Dinant* and *Huy* taken by the *French*.

In the Campaign of 1675, the *French* took the Towns of *Liege*, *Dinant* and *Huy*, before the Confederates march'd out of their Winter Quarters, which the *Dutch* excuse on Account of the Prince of *Orange*'s being taken ill of the Small Pox at that time; but when the Prince was recover'd, and had assembled an Army of forty thousand Men, he was nevertheless forced to be Witness of the taking of *Limburg* by the *French* soon after. The Allies of the States, the *Danes* and *Brandenburghers* had much better Success against the *Swedes*, who were upon the Point of being driven out of *Germany*. The Imperialists also oblig'd the *French* to retire over the *Rhine*; and upon the *Mosselle*, the Duke of *Lorrain* having laid Siege to *Triers*, and the *French* General, Marshal *Crequi*, marching to its Relief, was entirely defeated; but found means however, with some of his Troops, to throw himself into the Place, which he defended bravely for a Month; after which expecting no Relief, he was oblig'd with his Garrison to surrender Prisoners of War. The Prince of *Orange* about the same time having laid Siege to *Binch*, a little Town between *Mons* and *Charleroy*, took it, and demolish'd the Fortifications; and the Campaign of the Northern Confederates concluded with the taking of *Wismar*, a considerable Sea-Port on the *Baltick*, from the *Swedes*; but the *Dutch* suffer'd

Limburg taken.

ſuffer'd very much the latter end of this Year by Storms and Inundations.

All Parties ſeeming now deſirous of Peace, the King of *Great Britain* offer'd his Mediation, which was readily accepted, and *Nimeguen* appointed for the Place of Congreſs: The *French* however made great Efforts, and rais'd a prodigious Army againſt the next Campaign, eſpecially in *Flanders*, where the *French* King commanded an Army of fifty thouſand Men in Perſon, the Duke of *Luxemburg* another great Army upon the *Rhine*, and the Duke of *Noailles* a third in *Rouſſillon*. The *French* having ravag'd and plunder'd the *Spaniſh Flanders* to the very Gates of *Hulſt* and *Sas Van Ghent*, laid Siege to *Conde*, which the Prince of *Orange* attempted in vain to relieve, the Place being taken by Storm on the 26th of *April*, 1676, and thoſe within the Town put to the Sword, except 1200 Men who capitulated for their Lives. The *French* King immediately after laid Siege to *Bouchain*, which the Prince of *Orange* alſo not finding himſelf in a Condition to relieve, the Place ſurrender'd in leſs than a Week; after which his moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty return'd to *Verſailles*, and the Armies went into Quarters of Refreſhment. The Prince of *Orange* however reaſſembling his Forces about the Beginning of *July*, and being join'd by ſome Reinforcements from the *German* Princes, laid Siege to *Maeſtricht*, one of the ſtrongeſt Towns on the Frontiers of the *United Provinces*, and then in Poſſeſſion of *France*. Here were many brave Actions perform'd on both Sides, the

The Treaty of *Nimeguen* begun.

Conde taken by the *French*.

And *Bouchain*.

the Bastions and Outworks being taken and retaken several times; in which Service, 'tis said, the *English* Troops, who compos'd part of the Prince of *Orange*'s Army, signaliz'd themselves; but the Confederates being much weaken'd by the Siege or Sickness, and the *French* advancing with a superior Force to the Relief of the Town, the Prince was forc'd to raise the Siege after he had lain before the Place near two Months; which ill Success made the States very desirous of Peace, while their Allies the Imperialists having taken *Philipsburg* this Campaign, were no less zealous for continuing the War.

Philipsburg taken by the Imperialists.

Part of *Sicily* revolts from *Spain*

Messina and some other Cities of *Sicily*, having a little before this time revolted from the *Spaniards* to the *French*, the States sent a strong Squadron of Men of War into the *Mediterranean*, under the Command of Admiral *De Ruyter*, to the Assistance of *Spain*, which arriv'd in the Road of *Milazzo* in *September* 1675. They had several smart Engagements with the *French* Fleet near *Sicily*; but were defeated in every one of them, the *French*, as the *Dutch* relate, being double their Number; but the greatest loss they sustain'd, was in their brave Admiral *De Ruyter*, whose Left-Foot was shot off, and great part of his Right Thigh by a Cannon Ball, of which he dy'd soon after, in the seventieth Year of his Age, of which he had serv'd his Country fifty Years with remarkable Success.

Ill Success of the *Dutch* Fleet in the *Levant*.

De Ruyter kill'd.

Success of the *Dutch* Squadron in the *Baltick*.

The States sent another Squadron into the *Baltick* under the Command of Admiral *Tromp* (much

(much about the ſame time that *De Ruyter* ſail'd to the *Mediterranean*) to the Aſſiſtance of their Allie the King of *Denmark* againſt *Sweden*, in which Expedition the *Dutch* met with better Succeſs than in the former, for having join'd the *Daniſh* Fleet, they attack'd the *Swedes* on the eleventh of *June* 1666, and gave them a total Defeat, deſtroying nine of their Men of War. Of which Succeſs the *Danes* taking the Advantage made a Deſcent upon *Schonen*, and took the Towns of *Elſingburgh*, *Landſcroon* and *Chriſtianſtat*, but were ſoon after beaten out of them again by the *Swede*.

Religious Diſputes in *Holland*.

While the States were thus engaged abroad in a very extenſive War, Religious Feuds began to grow very high at home. In their Univerſities were many Learned Men who eſpous'd the *Arminian* Doctrine, and not a few among their Clergy and Magiſtrates, whereby the ancient Animoſities were reviv'd, which ſo diſtracted theſe Provinces about the time of the Synod of *Dort*. In *Zealand* the Prince of *Orange* depos'd the Miniſters and Magiſtrates who were *ſuppos'd* to be of that Perſuaſion (for all of them are oblig'd *publickly* to profeſs *Calviniſm*, or they can not be admitted to any Preferment in Church or State.) The City of *Amſterdam* however, were not for theſe ſevere Proceedings, and took a quite different Method to allay theſe Heats and Animoſities among their People, namely, by declaring in their Conſiſtories, *That there was no Eſſential or real difference between the Opinions of the contending Parties.*

Valenciennes Cambray and St. *Omers* taken by the *French.*

The *French*, as usual, were very early in the Field the next Campaign; and on the first of *March* 1676-7. laid Siege to *Valenciennes*, and by the seventeenth the Garrison consisting of three thousand Men surrendred Prisoners of War. On the twenty-second of the same Month the *French* King in Person sat down before *Cambray*, which surrendred also the fifth of *April*; and the Duke or *Orleans* laying Siege to St. *Omars* at the same time, the Prince of *Orange* march'd to its Relief, but was defeated near *Cassel*; whereupon the Castle of *Cambray* and St. *Omars* immediatly surrendred.

The Prince of *Orange* married to the Princess *Mary.*

Upon the Conclusion of the Campaign in the Year 1677. The Prince of *Orange* came over into *England* to make his Court to the Princess *Mary*, eldest Daughter to the Duke of *York*. In which it is reasonable to suppose his Highness had more Views than one. As 1. The Uniting the Interests of *England* with those of the *United Provinces*. 2. The rendring his own Authority in those Provinces more considerable. And 3. as the Duke of *York* had no Son at that time, he could not but entertain some hopes that the Princess he married might probably one Day succeed to the Crown of *England*; but surely he was not then Sanguin enough to expect that she should exclude her self to set him on the Throne, as in Fact she did at the Revolution. He had abundant Reason no doubt to make her a very Complaisant Husband, but as to Affection I don't perceive there was a great deal more on his part than is usual in Political Matches; tho'

tho' certain it is, she was a fine Woman, and wanted neither Sense or good Humour, and if any thing, had more of the latter than was consistent with her true Interest, being through an easiness of Temper surpriz'd sometimes into Schemes very Disadvantagious to her self and Family by those about her: But to leave these Reflections and proceed to the Match. The King having given his Consent to it, possibly with a View of advancing both their Interests, the one being his Sister's Son, and the other his Brother's Daughter. The Duke, who never flatly contradicted the King in any thing he insisted on, thought fit to resign himself wholly to his Majesty's Pleasure on this Occasion, tho' he was not without some Apprehensions of the Consequences that might attend it. And on the fourth of *November*, the Prince's Birth-Day, in the Evening, the Marriage Ceremony was perform'd at St. *James*'s Palace by the Bishop of *London*.

Plan of Peace agreed on between King *Charles* II. and the Prince of *Orange*.

The Prince having thus happily finish'd this great Affair, represented to his Majesty the weak Condition of the *Spanish Netherlands*, and the probability of their falling into the Hands of *France*, if *England* did not interpose to prevent it: whereupon, 'tis said, that the King agreed, that unless *France* would restore to the Emperor, the Duke of *Lorrain*, and the States, all that had been taken from them during the War; and to the *Spaniard* the Towns of *Aeth*, *Charleroy*, *Oudenard*, *Courtray*, *Tournay*, *Conde* and *Valenciennes*. He would join the Confederates with a considerable

Army, and compel *France* to come into these Terms by Force: and upon the Refusal of the *French* King to submit to this Demand, his *British* Majesty did accordingly raise an Army and join the Confederates in the *Low Countries*; but the *Dutch* running precipitately into a separate Peace, the Terms afterwards agreed on were less advantagious to their Allies than they would otherwise have been; but this is a Transaction which belongs to the succeeding Year: We must first attend the Prince and Princess into *Holland*, who arriv'd there the latter end of *November* 1677. and observe the Events of the following Campaign in the *Netherlands*, which began exceeding early, for before the end of *February* 1677-8. the *French* King march'd at the Head of a great Army into the *Low Countries*, and having made a Feint, as if he intended to lay Siege to *Mons* or *Namur*, and drawn the Confederate Forces that Way, he on a sudden bent his March towards *Ghent* and *Ypres*, of both which Towns he made himself Master before the end of the Month. Hereupon his *British* Majesty, as has been intimated already, rais'd an Army of twenty thousand Men, as fine Troops as any in *Europe*, and embark'd them for *Flanders* with incredible Expedition, which actually did, when nothing else could, prevent the remainder of the *Spanish Netherlands* falling under the Power of *France*; and would the *Dutch* now have resolv'd to continue the War, They and all their Allies might have had ample Satisfaction for their Losses; but they had

Ghent and *Ypres* taken by the *French*.

England becomes a Party in the War.

had made their own Terms advantagiouſly, and had not Honour enough to conſider their Allies of the Empire, who came into the War in their greateſt Diſtreſs, purely to prevent their being ſwallow'd up by *France*: Tho' it muſt be ſaid to the Honour of the Prince of *Orange*, that he labour'd with all his Might to defeat this ſeparate Treaty, which was carried on between *France* and *Holland* at *Ghent*, while the Ambaſſadors of *France*, and of all the Confederates, were negotiating a General Peace at *Nimeguen*, where this Treaty being at firſt begun, and with ſome Intermiſſions concluded, afterwards obtain'd the Name of *the Peace of Nimeguen*: Before the Concluſion whereof, however, his *Britiſh* Majeſty oblig'd the *French* to abandon all their Conqueſts in *Sicily*, and reſign the whole Iſland into the Hands of the *Spaniard* again; that being of too great Conſequence to the Trade of *England* in the *Levant* to be left under the Dominion of *France*.

But notwithſtanding the States and the *French* had agreed upon all other Matters, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty refuſing to evacuate the Towns in *Flanders* which were to be reſtor'd to *Spain*, till the Places taken from the *Swede* in *Germany* were reſtor'd to that Crown. The Negotiations were upon the Point of breaking off, and more vigorous Preparations made for War than ever: Marſhal *Luxemburg* block'd up *Mons*, and the Prince of *Orange* being join'd by the *Engliſh* Auxiliaries,

Auxiliaries, was marching to the Relief of it; but the *French* Ministers on the last Day given them to declare whether they would evacuate the Towns in *Flanders* or continue the War, consented to the immediate Surrender of the Places agreed on, and the Peace was sign'd that very Night. In the mean time the Prince of *Orange*, either not knowing, or dissembling his Knowledge, of the Peace, attack'd the Duke of *Luxemburg* in his Camp at the Abby of *St. Dennis* near *Mons*, on the fourteenth of *August* 1678. and obtain'd a signal Victory, tho' with great Slaughter on both sides. The next Morning the Prince sent a Letter to Marshal *Luxemburg*, to acquaint him that the Peace was concluded; and this seems to be almost the only Action in which the Prince of *Orange* met with Success during the whole Series of the War, which his Friends ascribe to the Slowness of their *German* Allies, and the Poverty and Indolence of the *Spaniards*, their Forces being seldom in a Condition to take the Field till the *French* King had taken two or three of the strongest Frontier Towns. But to proceed, the *Spaniards* thought fit to accept the Conditions the *Dutch* had procur'd for them, and their Plenipotentiaries sign'd the Peace accordingly about the latter end of *September*, tho' their *German* Allies still stood out in Expectation of better Terms.

The Peace of *Nimeguen* sign'd, *An.* 1678.

I should have taken notice, that while the *French* were wavering and starting Difficulties about

about the Execution of the Treaty between them and the *Dutch*, *England* enter'd into a Defenſive Alliance with the *United Provinces*, wherein it was agreed, that the Kings of *France* and *Spain* ſhould be oblig'd to conclude a Peace upon the following Terms, *viz.* That the Towns of *Aeth*, *Charleroy*, *Oudenard*, *Courtray*, *Tournay*, *Conde*, *Valenciennes*, and *St. Giſlian*, with the Dutchy of *Limburg* and Town of *Binch*, ſhould be reſtor'd to his Catholick Majeſty, with all the Towns and Places the *French* had poſſeſs'd themſelves of in *Sicily*; but that the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, or *Franche County*, ſhould remain in the Hands of *France*. And as to *France* and the *United Provinces*, all Places ſhould be reſtor'd which had been taken on either ſide; whereby the *Dutch* recover'd that important City of *Maeſtricht* and its Dependancies. As to the Emperor and Empire, *France* was to reſtore all that had been taken from the Emperor, or the Princes of the Empire, during the War: And the Dutchy of *Lorrain* was to be reſtor'd to the Duke of that Name; but we find ſeveral Alterations made in this Scheme afterwards, occaſion'd by the too great Eagerneſs of the *Dutch* to conclude the Peace, for the *Spaniards* were not only oblig'd to renounce their Intereſt in the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, or *Franche County*, comprizing the City of *Beſancon* and its Diſtrict; but the Towns of *Valenciennes*, *Bouchain*, *Conde*, *Cambray*, *Aire*, *St. Omar*, *Ipres*, *Warwick*, *Warneton*, *Poperinghen*, *Pailleul*, *Caſſel*, *Bavey* and *Maubeuge*, with

A Plan of Peace enter'd into by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*.

Towns and Countries yielded to *France* by the Peace of *Nimeguen* in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*.

with their Appurtenances and Dependancies, were also yielded to *France*, which had been taken from the *Spaniard* in this War, together with the Town of *Dinant*, which the King of *Spain* engag'd, that the Bishop of *Liege*, the Sovereigns of it, should transfer to *France*.

Abstract of the Peace between the Emperor and *France* concluded at *Nimeguen*, 1678.

By the Treaty between the Emperor and *France*, which was concluded at *Nimeguen*, the third of *February* $167\frac{8}{9}$. it was agreed, That the Peace concluded at *Munster*, [illegible] 1648. should be the Foundation of this Treaty and remain in force, where it was not alter'd by the present Treaty. And the City of *Philipsburg*, which had been taken by the Emperor during the War, should be confirm'd to him by his most Christian Majesty, as the City of *Friburg*, which had been taken by the Arms of *France*, should be confirm'd to that Crown.

The Dutchy of *Lorrain* restor'd to the Duke under some Limitations.

His most Christian Majesty agreed also to yield up to the Duke of *Lorrain* all that Dutchy (except the Capital City of *Nancy* and its Dependancies, which were by this Treaty transferr'd to *France*) and the Duke of *Lorrain* was oblig'd to lay out a Road half a League broad thro' his Country, from the Confines of *France* to *Alsace*, for facilitating the March of the *French* Troops, which were to have a Passage through his Country at Pleasure, and all the Villages and Lands included in those Roads were to be the Property

ty of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. But his ſaid Majeſty in conſideration of the Town of *Nancy* did transfer to the Duke of *Lorrain* the City of *Toul*; and if the Revenue of *Toul* did not equal that of *Nancy*, the *French* King was to pay what was deficient. And by this Treaty the Emperor agreed to reſtore the famous Prince *William Egon* of *Furſtemburg* to his Liberty; the Occaſion of whoſe Confinement has been already related in the Modern Hiſtory of *Germany*.

The Prince of *Furſtemburg* ſet at Liberty.

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